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Very truly Yours,
A. C. Savage

A HISTORY
—OF—
REPUBLIC COUNTY,
KANSAS,

EMBRACING A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF ALL
THE LEADING EVENTS IN ITS HISTORY, FROM ITS

FIRST SETTLEMENT DOWN TO JUNE 1, '01.

INCLUDING INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS AND THE HARDSHIPS
ENDURED BY THE PIONEER SETTLERS.

ALSO THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY,
INCLUDING SOIL, CLIMATE, TIMBER, STREAMS, WATER
POWER, COAL, SALT, ETC., ETC.

STATISTICS,
SHOWING INCREASE IN WEALTH AND POPULATION,
RAILROADS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, NEWS
PAPERS, SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.
AND OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

BY I. O. SAVAGE.

ELOIT, KANSAS.
JONES & CHUBBIC, ART PRINTERS.
1901.

PREFACE.

A single county in the great state of Kansas occupies but an insignificant place on the map of the world, and its people and its story are comparatively unknown. Yet the grand river of national history is formed by the union of many rills of traditions and record, flowing from a thousand counties and states all over the land. The tracing of one of these rills to its source is the province of the present little volume. It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve some of the facts of the early settlement, subsequent growth and development of one of the leading counties of a young, yet great and glorious state. The families who were early on the ground, and whose members have contributed to make the county what it is, are worthy of remembrance; and their difficulties and sorrows, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these, the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided. All history, if properly written, is profitable; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet, on the globe, whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity. We trust this little volume will be the means of preserving from the *empire of decay* a host of incidents, of recollections and of anecdotes relating to the land of pioneers and first settlers of the county, which, in the estimation of the historian and student of history, are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

Still, a perfect and complete history of any county is one of the impossibilities, and this work may be incomplete in many particulars. Nor, indeed, is it possible for it to be otherwise, as it is not permitted any man to attain perfection. Its regions lie beyond our reach.

And now, after several months of laborious research and persistent toil, the History of Republic County, so far as I have to do with it, is completed, and it is my hope and belief that no subject of importance or general interest has been overlooked or omitted, and even minor facts, when of sufficient note to be worthy of record, have been faithfully chronicled. I have endeavored to be fair and impartial, aiming in all cases to give credit where credit is due, and to criticise as little as possible consistent with the facts. I also claim to have prepared a work fully up to the standard of my engagements, and to have fulfilled all the promises contained in my prospectus.

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In collecting the facts here presented I have drawn largely from my own observations extending over a period of thirty years' residence in the county, but am much indebted and hereby acknowledge my obligations to many of the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county for early incidents, recollections and other valuable information which could be obtained in no other manner, and especially to D. Y. Wilson, County Clerk, for his uniform kindness and courtesy in allowing me access at all times to the records of his office; also to J. C. Humphrey, late editor and proprietor of the *Telescope*, for valuable information of historic interest obtained from the old files of the paper, which I have at all times been privileged to consult.

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INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS—LOUISIANA PURCHASE—KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL—BORDER RUFFIAN WAR—TOPEKA AND WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTIONS—ADMISSION OF KANSAS AS A FREE STATE.

The Spaniards were the first white people who made explorations here. As early as 1540 Coronado, a Spaniard, commanding an expedition which marched from Mexico northward in search of gold, silver and precious stones, explored the region of the Colorado, examined the country now known as New Mexico, and penetrated as far east as Kansas, which he named Quivira, and northward to the 40th degree of latitude, the northern boundary of the state. Finding no gold, which seems to have been the leading object of the expedition, he returned to Mexico, leaving Kansas early in the year 1542. On his return to Mexico he reported that the regions through which he passed were not fit to be colonized. This expedition made the first explorations in Kansas of which we have any record. Forty years later the Spaniards, after conquering the natives, colonized New Mexico. In April, 1682, La Salle, a French discoverer, took formal possession of the mouth of the Mississippi river, for the King of France, and the country on the banks of the river received the name of Louisiana, in honor of King Louis XIV, then at the height of his power. Louisiana was understood to embrace all the country drained by the waters emptying either directly or indirectly into the Mississippi river. This made Kansas a possession of France.

November 3, 1762, France cedes Louisiana to Spain. This cession made Kansas Spanish. In 1769 the Spanish troops took possession of Louisiana, and the dominion of Spain begins, and continues until 1802, when, almost without consideration, she, by secret treaty, retrocedes Louisiana to France, and Kansas again becomes French territory.

April 30, 1803, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the French Republic, by which France concedes Louisiana to the United States. The treaty was negotiated, on the part of France, by Barbe-Marbois, the French minister, and by Robert R. Livingstone and James Monroe on the part of the United States, and Kansas becomes the property of Uncle Sam. The above, briefly stated, is the chain of title. By this the United States acquired 1,160,577 square miles of territory, or 742,769,280 acres of land. The purchase price was fifteen millions of dollars, or a fraction over two cents per acre. This purchase was made during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and was approved by the entire nation as an act of the greatest importance, as it doubled the area of the United States and placed the whole valley of the Mississippi within the territory of the Republic. Congress at once divided this great region into two territories, the territory of Orleans, corresponding to the present state of Louisiana, and the district of Louisiana, comprising the remainder of the purchase. On the 22d of May, 1854, the House passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, providing for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The Senate passed the same bill on the 24th, and it was signed by President Pierce on the 30th. The passage of this act opened the door to a bloody and bitter conflict in Kansas between slavery and free labor, which continued with almost unabated fury until the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state. On the 29th of June, 1854, Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, was appointed by President Pierce Governor of Kansas, and November 29 of the same year an election was held for choosing a delegate to Congress, which resulted in the election of J. W. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, he receiving 2,258 votes to 574 votes for free state candidates. Whitfield took his seat and held it until March 3, 1855, the close of the 33d Congress. He was re-elected October 1, 1855, receiving 2,721 votes, the free state men not voting. The first election

for members of the Territorial Legislature was held by districts, March 30, 1855, thirteen members of the Council and twenty-six members of the House, resulting in the choice of the pro-slavery candidates by large majorities. This Legislature convened, by order of the Governor, at Pawnee, near Ft. Riley, nearly one hundred miles from the border, and supposed to be far enough away to be free from intimidation by the Missourians. Pawnee was a retired and quiet place, and the members, no doubt, frequently called to mind that passage of Scripture which reads something like this: "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but this Kansas Legislature has not a peg to hang its hat on." The executive office was also established at Pawnee. On the 6th of July both branches of the Legislature passed, over the Governor's veto, an act removing the seat of government from Pawnee to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in Johnson county, near the Missouri border. August 8th, the Legislature, in joint session, voted to establish the permanent seat of government at Lecompton. Upon re-assembling at Shawnee the Legislature proceeded to adopt the laws of Missouri as the laws of Kansas, and to frame a series of laws designedly cruel and oppressive to the free state men. Nearly all the acts of this Legislature took effect as soon as passed. They made a volume of 1,058 pages, and were commonly called the "Bogus Laws." Under these laws none but pro-slavery men could hold office, and every officer, whether elected or appointed, was compelled to take an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law. This was also the oath administered to every attorney admitted to practice in the courts. Under these laws any person found with a New York *Tribune* in his pocket was deemed guilty of felony, the punishment being imprisonment at hard labor for two years. These laws were vetoed by Governor Reeder, but passed by a nearly unanimous vote over his head. Governor Reeder, being odious to the pro-slavery party and to the administration at Washington, was removed August 16 and Wilson

Shannon, of Ohio, appointed in his stead. In the meantime the free soil settlers had increased so rapidly that they outnumbered the pro slavery settlers. They now felt themselves strong enough to resist the outrages of the Missourians, and accordingly, on the 5th of September, 1855, held a convention at Big Springs, formally organized the Free State party, and adopted a platform, in which they distinctly and emphatically repudiated the government that had been forced upon them by men who were not residents of the territory. They announced their intention not to take part in the election of a delegate to Congress, which the territorial authorities had ordered to be held on the first of October, and called upon the actual residents of the territory to send delegates to a convention to be held at Topeka on the 19th of September. This convention ordered an election to be held for the purpose of choosing a delegate to Congress. On the 23d of October the convention adopted a Free State constitution, known as the Topeka constitution. An election for state officers, under this constitution, was held January 15, 1856, and Charles Robinson was chosen Governor, receiving 1,296 votes, the pro-slavery party not voting. The struggle for the possession of the territory now passed out of politics. The outrages of the pro slavery men had forced the free state men into an attitude of direct and uncompromising resistance, and after the action of the latter at Topeka, the struggle, which had hitherto been comparatively bloodless, changed its character, and became an open and sanguinary war between the two parties, in which the pro-slavery men were the aggressors. Bands of men, armed and regularly organized into companies and regiments, came into the territory from South Carolina, Georgia and the extreme southern states, with the avowed design of making Kansas a slave-holding state at all hazards.

May 21st, 1856, under the pretext of aiding the United States Marshal to serve certain processes upon the citi-

zens of Lawrence, they captured and sacked that town, burned several houses, killed several of its citizens and inflicted a property loss upon it amounting to \$150,000. From this time the war went on in a series of desultory but bloody encounters, in nearly all of which John Brown took an active and prominent part, some of which assumed the proportions of battles. The Free State Legislature met at Topeka, March 4th, received the message of Governor Robinson, appointed three commissioners to prepare a code of laws, elected James H. Lane and Andrew H. Reeder United States Senators, prepared a memorial to Congress asking admission into the Union under the Topeka constitution, and adjourned to meet July 4th, having been in session four days. This memorial was presented to Congress by Lewis Cass, of Michigan, in the Senate, and by Representative Mace, of Indiana, in the House. July 3d, the House passed Grow's bill for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution, but the Senate, being pro-slavery, refused to concur. The Free State Legislature met at Topeka, July 4th, pursuant to adjournment. Col. Sumner, of the First Cavalry, appears in the House, and then in the Senate, and orders each body to disperse. He was acting under orders from Acting Governor Woodson and President Pierce. The Legislature obeys the order. Governor Shannon received notice of his removal August 21st, and Acting Governor Woodson calls out the militia and declares the territory in a state of open insurrection and rebellion. This was the darkest day during the whole struggle for the Free State men, and large numbers of them left Kansas.

January 6th, 1857, the Free State Legislature again met at Topeka. Governor Robinson and Lieutenant Governor Roberts are absent, and there is no quorum. Re-assembled on the 8th with quorum present, organize and appoint a committee to again memorialize Congress to admit Kansas under the Topeka constitution. After adjournment a dozen or more of the members were arrested by a

United States marshal and sent as prisoners to Tecumseh. Met again on the 8th without presiding officers and without quorum, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House being prisoners at Tecumseh. It appears to have been the tactics of the pro-slavery party, backed by the administration at Washington, to arrest a sufficient number of members to break a quorum, and thus prevent legislation. Late in July John W. Geary was appointed Governor in place of Wilson Shannon, removed. The second session of the Territorial Legislature met at LeCompton, January 12th, 1857, to enact more "bogus laws." The Free State men had no part in the election of this House, and the whole Legislature remained pro-slavery. All bills vetoed by Governor Geary were promptly passed over his head, in accordance with a secret agreement at the commencement of the session. Governor Geary exerted himself honestly to restore peace, freedom of speech and of the press, and asked the repeal of many of the bogus laws; but finding himself powerless, and fearing assassination from the pro-slavery party, he secretly left Kansas, March 10th, as Governor Reeder had done before him.

President Buchanan appointed as successor to Governor Geary, Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, a man of eminence and ability, who sincerely desired to effect a settlement of the quarrel, and who succeeded in inducing the Free State party to vote, at the coming election, for members of the Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress, assuring the people that the election should be fair and free. The election was held October 5th, 1857, which resulted in the election of a large majority of Free State men to the Legislature, and of M. J. Parrott, Free State candidate for delegate to Congress, by a majority of over 4,000. This was the first free and fair election held in the territory. Governor Walker resigned December 17th, and James W. Denver was appointed in his stead. Denver acted as Governor until October, 1858, when he in turn resigned, and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, was appointed No-

vember 19th, 1858, and who continued in office until January, 1861, and was the Democratic candidate for Governor under the Wyandotte constitution, against Charles Robinson, December 6th, 1859, but was defeated by over 2,500 votes.

In January, 1859, the civil strife having partially subsided in the territory, and the Free State men having a majority in the Legislature, a convention was summoned at Wyandotte. It met in July and adopted a Free State constitution, which was submitted to the people October 4th and ratified by a majority of 5,000. The Wyandotte constitution was then laid before Congress, and a bill admitting Kansas into the Union passed the House early in 1860. The Senate, however, failed to act upon the bill. At the next session the measure was revived, and on the 29th of January, 1861, the opposition of the south having ceased by reason of the withdrawal of a large number of the southern Representatives and Senators from Congress, Kansas was admitted into the Union as a free state, adopting as her motto, "*Ad astra per aspera*"—To the stars through difficulties.

List of Territorial Governors of Kansas and the term of office of each:

Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, from October 7, 1854, to August 16, 1855.

Daniel Woodson, of Virginia, Secretary and Acting Governor from August 16 to September 7, 1855; June 24 to July 7, 1856; August 18 to September 9, 1856, and March 12 to April 16, 1857.

Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, from September 7, 1855, to August 18, 1856.

John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, from September 9, 1856, to March 12, 1857.

Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, Secretary and Acting Governor from November 16 to December 21, 1857.

Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, from May 27 to November 16, 1857.

James W. Denver, of California, Secretary and Acting Governor from December 21, 1857, to May 12, 1858, when he was appointed Governor.

Hugh S. Walsh, born in New Winsor, Orange county, N. Y.; came to Kansas from Alabama in April, 1857; was Secretary and Acting Governor from October 10 to December 17, 1858.

Samuel Medary, of Ohio, from December 18, 1858, to December 17, 1860.

George M. Beebe, born at New Vernon, N. Y.; came to Kansas in 1859; Secretary and Acting Governor from December 17, 1860, to February 9, 1861.

Governors of Kansas since its admission as a state:

Charles Robinson, elected December 6, 1859; sworn into office February 9, 1861.

Thomas Carney, elected November, 1862.

S. J. Crawford, elected November, 1864; was re-elected November, 1866; resigned November 4, 1868, to take command of 19th Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

Nehemiah Green, Acting Governor after the resignation of Governor Crawford.

James M. Harvey, elected November 3, 1868. Served two terms.

Thomas A. Osborn, elected November 5, 1872. Served two terms.

Geo. T. Anthony, elected November 7, 1876.

John P. St. John, elected November 5, 1878. Served two terms.

George W. Glick, elected November 7, 1882.

John A. Martin, elected Nov. 4, 1884. Served two terms.

Lyman U. Humphrey, elected November 6, 1888. Served two terms.

Lorenzo D. Lewelling, elected November 8, 1892.

Edmund N. Morrill, elected November 6, 1894.

John W. Leedy, elected November 3, 1896.

William E. Stanley, elected November 8, 1898. Re-elected November, 1900.

CHAPTER 1.

THE PAWNEE REPUBLIC AND THE OLD FLAG.

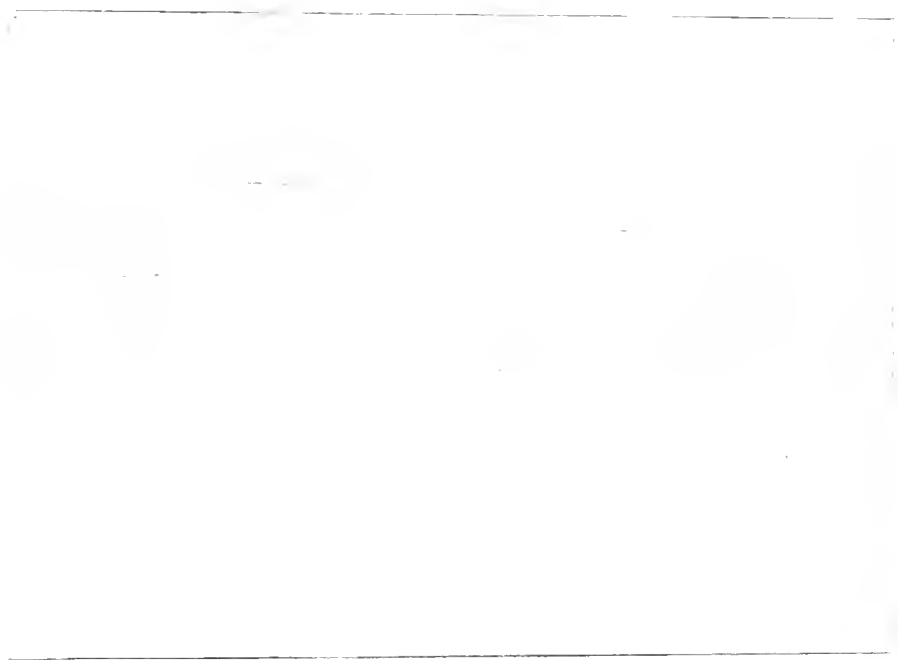
On the 15th day of July, 1806, Zebulon M. Pike, a young army officer, being at that time only twenty-seven years of age, left Belle Fontaine, a small town near the mouth of the Missouri river, to make explorations in our newly acquired territory known as the Louisiana purchase. The party consisted of twenty-three white men, and a party of fifty-one Indians of the Osage and Pawnee tribes, who had been redeemed from captivity among the Pottawatomies. These he was to take back to their friends on the head-waters of the Osage river, on the border of what is now Kansas. The safe delivery of this charge at the point of destination, seems to have been the primary object of the expedition. This being accomplished, he was to push on to the seat of government of the Pawnee Republic and establish as far as possible friendly relations and a good understanding between the various Indian tribes as well as to cultivate the friendship of all of them towards the government of the United States. He was also instructed "to remark particularly upon the geographical structure, the natural history and population of the country through which he passed, taking especial care to collect and preserve specimens of everything curious in the mineral and botanical worlds, which can be preserved and are portable." This expedition was planned in April, 1806, on the return of Lieut. Pike from a successful tour of discovery and exploration to the head-waters of the Mississippi. He was chosen to conduct these expeditions on account of his great proficiency in mathematics, astronomy and the languages.

Capt. Pike camped on White Rock creek on the evening of September 24th, and the following day he entered

the Pawnee village, the exact location of which has only recently been established, different historians locating it at different points, some placing it at, or near the present site of Scandia, others at Red Cloud, Nebr., but all agreeing that it was located in the valley of the Republican. During the year 1896 researches were made which established beyond a reasonable doubt the site of this historic village, locating it on section 3, * in township 2 south, range 5 west, known as White Rock township. This fact is established by a careful study of the route of Pike's travels, he being easily traced into Republic county and by many relics consisting of broken mills, pottery, pipes of red pipe stone, dressed and undressed flints and many other articles of Indian workmanship, also many large circular excavations, within what was once a wall of earth works, an adjoining cemetery, all distinguishing characteristics of the permanent villages of the Indian tribes of the plains. At what time this village was established is only a matter of conjecture. All the information the Pawnees themselves can give is that it was a long time ago. Neither is there any record as to when it was abandoned, but probably not later than 1833 as in that year the Pawnees, by treaty surrendered all their possessions south of the Platte river, but for a long time thereafter continued to hunt throughout their ancient hunting grounds on the plains, their hunting parties frequently visiting the White Rock valley after its settlement by white men.

September 29th Capt. Pike held a grand council with the Pawnees at which a large number of warriors were present. The Spanish flag was floating from a pole in front of the head chief's lodge, a large party of Spanish troops having passed this way but a short time previous. Pike, although having but twenty men under his com-

* The N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, town 2, range 5, on which was located the Pawnee Indian village, was pre-empted in 1871 by John Johnson, known by the early settlers as White Horse Johnson to distinguish him from other Johnsons in the same neighborhood, as he was the owner of a fine team of white horses.



Residence of George Johnson, White Rock Township.

mand, ordered the Spanish flag hauled down, and the American flag run up to which demand the grand chief, Characterish, demurred. Here Pike's tact and ingenuity were called into play and he applied the art of persuasion with so great effect that the chief permitted the flag to be taken down and the stars and stripes hoisted in its place with the promise that the Spanish flag should not again be displayed in the village during Capt. Pike's stay. It is thus established beyond a reasonable doubt that the stars and stripes first floated to the breeze in Republic county on September 29, 1806, this event being now annually commemorated by the Pawnee Republic Historical Society. (In a former edition of this history it was stated the flag was first raised at Scandia, September 25, 1806, but was given as traditional only and from the best information then obtainable).

At a meeting of the citizens of White Rock and Big Bend township held at the Pawnee school house, January 4, 1896, Col. Thomas Shuler was chosen chairman, and James Lacey, secretary. At this meeting it was decided to effect a permanent organization which was accordingly done. The name adopted was "The Pawnee Republic Historical Society," and the first officers elected were, Col. Shuler, president; Mrs. George Johnson, vice-president; Hon. Gomer T. Davies, secretary; Mrs. W. R. Charles, assistant secretary and Geo. Johnson, treasurer. An investigating committee was appointed at this meeting consisting of E. D. Haney, Mrs. E. A. Johnson, J. C. Price, Dr. J. W. McIntosh and Major C. W. Gulick. This committee visited Red Cloud, Nebr., but found nothing in support of the claim that the Pawnee village was located at that point, the theory that at or near Scandia was the place having already been abandoned. The valley of the Republican has been visited and carefully scrutinized by members of this committee and officers of the society for many miles up and down, finding no other traces of permanent Indian occupancy at all comparable with the well

defined and unmistakable evidences which exist at this point, and so reported to the society.

The next step was to get the State Historical Society interested in this investigation which was done by laying before it a large amount of accumulated evidence at its annual meeting in January, 1896, at which time the following committee was appointed by Gov. Morrill, president of the society, viz: The late Judge F. G. Adams, at that time secretary of the state society; the late Noble L. Prentis, author of "Pike of Pike's Peak," and Prof. E. B. Cowgill, of the *Kansas Farmer*, with instructions to investigate and make a complete and exhaustive report to the State Historical Society at its annual meeting in January, 1897. Accordingly Judge Adams and Professor Cowgill visited the site on July 15, 1896, Mr. Prentis being disabled by an accident which made it impossible for him to visit the field. This committee reported as directed, an advance copy being furnished the Pawnee society at the request of Mrs. Johnson, its vice president, as follows:

TOPEKA, KANSAS, August 22, 1896.

TO HON. THOMAS SHULER,

President Pawnee Republic Historical Society,
White Rock, Kansas.

DEAR SIR:—In conformity to the wishes expressed by your respected vice-president, Mrs. George Johnson, and in compliance with our duty in the premises, the undersigned, members of the committee appointed by the Kansas State Historical Society at its annual meeting in January last, to co-operate with your society in an effort to identify the location of the village of the Pawnee Indian Republic visited by Lieut. Z. M. Pike in 1806, hereby give you the conclusion arrived at by us as the result of our recent visit to the ancient village site in White Rock township, and our inspection of the same, accompanied by officers and members of your society. In giving you the conclusion to which we have arrived in the matter it is proper that we should say that in the first place we have

been guided by the narrative of Lieut. Pike, giving as it does an account of his journey to and from the village, with such description as the narrative contains; this, taken in connection with such an account as is given by Lieut. Wilkinson, who accompanied the explorer.

These descriptions, though meager and somewhat conflicting, by careful examination have been of service. Next we take into consideration the local information on the subject derived from the fact that the entire valley of the Republican and the adjacent country of the region, above and below, has for many years been settled up and brought into cultivation, and that your society has made diligent inquiry among all the inhabitants and, though your committee, has visited the only other locality believed by any of the inhabitants to have ever been the site of an Indian village; and that at that place there had been seen at one time merely slight evidences of a temporary Indian camp; no remains of a permanent Indian village. In regard to the inquiries and investigations made by you, it is of course out of our power to do otherwise than rely upon your information. In this we place implicit confidence.

The final consideration influencing us has been the markings at the place which we visited with you and which clearly exhibits evidence that there was at a time as remote as Pike's visit, an Indian village of the character described by him.

In respect to this the evidences are quite satisfactory. They conform to those well known artificial features which have identified sites of other ancient villages of the Indians of the plains country.

There are the clearly marked remains of a surrounding wall, and within the bounds of the wall circular ridges marking the situations of the numerous permanent lodges. There is the debris left from the destruction of these habitations. All these evidences are distinct and unmistakable. From these considerations we have ar-

rived at the conclusion that the spot pointed out to us by your society is the identical site of the village in question. There is but a bare possibility that it can be otherwise.

We beg to give you our sincere thanks for the courtesies extended to us during our visit to the now rich and fruitful region ushered into history ninety years ago; then an uncultivated wilderness, now one of the most productive portions of Kansas, bearing all the evidences of thrift and culture among the people. The existence of your society organized for the laudable object of promoting an important branch of information respecting the history of the state and country, is in all respects highly praiseworthy, and should receive due consideration from the Kansas State Historical Society, which we have the honor to represent. With great respect,

Yours truly,

F. G. ADAMS.

E. B. COWGILL.

The Pawnee Republic Historical Society holds its regular annual meetings at the Pawnee school house near the village site, on the 29th of September, this being the anniversary of the hoisting of the American flag in Republic county, and special meetings whenever deemed necessary, but the annual celebrations and flag raisings are held on the town site, one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the great state of Kansas. The present officers of the society are: J. C. Price, president; Mrs. John Moore, secretary, and George Johnson, treasurer

The site of the village, embracing eleven acres was deeded by Mrs. Johnson to the state, conditioned that an appropriation be made by the legislature for the purpose of suitably marking this place as one of the leading historic spots of Kansas. The importance of doing this was strongly presented to the legislature by the Pawnee Republic Historical Society in which it was ably assisted by the Daughters of the Revolution.

Accordingly Senator R. B. Ward introduced the fol-

View near the Parnee Indian Village. Road leaving the
Grange at foot of the hill.

lowing bill January 14, 1901, and ably championed it to final passage February 11th; yeas 28, nays none, absent or not voting 12. Hon. W. H. Woodward, representing Republic county, introduced the same bill in the House, where it met with some opposition, being at one time stricken from the calendar, but it finally passed that body without a dissenting vote and was approved by the governor February 14, 1901:

SESSION LAWS OF KANSAS, 1901.

CHAPTER 40.

PIKE'S PAWNEE INDIAN VILLAGE.

An act accepting title to the site of Pike's Pawnee Indian village, in Republic county, Kansas, making appropriation for fencing and suitably marking the said premises, and placing the same under the care and control of the Kansas State Historical Society.

WHEREAS, Elizabeth A. Johnson and George Johnson, of of White Rock, Republic county, Kansas, have, by their joint deed of general warranty, tendered as a gift to the state of Kansas a clear and unencumbered title to the following described real estate situated in Republic county, Kansas, which deed is now held in escrow by the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, to wit: Beginning at a point six chains west of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 2, south of range 5 west; thence west sixteen chains, thence north seven chains, thence east sixteen chains, thence south seven chains to the place of beginning, containing eleven and two-tenths acres, more or less, being in the site of Pike's Pawnee Indian village, which conveyance of title is to be made upon condition that within four years from the 29th day of March, 1899, the state of Kansas shall accept the title to said premises so tendered, and shall cause the said premises to be fenced and suitably marked to commemorate the first raising of the American flag on Kansas territory; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That the title to the premises aforesaid and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point six

chains west of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 2, south of range 5 west; thence west sixteen chains, thence north seven chains, thence east sixteen chains, thence south seven chains to the place of beginning, containing eleven and two-tenths acres, more or less, being the site of Pike's Pawnee Indian village, tendered as a gift to the state of Kansas by Elizabeth A. Johnson and George Johnson, by their deed of general warranty, dated March 29, 1899, be and the same is hereby accepted by and on behalf of the state of Kansas; provided, however, that the title to said premises so tendered and accepted shall revert to the said donors in the event the state shall fail to fence and mark said premises as hereinafter provided within four years from the 29th day of March, 1899.

SEC. 2. That upon the vesting of the title to said premises in the state of Kansas, under the provisions of this act, the Kansas State Historical Society shall have the care and control of said premises for and on behalf of the state, and shall fence the said premises and suitably mark the same by monument or otherwise, to commemorate the first raising of the American flag on Kansas territory.

SEC. 3. That the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to fence and suitably mark said premises by monument or otherwise, as hereinbefore provided, the money so expended to be paid upon warrants of the State Auditor, allowed and drawn upon vouchers approved by the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 14, 1901.

The corner stone of the monument provided for in the above act was laid with impressive ceremonies by the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., under the auspices of Belleville Lodge, No. 129, July 4, 1901, and at which time and place other patriotic exercises were held. Hon. George W. Martin, secretary of the State Historical Society, called the assembled multitude to order and introduced Senator R. B. Ward as president of the day, who in

a few patriotic and well-timed remarks introduced J. C. Price, president of the Pawnee Historical Society, who in the name of the society and in behalf of Mrs. Johnson formally presented to Governor Stanley a deed to the eleven acres of land comprising the site of the Pawnee village. Mr. Price said:

Were it possible by any system of investigation to find out the history of all the peoples who have occupied this country since the beginning of time, men would stand ready for the undertaking.

Were it possible to trace an immigration from the north through British America to our lands of gold and ice across Bering straits, south through Asia to some unknown "Garden of Eden" as the original home of our Indian predecessors, men and means would not be wanting in the enterprise. But the origin of these people is a closed book, and no one is found who can break the seal thereof, and we are defrauded of an heritage to which we are justly entitled.

History, like nature, has its hill-tops, and though our vision may be shaded by a misty past, much remains within the range of our observation and research which we may classify, record and bequeath to those who come after us as a goodly heritage.

This testament should convey not only the full complement of that which we have received, but increased and augmented by the results of our inquiry, our studies and observation.

We meet today upon a natural promontory—the panorama presented is many miles in extent in all directions—and yet the prominence of this place is not its elevation above the surrounding country, but that it occupies a prominent place, and I might say the initial point in our state's history.

We meet on this historic spot, this hall of fame, to place a tablet to the memory of one of our early heroes, and to dedicate these grounds to the cause of freedom, to which he gave his young life. To perpetuate the record of one of the greatest peaceful victories of our history, a victory only possible by the rare judgment, tact and personality of the gallant young officer, Zebulon M. Pike.

History places him on these grounds, over which

floated the flag of one of the greatest nations of the world, surrounded by hundreds of warriors who recognized the sovereignty of that flag, while he with a little band of travel-stained and weary men demanded the lowering of the flag of Spain and substituting the Stars and Stripes. Incredible as it may seem, this demand was complied with, and on September 29, 1806, Kansas breezes were called upon for the last time to unfurl that flag, which has floated over more of misery, more of oppression, more of treachery, than any emblem ever designed by man.

We meet to transfer to this great commonwealth these grounds where our children and our children's children may gather to learn lessons of loyalty, patriotism and devotion to the principles which have made us the foremost nation on the globe.

These grounds twice hallowed, hallowed by being the home of the Republican Pawnees, a people whose identity is perpetual in the name of this county, the river that flows at the foot of these bluffs, and the name of yonder village, a people who when they had accepted the sovereignty of the United States were always loyal to the "Great White Father" in Washington.

IOWA SETS A PACE.

Our sister state, Iowa, has just dedicated a monument to the memory of Sergeant Floyd of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, at the cost of \$60,000, of which the general government contributed \$5,000. We believe that this sum was wisely and justly expended and leads us to anticipate a substantial appropriation for preserving these grounds.

The organization of the Pawnee Republic Historical Society was the inception of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson, and to their devotion to its objects is due whatever of success may be attained. They have been tireless in consecration of time and means for the necessary investigations to establish the facts in connection with this interesting chapter of state and national history.

May the time soon come when they will be appropriately remembered for the unselfish labor which they have devoted to this cause of preserving whatsoever remains of the history of our predecessor, the Republican Pawnees, for honoring and preserving the spot upon which American dominion was first enforced in the disputed territory of the Louisiana Purchase.

It has been the purpose of our society to arrive at exact truths in our examination of these historic grounds, and the deeds here enacted which have made them of national as well as local interest. And when we had exhausted our own resources, the results were turned over to the State Historical Society, which with its better facilities has carried on the labors to the successful termination.

We will ever hold in grateful remembrance our late Secretary Judge Adams for the interest and assistance which he rendered our local society.

Our only hope of retaining these grounds in their present position is the fact that Geo. Martin can not have them moved to Topeka, labeled and placed on the shelf in the new historical rooms.

And now I am impowered as the representative of the Pawnee Republic Historical Society, and through the generosity of Elizabeth A. Johnson, to deliver to your excellency, the representative of our great state, this indenture, conveying the title in fee of these grounds.

To which the Governor responded as follows:

In the early days of the century that has just closed, at this spot, Lieutenant Pike hauled down the Spanish flag, which up to that time had been the emblem of authority to the savage tribes that peopled these plains, and erected in its stead the stars and stripes. Since that time the flag has had a memorable history, and recently there has been a great discussion of the question whether the constitution followed the flag. Be that as it may, many things have followed the flag since Lieutenant Pike planted it here as a mark of American sovereignty over this territory. Then the United States was composed of eighteen states and twenty-four territories, with a population of six million people. Now it is composed of forty-five states and six territories, counting Alaska and Hawaii and excluding Porto Rico and the Philippines, with a population of seventy-eight millions.

The planting of the American flag here closely followed the Louisiana purchase and marked the commencement of our internal improvements and the beginning of steamboat navigation. Now the great Louisiana purchase embraces the richest part of our domain; our internal improvements have grown to immense proportions, and the

protection of American commerce is becoming one of the pressing questions of the hour. Then Uncle Sam was a modest youth, unable to command any considerable share of respect or attention from foreign nations. Now he is a mature and very vigorous gentleman and commands the respect of the whole world. Then we were a debtor nation and the ledger balance was always on the wrong side. Now we are a creditor nation and the trade balance is largely in our favor.

About the time that Lieutenant Pike raised the American flag here our imports were \$130,000,000, our exports \$100,000,000, showing a balance against us of \$30,000,000, or 30 per cent of our entire imports. Now our exports are more than one and one-half billion dollars, our imports less than a billion, leaving a balance in our favor of more than \$500,000,000, making the great balance on the credit side of the ledger one-half as great as the entire imports.

In a single century we have grown from weakness to strength; from poverty to wealth; from a debtor to a creditor nation. The American flag is upon all seas, American products and the American merchant in all markets, and the United States enters upon the new century as a great world power.

But marvelous as has been the development of the United States, the development of Kansas has been more remarkable. For more than half a century after the flag was planted here the territory which now comprises our state was known by travelers and geographers alike as a great desert. The development of that desert land into fruitful fields; the substitution of an energetic, thrifty people for savage tribes; the displacement of the wild herds that roamed in countless numbers over these prairies by the Shorthorn and the Hereford; the building of homes, school houses and churches where formerly the wigwam stood, has been marvelous, and the history of that wonderful growth reads like a fairy tale.

Forty years ago Kansas was admitted into the Union as a state. It had scarcely more than a hundred thousand people, but these have grown and increased until we have within our borders one and a half million people, as devoted to home and law and order and good government and temperance as any people that were ever brought together.

We have developed along the lines of agriculture until in 1900 and 1901, in two succeeding harvests, Kansas pro-

duced the astounding and unequalled yield of more than 150,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year we had in Kansas more than 6,000,000 head of live stock, or more than four head for every unit of our population. We have realized the dreams of the theorists and have a horse for every family and a cow for every individual in the state, with plenty of swine and sheep thrown in for good measure. We have grown from the crude business methods where pelts and robes were used as mediums of exchange to a banking system represented by over five hundred banks, with an aggregate deposit of nearly seventy million dollars, or nearly fifty dollars for every unit of our population. The deposits of our state and private banks have increased in a single year over 30 per cent.

To carry the products of our pastures and fields to the market we have nearly nine thousand miles of railway. If built in parallel lines equi-distant from each other, it would make twenty lines of railroad traversing the state from east to west.

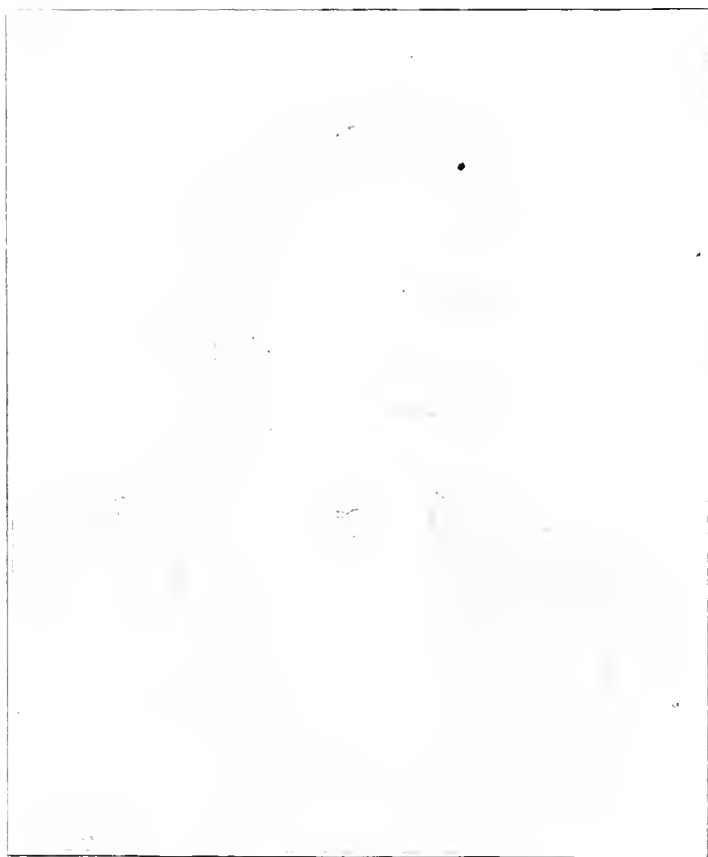
But it is not in our rich harvests, our bursting granaries, our increasing bank deposits or our great system of railways that the state has made its greatest advancement. There was not a school house in Kansas for half a century after Pike raised the flag here. There are now more than nine thousand in the state. There are eleven thousand school teachers and an enrollment in our schools of four hundred thousand pupils. This shows that more than one-fourth of the population are enrolled in the common schools, and that one out of every one hundred and thirty of our population is a school teacher. That our schools are efficient is shown by the fact that Kansas has a smaller per cent of illiteracy than any state in the Union.

One of the strongest influences in this wonderful development has been the public press. There are now published in Kansas eight hundred and thirty-eight papers and other periodicals. These go into our homes and afford the people means of keeping in touch with all the topics of the day. The influence of the schools and homes and newspapers had a forcible illustration during the Spanish-American war, when in four full Kansas regiments, enlisted from all parts of the state, there was not a single soldier who could not write a legible hand. A remarkable thing in all of this wonderful development is that it has taken place within the space of a single life.

Many of the men who moulded and shaped public sentiment in Kansas in the early days are moulding and shaping public sentiment still. Of the strong coterie of newspaper men who directed the current and trend of popular sentiment in the great struggle to make Kansas a free state, some still wield a ready pen in defense of the institutions which the early Kansas press made possible. Of these men, John A. Martin, of the *Atchison Champion*; Sol Miller, of the *Troy Chief*; S. S. Prouty, of *Freedom's Champion*; T. Dwight Thatcher, of the *Lawrence Journal*; F. G. Adams, of the *Atchison Free Press*, have gone, but D. R. Anthony, of the *Leavenworth Times*; M. M. Murdock, of the *Wichita Eagle*, and George W. Martin, formerly of the *Junction City Union*, now of the *Kansas City Gazette*, are still in the editorial harness. I think many fail to realize the great and successful fight that the early free state press of Kansas made for freedom's cause and the influence it exerted to give breadth and purpose to Kansas civilization.

By every golden harvest, by every lowing herd, by every bursting granary, by every successful business enterprise, by every overflowing bank, by all of her increasing streams of business, already bank full, Kansas has reason to congratulate itself upon these evidences of material prosperity that have followed the planting of the flag upon her soil long before Kansas was born. But better than all these—in its many happy and contented homes, from the dugout to the mansion; in all of its public schools, universities, colleges and academies; in its many churches, of whatever name, denomination or creed; and in the product of all these, its noble type of manhood and womanhood, Kansas finds its real cause for rejoicing.

And this suggests two questions: If the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the planting of the American flag in its stead at that place in the early days of the last century has been productive of so much good, can the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the planting of the American flag in its stead in any other place, at the closing days of the same century, be productive of harm? If the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the planting of the American flag in its place brought so much liberty and blessing to millions of people and displaced a rude savagery by a high Christian civilization, is there any danger that the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the planting of the



MRS. ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

American flag in its place a hundred years afterward will bring hardship, tyranny or oppression?

And now, in the name of Kansas; in the name of its one and a half million strong, brave and law-abiding citizens; in the name of its public schools, the pride and glory of our state; in the name of its homes, its churches, its public press; in the name of its early pioneers, living and dead; in the name of the boys and girls who are soon to come forth out of our homes and churches and schools—the product of our civilization—to take upon their shoulders the responsibilities and cares of state; in the name of all that is good and inspiring in the history of Kansas, I hereby accept, in the name and behalf of all of these, the deed to this historic spot.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the program was resumed and Henry F. Mason, of Garden City, delivered an address on "From Quivira to Kansas," which abounded in stories of the exploits and conquests of Coronado, Cortez and other early adventurers. His speech was of an historical nature and elicited close attention.

Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, of Topeka, the noted woman orator, delivered a patriotic address "Lest we Forget," showing the educational advantages of such gatherings. The address was warmly received.

The speaking closed with an able address on "Fraternalism and Patriotism" by Hon. John W. Haughey, grand master of the Odd Fellows of Kansas.

The unveiling of the monument with appropriate ceremonies will take place September 29, just ninety-five years from the day that the American flag first floated to the breeze in Kansas.

PIKE'S PAWNEE INDIAN VILLAGE.

A paper read by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson before the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Lawrence, Kan., October 11, 1900.

What of the Pawnee republic? Where was it? And

why do we, a people of modern ideas and fancies, busy with the trials and cares of a new era, seek to return to a people nearly a hundred years gone? Can we only say "because?"

To begin with, what of the Pawnee republic? Was it only a place high on a hill overlooking the Republican river, which bears its name, and flows continually on, unmindful that above it dwelt the first uncivilized people who gave themselves a republican form of government such as we now enjoy? Ah, no; nor was it the plains, vast and wide, which stretched away to the southward as far as the eye could reach. One would never have dreamed that some day the iron horse would leave a dense cloud of smoke behind, or that cities would spring up like magic. The Pawnee Indians, like their white brothers, were not always at peace with their neighbors; in fact, they were rightly named the Ishmaels of the plains.

On the 15th of July, 1806, there sailed away from the landing at Belle Fontaine, near St. Louis, two small boats with a party consisting of two lieutenants, one surgeon, one sergeant, two corporals, sixteen privates, and one interpreter. They had in charge a number of Osages and Pawnees who had been to Washington, and whom Lieutenant Pike was to escort to their own people. He was also to investigate our new possessions, a part of which is now Kansas. Yet no sooner had he started than the news was carried across by Spanish spies, and Lieutenant Malgares hurried up with an army of 300 men from Santa Fe, with the hope of bringing Pike back a prisoner. But luckily on the broad Kansas plains they missed each other, and after many trials and hardships Lieutenant Pike arrived safely at the Pawnee republic, having crossed the Spanish trail wondering what it meant. He was soon to find out. Our little handful of men crossed the Republican river, opposite the village, and rested a few days.

On the 29th of September they held their grand coun-

cil, at which were collected hundreds of warriors who had been taught hostility to the American cause. Imagine a place high on a lonely prairie, wigwams here and there, a river dark and somber, hundreds of dusky warriors made hideous with war paint, each solemn and stern, and a man determined and cool, but the same as alone with this vast throng, each ready to slay him. Why? you ask. There on a staff in front of a chief's tent floats a flag foreign to our country. Would Lieutenant Pike hold council under another flag, and in his own country? No, a thousand times no! He demanded that the Spanish flag be hauled down, and our stars and stripes be hoisted in its place. Receiving no response, he repeated his request, adding that it was impossible for a nation to have two fathers; either they must be children of the Spanish sovereign or acknowledge their American father. Slowly an old man arose, took down the Spanish colors, and sadly laid them at Pike's feet.

Pike's end was gained. Our flag floated proudly over his head for the first time in a new and disputed territory. We are almost tempted to shout "America!" but we must pause and think of what he suffered after his departure from this place. He was beset on on all sides by these savages, only overcoming danger by his fearlessness, but he was captured at last and remained a prisoner for six months. His notes of observation and his letters were taken from him. He merely saw the glorious peak which bears his name. Honor to Colorado for her step in the matter. Does he deserve honor? Shall we, a patriotic people, allow this one and only place to pass into obscurity? Does Kansas lag behind her sister state in recognizing bravery and devotion to a proud flag and a glorious cause? A more fitting tribute we cannot give than to mark this spot, which it would seem even nature had designed to do honor to a brave and noble man, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike.

THE PAWNEE REPUBLIC.

Read by A. B. Warner, before the Pawnee Republic Historical Society, at the Pawnee village.

Tread lightly to-day, for the dust of your feet
Is the tomb where a nation lies sleeping;
The cold blast of winter and summer's soft breeze
Together their vigils are keeping.

No monument o'er them to crumble to dust,
Unmarked as the realms of the fairy;
These children of nature, how sweetly they rest,
Embalmed in the green of the prairie.

A blast from the tempest swept over the scene;
The nymphs of the vale have a story;
They stand at the portal of nations and plead
For a people entitled to glory.

The fierce battle-ax and the torch of the foe
Were the doors to this climax of horror;
The sun in its glory set peaceful and calm,
But rose sullen and black on the morrow.

The voice of the infant was cruelly hushed,
It perished beside its dead mother;
The maiden arrayed in her bridal costume
Died in the cold arms of her lover.

You ask of the warrior and where could he be,
'Mid the flame and the carnage and rattle;
Surprised and outnumbered, a hero was he,
As he fell in the front of the battle.

Old Father Time with his sickle so keen
Sweeps down the tall oak and the heather;
And nations unborn with the nations that be
Shall mingle their ashes together.

The voice of each mortal shall cease to be heard,
And palsied the arm of the giant;
And kings with their kingdoms shall lie in the dust,
And the tongue be no longer defiant.

These toilings for gain and for honor we see,
Ambitions loud claim for preferment;

The bustle and turmoil and strivings that be,
Be unknown in the place of interment.

The prince and his palace, the serf and his hut.
Shall mingle their ashes together;
From dust and to dust is again the decree,
And not a leaf missed from the heather.

And, at the last page of the records of time,
When the nations from slumber shall rally,
Then the Pawnee republic shall shine as she stood,
In her pride, overlooking the valley.



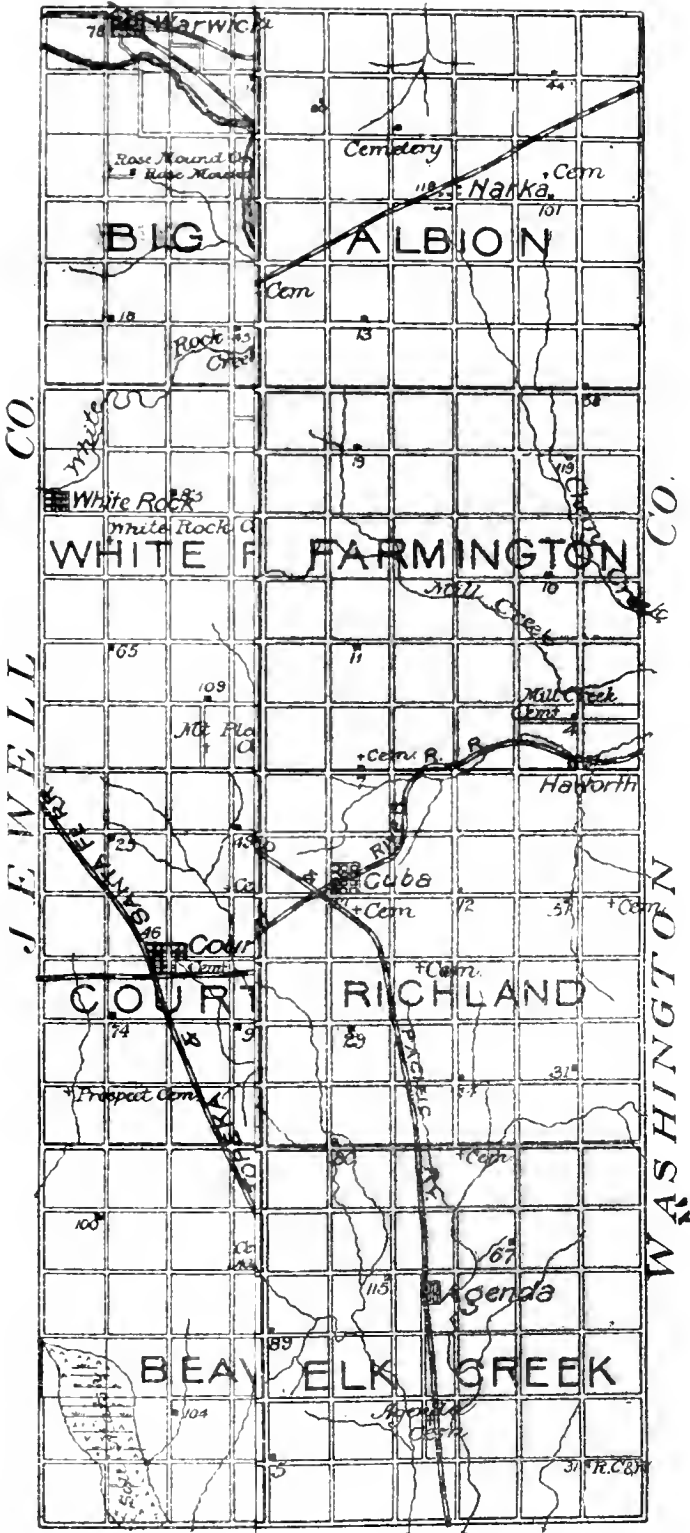
CHAPTER II.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

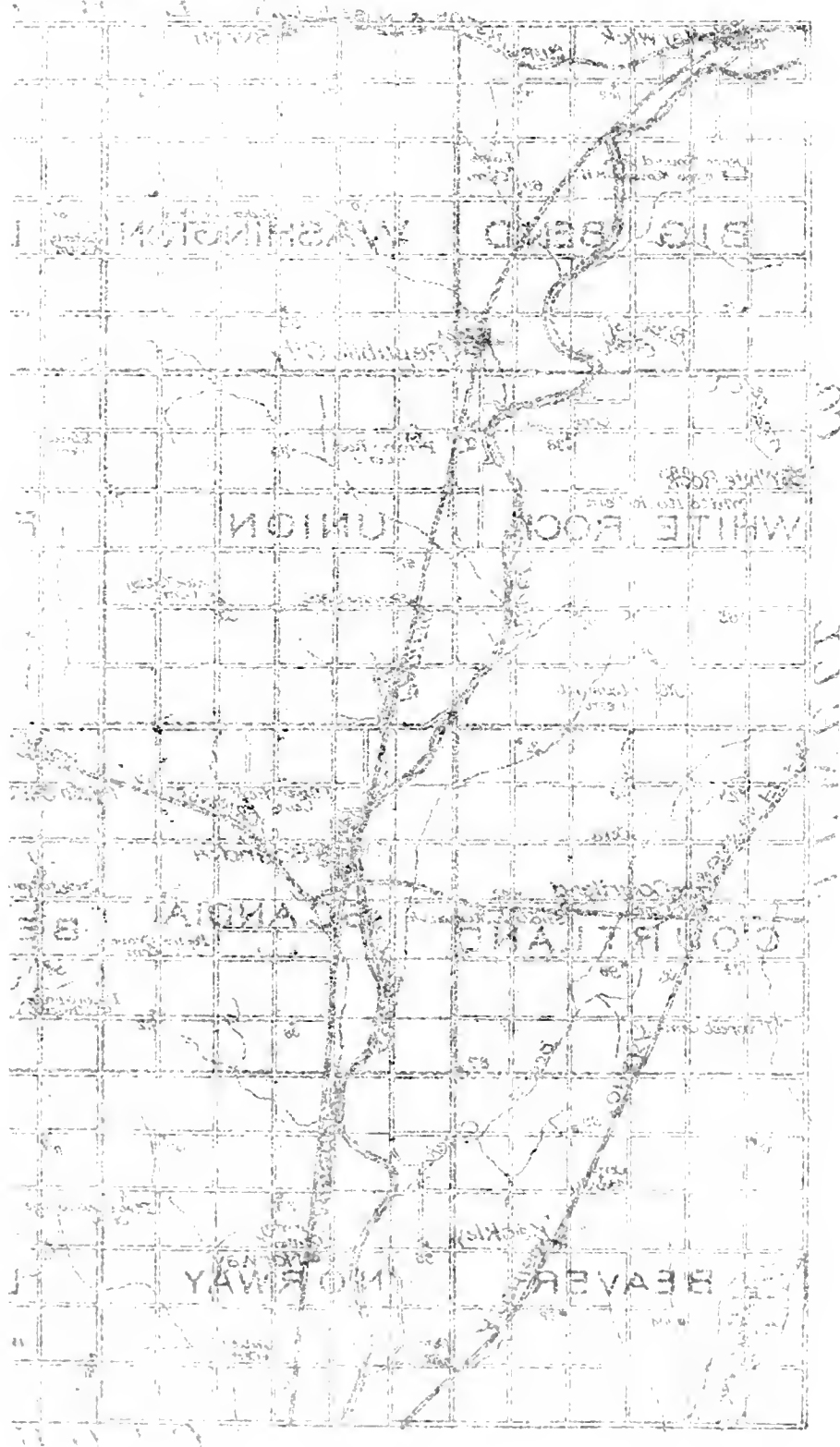
BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY DEFINED—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—FIRST SCHOOLS—EARLY MAIL FACILITIES.

The first mention we have of Republic county is by the Legislature of 1860, which defined its boundaries and gave it a name. It is so called from its relations to the Republican river, which enters the county near its north-western corner, flowing a little east of south, leaving the county about eight miles east of the southwest corner. The river received its name by reason of the fact that at one time the band of Pawnee Indians called the "Pawnee Republic" had its principal village and seat of government in its valley. The boundaries of the county, as fixed by the Legislature of 1860, are as follows: Commencing at a point where the sixth principal meridian intersects the base line of the state of Kansas; thence south on said sixth principal meridian to the township line between townships four and five, south; thence west with said township line to the range line between ranges five and six, west of the sixth principal meridian; thence north with said range line to the base line of the state of Kansas; thence east on said base line to the place of beginning. These boundaries have never been changed; and the idea, entertained by some of our citizens, that the county originally embraced a larger area, and that one tier of townships on the south had been detached from Republic and attached to Cloud county, is erroneous. The county is as large to-day as it has ever been, being thirty miles from east to west and twenty-four from north to south, containing seven hundred and twenty square miles, and is located in what is popularly called the "northern tier," immediately south of the fortieth parallel of north latitude and west of the sixth principal merid-

ns



WASH TO HAM



ian. It is bounded on the north by Thayer and Nuckols counties, Nebraska; on the east by Washington, on the south by Cloud and on the west by Jewell county. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles, on an air line, west of the Missouri river, and ninety miles northwest of the geographical center of the United States.

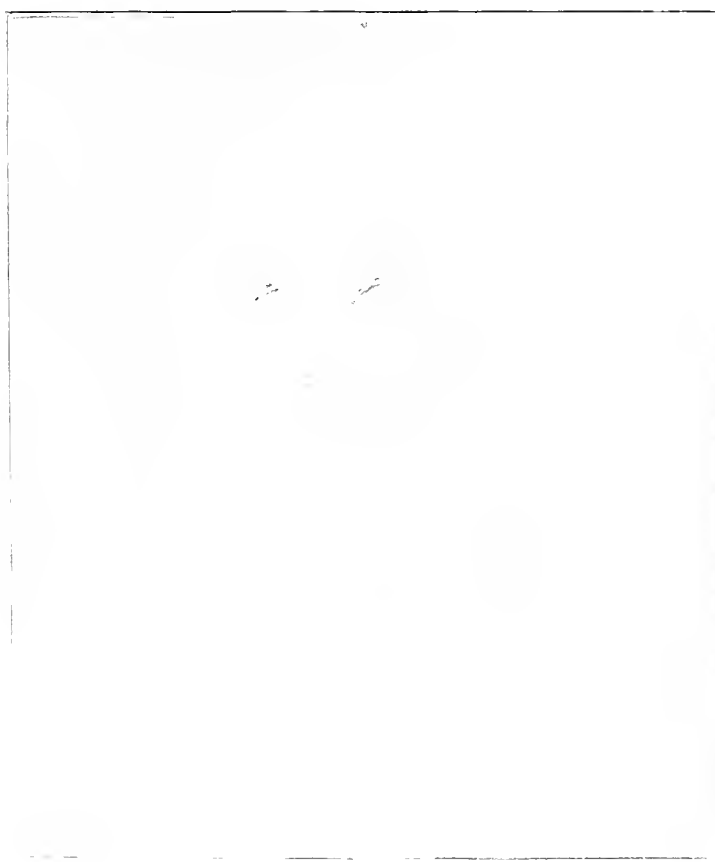
The following highly interesting account of the location of a townsite in Republic county before any settlement had been made here by white men is a bit of history never before published. Mr. Manning was one of the original members of the Winfield, Cowley County, Townsite Company, organized in January, 1870, and has been a conspicuous figure in the history of Kansas for forty years. He was a State Senator during the session of 1864, and whose district comprised the counties of Marshall, Riley, Washington, Clay, Republic and Shirley, now Cloud, and was the author of an important measure in the interest of Republic county :

WINFIELD, KAN., March 25, 1891.

HON. I. O. SAVAGE, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 24th inst., and note its contents. With pleasure I comply with your request. In the spring of 1860 I was a resident of Marysville, in Marshall county, Kansas, 21 years of age and a land surveyor. Mr. Frank Marshall, who was the founder of Marysville and a conspicuous figure in antebellum days and politics, closely in touch with Buchanan's administration and alive to western development, anticipating the passage of a Pacific railroad bill then pending in Congress, decided to secure possession of a townsite at what should be the focal point of two lines of railroad under the bill. By its provisions one line was to start from the vicinity of the mouth of the Platte river, and the other line was to start from the mouth of the Kansas river, and the two were to converge to a point within 200 miles of the Missouri river. Congressmen Craig, of Missouri, and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, were co-operating with Mr. Marshall. The latter outfitted a heavy government wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, with necessary tools,

camp outfit, including tent, and employed me to take charge of it and five men to go over to the big bend of the Republican river and select a townsite on suitable ground, which was to be the junction of the two railroads, from which westwardly one line was to be constructed. This was in April of 1860. We drove from Marysville down the Big Blue river to reach what was known as the parallel road, the only road leading to the Republican valley in that vicinity at that time, and on arriving at the Republican river found a big, burly settler named Cloud at or about where Clifton now is. We remained there over night and resumed our travel up the valley on what was known as the Military road. We saw no more settlers nor Indians. I easily found the parallel line, dividing Kansas and Nebraska, for the township and section corners were plainly marked by stones. At the point where the river turns south and extending from the north bank of the stream to the state line a fine, gently sloping plateau offered a beautiful townsite. This I selected and laid off and staked two streets, one running east and west and one running north and south, and in the four angles of these cross streets superintended the laying of the foundations of four log houses and platted a map of a townsite one mile square, to be turned over to Mr. Marshall. I then left the party to complete the buildings and returned on a mule, which I had taken along for my individual use, across the trackless country to Hollenberg station, on the overland stage road, about sixty miles distant. There were no settlers on the route. The party completed the buildings and returned some weeks later by the route they went. There was some travel at that time over the Military road, consisting of teams en route to Oregon and Washington territories. That summer the Indians burned the houses down. The Democratic railroad bill died with Buchanan's administration, and a new bill, with different provisions and commissioners, fostered the living Pacific railroad. At the time I speak of there was considerable good timber at the junction of White Rock creek and the Republican. As I now remember, Sec. 4, Town 1, S. R. 5 west, was the location selected. Tom Tierney and G. L. Manning, a younger brother of mine, were in the party, but I do not now recall the names of the other members of the party. My brother, a boy of 17 years, joined an emigrant train and went to Bakerville, Oregon. I don't now remember what name



CONRAD MYERS.

Gen. Marshall gave the town site, nor what steps he took to obtain title.

Respectfully yours,

E. C. MANNING.

Daniel and Conrad Myers were the first white settlers of Republic county, Daniel settling upon the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, town 4 south, range 3 west, and Conrad taking W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, town 4 south, range 2 west, where he now resides.

These settlements were made the 28th of February, 1861. The nearest white settlement, at that time, was at Lake Sibley, in Cloud county, which did not prove permanent on account of Indian depredations. Conrad Myers is the only one of the early settlers who did not, at any time, leave the county on account of the Indian troubles, and for more than four weeks during the spring of 1861 was the only white person in Republic county. The nearest postoffice at that time was at Manhattan, eighty miles away; and it is not, perhaps, necessary to state that Mr. Myers did not at that time take the daily papers.

Daniel Myers built the first dwelling house in September, 1861, a comfortable log structure in which he lived during his entire residence in this county. John Myers, a cousin, came with Daniel and Conrad, but did not take up any land. He died the last of April, 1861, being the first white settler who died in the county.

The next settlers after Daniel and Conrad Myers, were David and John Cory, who came and made settlement March 17th, 1862, John Cory taking the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 18 and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 7, town 4, Range 2, in the fall of 1861, and made the first improvements in the county after the two Mr. Myers.

David Cory was born in Cortland county, New York, March 4th, 1807, and died after a long and painful illness at the home of his son, John W., in Grant township, January 3rd, 1893, being 85 years, 10 months and 23 days old.

John W. Cory is still living on the land he selected 40 years ago.

The next settlers were James VanNatta and Wm, Harshberger; the former settling on the NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19, town 3-2, on the tenth day of March, 1862, and the latter on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section and same date.

The next settler was James G. Tuthill, who arrived at what was then known as Salt Marsh, on the tenth of June, 1862, and located on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, town 4, south range 2 west.

On the day of his arrival he cut and hauled four logs for the foundation of a house, intending to build at once, but was obliged to return to Jefferson county, Kansas, his former home, on account of the serious illness of his hired man, where he remained until July 1st, when he returned with four men, intending to complete the building of the house as speedily as possible. Again was he disappointed, one of his men being so unfortunate as to have a bug crawl into one of his ears on the night of his arrival; and having no means of removing the same, and fearing the same would prove fatal, necessitated the return of the entire party to Jefferson county. Mr. Tuthill then employed C. M. Way, a resident at that time, of Jefferson county, to come on and complete his house; Mr. Way arriving at the Marsh August 16th, 1862, but finding the country swarming with Indians, returned at once to Clifton, where a small settlement had already been made.

Mr. Tuthill remained in Jefferson county until the latter part of September, 1862, when he again set out for Republic county, bringing his family and two good men as help with him, arriving at the Marsh October 1st, and built that fall two houses of logs, each 18x20 feet.

The winter of 1862-63 was very mild, no snow or rain falling, and little freezing weather, no ice forming thicker than a knife blade. The spring opened very early, and Mr. Tuthill broke ten acres of prairie at the Marsh in February, 1863, and had his garden all made by the 10th of March. He had a splendid garden that year, melons being ripe on the 4th of July. On Sunday after the 4th,

about 6,000 Indians, principally Pawnees, Iowas and Otoes, camped near Mr. Tuthill's place, and harvested his melons and other garden truck most successfully, but offered no violence to himself or family. After everything on the place had been stolen the chief in command placed a double guard around the garden patch. This action of the chief was very considerate, and highly appreciated by Mr. Tuthill after his property had been stolen.

The same spring a settlement was made on White Rock creek by Mr. Philip Keyser, on what is now known as the Fisher farm. Keyser had been here but two months when the creek overflowed its banks and swept over the bottom to the depth of four feet or more, and continued this way for nearly two weeks. Until very recently the driftwood at the foot of the hills indicated the height of the water. The water in this creek has not been as high since by five feet. Mr. Keyser left as soon as the water fell so he could go, not liking that kind of a drouth.

In the fall of 1863, S. M. Fisher, James Reed and one Clark, a preacher, homesteaded the land now owned by Fisher, Johnson and Lovewell, and remained upon it until the spring of 1864. That spring the Pawnees and Cheyennes had a battle on the town site of White Rock, which resulted in the death of one of the Pawnee braves named Sywasha Spattybat, the first blood known to have been spilled in White Rock township. The presence of large numbers of Indians, and their hostile demonstrations, so alarmed the settlers that they all left, and no further settlement was attempted until the spring of 1866, when Thomas Lovewell and others came back to stay.

But to return to the settlement on Salt Creek. In the fall of 1862, Isaac M. Schooley settled on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, town 4 south, 2 west, and made homestead entry No. 54 on the same, January 17th, 1863, and made final proof on the same January 17th, 1868, certificate No. 9.

Daniel Meyers made entry No. 55 on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, town 4 south, range 3 west, on

the 17th day of January, 1863, and made final proof January 17th, 1868, being exactly five years from the date of his homestead papers, certificate No. 10.

Thus it appears that the homestead entries and final proofs made by Schooley and Meyers were made on the same dates, the land office at that time being located at Junction City.

John Cory made final proof on the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, town 4 south, range 2 west, with land warrant, on the 5th day of October, 1864, thus becoming the first real estate taxpayer in the county.

The first prairie broken was by Daniel and Conrad Meyers in March, 1861. The population of the county, according to the census of 1861, was 5. In 1862 this number was augmented by the arrival of David and John Cory, James VanNatta and family, making a total of 13 at the close of that year. Rev. R. P. West came to Republic county in October, 1863, and settled on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, town 3 south, range 2 west. The entire population of the county at that time was 47. Conrad Meyers paid \$2.89 taxes in May, 1864, for the tax of 1863, which was the first paid in the county. The first white child born was Lincoln, son of Daniel and Matilda Meyers, September 15th, 1861.

The first persons married in the county were Sidney S. Way and Madora Tuthill, at Salt Marsh, near the present town site of Seapo. They were joined in the holy bonds by a United Brethren preacher from Nebraska named Pring, in December, 1864. Edward Enoch and a Miss Johnson were the second couple married, this marriage being solemnized by Rev. R. P. West in May, 1865.

The first school district that was laid off or formed was six miles wide and twelve long, embracing all the territory occupied by the first settlers. On the division of this district, by some mistake or other, that part having the first school house, and where the first school was taught, was

named No. 2, and district No. 1 was formed from territory lying next on the south.

During the war the growth of the county was very slow, scarcely averaging five families a year, the settlement of the country west of the Sixth principal meridian being regarded as an experiment only. The only soldiers from Republic county in the war of the rebellion were Ezra Spencer Cory, son of our late esteemed fellow citizen, David Cory, who enlisted at Ft. Riley as a private in company C, 2d Kansas Cavalry, August 27th, 1863, served a little more than a year, and died at Springfield, Mo., March 9th, 1864, of disease contracted in the service, and Wm. Harshberger, before mentioned, who, from the best information we can get, enlisted soon after leaving the county, and, on the 8th of April, 1865, was commissioned by the President as second lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Volunteers.

As before stated, the nearest post office was at Manhattan, 80 miles from the settlement on Salt Creek, and more than 100 from the settlement on White Rock: and, about twice a month, some one of the settlers made this pilgrimage for the mail, and to procure flour and groceries for the settlement. The mail was brought to the residence of J. E. VanNatta, and from there distributed. This continued until the summer of 1863, when the mail route was extended to Fox village, now called Clifton, 20 miles distant from the nearest settlement in Republic county, and over 50 miles from White Rock. Two years later the line was extended to Elk Creek, now called Clyde. This extension was granted by the government on condition that the settlers pay all the expenses of carrying and handling the mails, which they did for two years, Moses Heller, the first postmaster at Elk Creek, having the contract for the same. The office was kept in a stovepipe hat, the weekly mail never being sufficient to fill the hat half full. In 1868 the line was extended to Salt Marsh, and James G. Tuthill appointed postmaster, this being the first post office established in Republic county.

The gospel of peace was first proclaimed in Republic county by William Harshberger, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, who came to the county with J. E. VanNatta in March, 1862, and preached his first sermon at Mr. VanNatta's house in April following, to a small congregation, we judge, as the population of the county did not exceed 13 at that time. From what we can learn of the Rev. Mr. Harshberger, we are inclined to the opinion that he was not possessed of a superabundance of piety, his religion probably being of that sort which would not well bear transportation across the Missouri river. His place was soon filled, however, by R. P. West, who commenced preaching in October, 1862, and who has preached more sermons in Republic county than any other man living. Still, his work was not confined to this county alone, but embraced a large scope of country, his circuit being more extensive than is usually assigned to Methodist preachers. As near as we can learn, his circuit was bounded on the north by the Platte river, on the east by the Missouri, on the south by the Kaw, on the west by the Rocky mountains.

John Harris, jr., and James Swan were the first settlers on Mill creek, in the eastern part of the county, locating on section 4, in Richland township, March 5th, 1866, Mr. Harris taking a homestead on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, and Swan filing on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. This land was, at that time, within the limits of the old survey of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, their route at that time being up the Republican river, but was changed to the Smoky Hill Route in the summer of that year.

The next settler to arrive in this part of the county was Edwin Enoch, who settled on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, Richland township, in April, 1866. The next were Z. P. Rowe and Jacob Hull, who came the same summer. M. H. Harper, Henry Willoughby, Wm. Oliver and Samuel Elder came in the fall of the same year, Harper making settlement in the north part of Elk Creek township, and

the others in the south part of Richland. John Swan came in the fall of 1867, Joe Long and Ira McIntyre in the fall of 1868.

The nearest post office at that time was Haddam, in Washington county, ten miles distant from this settlement. In the spring of 1868, an office was established at Cuba, and Z. P. Rowe appointed postmaster. This was the second post-office established in Republic county.

John Harris was the first reporter of agricultural statistics from the county, reporting to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington for the years 1868 and 1869. He was also one of the first board of county commissioners, being appointed by Gov. Crawford in September, 1868. The Indians were not troublesome in this neighborhood, but confined their operations to the settlements farther west.

On the 15th of May, 1867, Thomas Register and his two sons, Job and Robert, and one daughter, made a settlement on Rose creek, in what is now Rose Creek township. This was the first settlement attempted in the northeastern portion of the county. During the summer of 1867, serious apprehensions of an Indian raid were anticipated, so much so that Mr. Register and family, and a few other settlers, left their claims and went some miles down the creek into Nebraska, where, in company with the settlers of that region, they erected a stockade or fort, and where they remained several weeks. Thomas and Robert are dead and _____ was removed from the county.

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CHAPTER III.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

It is an undisputed fact that during its early settlement no part of Kansas suffered more severely from Indian raids and depredations than the Solomon, Republi-

can and White Rock Valleys. The pioneer settlers were disturbed by them with more or less frequency for nearly ten years.

During the war, and even as far down as 1869 and 1870, the settlers were almost constantly harassed by the Indians, their crops destroyed, cattle and horses driven off, and occasionally a settler butchered.

We are indebted to A. B. Whiting, formerly of Clay county, but now living in Topeka, for the following account of an Indian massacre committed in Republic county, near the present town site of Republic City, in the year 1857, nearly four years prior to the first settlement of the county.

The overland emigration to California and Oregon in 1857 was immense. During May and June in that year, the trails leading westward across Kansas were crowded with the trains and herds of the emigrants. So heavy was the travel on the old Mormon trail leading northwest from Fort Riley, that for many days it moved in three or four parallel columns. This rush of stock led some few trains to try the new route, barely marked by a government train in 1855, up the Republican valley, but soon to be opened and bridged between Forts Riley and Kearney, as the chance for grass was much better by this route.

A party of twenty-five men, women and children, from Arkansas, with eight wagons, four hundred head of stock, and some few saddle horses, took this route; and early in June passed by the frontier settlements, and traveled leisurely up the Republican valley, now an ocean of grass, dotted with the bright spring flowers.

Ignorant of the dangers of the route, and reveling in the abundance of game and fish which this route afforded, and improving the opportunity to recruit stock and teams before they should reach the regions of scanty forage, they were loath to leave the beautiful, happy valley. The watchful eyes of the savages were upon them; and their neglect of setting guards and enforcing semi-military discipline soon revealed to the Indians, who were dogging the train,

that it could be surprised and robbed with small danger to the attacking party.

The train camped for the last time in the valley at that point in Republic county where the old Military road left the Republican and struck across the prairie for the Little Blue, more than one hundred miles from Fort Riley. This point was at, or near, the present site of Republic City. Just as the train was hitching up to roll out of camp in the early morning, the Indians charged, shouting through the train and shooting in every direction, to stampede the stock and drive the owners from the train. All was disorder and confusion, and little resistance was made. They fled from the train, many of them just as they arose from their beds. Smith, the captain and largest owner, in attempting to escape on a horse, was shot, his body stripped of valuables, and mutilated in a shocking manner.

Four of the men in the train were killed, others wounded, one young woman very seriously. But plunder, not blood, was the object of the Indians; and, as soon as the whites left the train, they left them to their fate and ransacked the wagons. A keg of whiskey found among the loading, soon had the whole band engaged in a drunken revel; but, while the emigrants saw from the hills the Indians drunk to helplessness, they dared not attempt to recapture the train.

Their drunken orgies over, the Indians loaded their ponies from the train. The wagon covers were stripped off, sacks of flour, meal and dried fruit were poured on the ground that the bags might be carried away, the clothing packed on the ponies, and, driving the herd of stock, they started for their camp—wherever that might be.

The events of after years satisfied the settlers in the Republican valley that this robbery was committed by the Pawnees, nominally, friendly, but ever ready to rob and murder when they thought it would be charged up to the Siouxs, Cheyennes, and other hostile tribes on the plains.

Meanwhile, the emigrants turned away from the train without food, or means of procuring it; with half the men in the party killed, including the captain; with several children, the wounded woman to care for, and ninety miles from the settlement—were in danger of starvation.

Two men started for help. Without food or rest, and almost dead from exhaustion, they reached the settlement in three days, coming to the house of Moses Yonkin, in eastern Clay county. The settlement was very small, few horses were in the country, and a sack of flour was very hard to find; but as soon as a team could be got together, bullets run, and provisions found, Moses and Wm. Yonkins and A. B. Whiting started up the valley, while word was sent to Fort Riley asking for help, and the country was scoured to follow those on the way; but so scarce were horses, that in twenty miles only three could be found for the trip. And now the relief party began to meet the emigrants in bands of twos and more, the strongest first, as they straggled toward the settlement, but so scared, crazed and bewildered that they fled and hid away from the friends who were bringing them relief. The sixth day after the attack the relieving party found the last of the emigrants about thirty miles from the scene of the butchery. An old white-headed woman, her long hair streaming in the wind, almost borne on the shoulder of her son, he fainting from the wound of a poisoned arrow that afterwards caused his death, having on his other arm a couple of old muskets, and a fire brand in his hand, both haggard, dirty, bloody and wild—they presented a spectacle once seen never to be forgotten. And when the certainty of help and relief came to them, their utter prostration and helplessness told, as words could not, the sufferings they had endured.

It is a sufficient commentary on the administration of James Buchanan, that in a case like this, with six companies of cavalry at Fort Riley, not a man nor a gun, nor a ration, could be had for the relief of this unfortunate

party till after a handful of poor frontier settlers had gone out, gathered them up, and brought them to the Fort. And this is only one of many instances where frontier settlers in Kansas, and notably in Republic county, "stood picket" for the United States troops, who were placed near the frontier ostensibly for its protection.

The survivors of these emigrants mostly returned to Arkansas, a few, however, remaining in Kansas.

The first organized armed resistance to Indian depredations in Republic county was made in September, 1864, a company of militia having been formed, comprising about fifty men, all mounted, each man furnishing his own horse, saddle and bridle, made up of the early settlers of what is now the counties of Clay, Cloud, Washington and Republic, commanded by Captain I. M. Schooley, with headquarters at Elk Creek, now called Clyde. The arms and ammunition for this company were furnished by the General Government, drawing the same at Fort Riley, the nearest military post. The arms were old and condemned, and consisted of Enfield, Springfield, Harper's Ferry muskets, some smooth bore, some rough bore, and some with scarcely any bore at all; but all were considered good enough for the pioneers of Republic county to fight Indians with. At the time arms were drawn, thirty days' rations were furnished, consisting of bacon and hard tack; and so this little independent command was placed on a war footing.

Capt. Schooley held a commission from Gov. Robinson, and seems to have been chosen to this distinction on account of gallant services rendered in Missouri, or some other place, in the early part of the war. He also seems to have been an exceedingly prudent and careful commander, seldom, if ever, exceeding the authority vested in him by virtue of his commission.

These were troublesome days and many a feat of noble daring remains to be recorded by the historian, and to be graphically told in ballad and poem. Kansas has her tales

of border Indian warfare awaiting the pen of the novelist, and her chivalrous deeds awaiting the poet's rehearsal.

When our future romancer shall come, one incident at least, connected with the early history of Republic county, will court his attention, and render the valley of the Republican as romantic as the highlands of Scotland. It was in the autumn of 1864, when Capt. Schooley and his command were preparing for a campaign up the Republican river, and when the little band of heroic souls was drawn up on the banks of the stream preparatory to starting. Yes, heroes! ye readers of tales of chivalry resonant with the clashing of swords against mailed armor, and bedecked with gaudy plumes! these hardy, rudely clad frontiersmen, mounted on their horses taken from the plow, were as great heroes as any you read of in your romances; and though no fine court ladies bade these brave men adieu, they saw around them wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, whose lives and homes were to be protected from ruthless savages. The time for departure had arrived. The gallant Captain seated on a noble charger, addressed his company from a little eminence in front; and, as the locklets from his finely formed forehead floated on the morning breeze, and the burning words fell from his determined lips, all felt that the leader was worthy of his trust, and that he was every inch a hero.

In that company stood every male inhabitant of lawful age, and in close proximity stood the women of their households. Good-bye came at last, and heart-rending cries and sobs rent the air. The sun looked down with a calm, autumnal smile upon the brown prairie, and the gentle Kansas zephyrs sighed, scarcely heard over the placid stream. Life seemed beautiful and good; but, alas! man ever mars the harmony established by the Creator, and here on this beautiful morning and on this lonely spot, stood a band of men in the very prime of life's enjoyment, preparing to rush into the jaws of a cruel death. Alas! with so intrepid a leader, much danger must be encount.

ered, many a brave one must fall, and many a fair face must be mutilated by savage hands. Shrieks and sobs rent the air, and wives and children and gray-haired mothers clung to the noble men with the grasp of despair. Only one woman among them all manifested no emotion. The captain's wife stood unmoved amid all this scene of sorrowing, and reminds us of one of Sparta's noble dames. She was a noble woman, and worthy to be the wife of the gallant leader of his fellows. No sign of grief, or fear, or sadness, did she betray. Not a word escaped her lips until the troops were about to start, and were already drawn up in line; then she waved her hand to the women to be silent. Every one obeyed, as though this strange creature held a magician's wand. All were silent and attentive, when, in clear, firm tones, she thus addressed them: "Ladies, be composed. Why all this demonstration? Why make such a racket? There is going to be no trouble, nobody hurt, nobody killed, unless through awkwardness some of them kill themselves. They are under the captain's command, and must obey *his* orders; and from a long and intimate acquaintance with him, I *know* he will not lead them where there is the least indication of danger. Dry your tears, and cease your wails. This is a picnic excursion, 'only this, and nothing more.' "

This memorable campaign was followed by a reign of comparative quiet, which lasted until April, 1867, when the Indians made another hostile incursion into the country. During the summer of 1868, the independent company of Salt Creek militia was organized, composed wholly of settlers of Republic county, and numbering about fifty men, with W. P. Peake as first lieutenant, to rank from August 24th, and captain from September 8th, and W. H. H. Reily as first lieutenant from the latter date.

The members of this company were:

John H. Frint,	Joseph Meyers,
J. H. Smock,	Wm. Hardaker,
Charles A. Campbell,	B. F. Sayler,

Horace Beers,	Geo. Shafer,
John W. Swan,	Wm. Bonham,
Daniel Morland,	John McFarlane,
Robert Swan,	J. W. Cory,
Z. P. Rowe,	John McIntire,
Wm. W. Newlon,	J. E. Van Natta,
T. C. Reily,	John G. Isaacs,
Conrad Meyers,	Hilbert Johnson,
Geo. McChesney,	West Union Spillman,
Thos. J. Eckert,	Michel Young,
Wm. T. Campbell,	John C. Reily,
Jacob Shafer,	Chas. W. Beebe,
Edmund Powell,	David Cory,
Geo. J. Trowbridge,	Adams E. Cooly,
William Shafer,	Hiram Jackson,
Noah Kunkel,	Geo. W. Wilcox,
Thos. Hedgecoke,	Daniel Meyers,
Milton A. Daughertee,	Hudson Cooly,
Philo P. Way,	Samuel Elder,
Geo. S. Willoughby,	Lanty Oliver,
William Oliver,	Augustus Willoughby,
W. H. Willoughby,	Henry Vining.

“The Independent Company of Salt Creek Militia” was well officered, tolerably well armed and equipped, and rendered very efficient service in repelling Indian invasions. The arms and ammunition for this company were furnished by the State, while each man furnished his own horse, saddle and bridle.

In June, 1869, R. T. Stanfield was commissioned captain of militia by Governor Harvey. During the summer he recruited a company of 65, which included all the available men for miles around. Of this company, Peter Johnson was first lieutenant, he also being commissioned by Governor Harvey, and was a gallant officer. This company was furnished by the State with Spencer carbines, ammunition and rations, each man furnishing his own horse, saddle and bridle. Served a little more than six

months, the Indians soon learning to give this company a wide berth. It is quite probable that the settlements of White Rock would have been abandoned but for the protection afforded by this militia company.

Fearing trouble from the Indians, nearly all the settlers on Salt and Reily Creeks left their claims in May, 1869, and staid away until July, at which time a small body of militia, belonging to Captain Stanfield's command, was sent to their aid, with headquarters on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, Belleville township, where a log fort had been erected.

This fort was on the north side of what is now the main road leading from Belleville to Scandia, and nearly opposite the present residence of John N. Snyder. The men comprising this garrison were Noah Thompson, Corporal in command; George Andrews, Wm. Little, Oliver Gross, Samuel Darling, William Hoover, Lew Hoover, William Robinson, Charles English and Ephraim H. Wilcox.

This force was a Godsend to many of the early settlers, as several of this command were expert marksmen, a dead shot on buffalo; and it has been reported that Texas cattle were sometimes mistaken for buffalo, as a large herd of them had been stampeded in this neighborhood about this time, and several head of stragglers remained in the vicinity for several days. At any rate, nearly all the settlers had a plenty of buffalo meat as long as any of the Texas cattle could be found.

These soldiers remained here from July until October 18th, when they joined the main company which went on a scouting expedition up the Solomon valley, going as far west as where Kirwin now stands.

The only actual settlers of Republic county known to have been killed by the Indians, within the limits of the county, were Gordon Windbigler, in Big Bend township, August 15th, 1868, and Malcolm Granstadt, a Swede boy, at Scandia, in the spring of 1869. The circumstances of the killing of Windbigler are about as follows: As before

stated, he was killed on the 15th day of August, 1869, and it occurred on section 36, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of where Republic City now stands. The settlers in this immediate neighborhood at that time consisted of fourteen men, four women and five or six children. Their fortress, or place of rendezvous in case of danger, was on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, town 2, range 5, and consisted of eight log houses built around a square, and was considered secure against any ordinary Indian attack. Among the men were R. T. Stanfield, Daniel and David Davis, W. R. Charles, Chas. Johnson, Lewis Boggs, Alexander Lewis, W. P. Phillips, James Egans, Gordon Windbigler, and —— Miller, a lame man, some of whom had taken claims in Jewell county. The women were Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Dan. Davis and Mrs. Thos. Lovewell. David Davis, Johnson, Lewis and Windbigler were making hay near the river, three miles above the fort, when they were suddenly surprised and attacked by about 75 Indians, mounted on ponies, and armed with revolvers and spears, or lances. Only one of the hay-making party, Lewis, was armed, he acting as sentry, and carrying a Spencer rifle. They had with them a team and wagon and one saddle horse. They immediately started for the fort, being hotly pursued by the Indians, Windbigler riding on horseback in advance of the wagon until when within about a mile from the fort, losing his hat, he stopped to recover it, which brought him in the rear of the wagon. Having recovered his hat, by rapid riding, he soon overtook the wagon and passed it. The Indians in the meantime were circling around in front of the party with evident intention of cutting them off from the fort and massacreing the entire party. The Indians, having discovered by this time that Windbigler was unarmed, rode up within pistol shot, fired on him, brought him to the ground, then speared him with their lances, one of which severed the juglar vein causing death in a few minutes. Lewis now displays great coolness and bravery.

Seeing Windbigler fall, he leaves the wagon and advances to the assistance of his wounded comrade, with his trusted Spencer driving the Indians to a respectful distance, and remains by the dead body of his fallen companion until help arrived from the fort.

Windbigler was buried in a coffin made of puncheons taken from the floor of Dan Davis' shanty.

For the benefit of the younger readers I will say that a puncheon is one of the parts of a log split in halves with one or both sides smoothed by hewing.

The floors of the dwellings of the pioneer settlers who were fortunate enough to have any other than a dirt floor, were made of this material, as no lumber was obtainable within one hundred miles.

Windbigler's remains were some time afterwards disinterred and removed to his old home in Indiana.

The same day that Windbigler was killed, Benjamin White, a frontier settler living on Granny Creek, now called White Creek, in Cloud County, was murdered by the Indians. Miss Sarah White, his daughter, a girl of sixteen, was captured and carried away into captivity. The following February she was rescued from the Indians by General Sheridan, in Northern Texas, and restored to her friends.

The next day after the massacre of Windbigler the entire settlement left, Mr. and Mrs. Charles going to Oak Creek, in Cloud County, some three miles east of where Concordia now stands, Lovewell and Davis going on to Clifton. Lewis and wife never returned to the settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Charles remained at Oak Creek until December 19th, 1869, when they returned to Big Bend and found their log cabin and everything that was left in it in a heap of ashes. It was now mid-winter, the ground being frozen to a depth of two feet, conditions which to people of less self-reliance, confidence and hopefulness would have appeared discouraging in the extreme. But they possessed staying qualities and are both living to reap a

golden harvest, the product of their toil and privation. Stanfield, Lovewell and some others of the settlers returned in the spring of 1869 and came to stay.

In June, 1868, a party of Indians attempted, in the daytime, to steal a horse of a settler named Horner, his team being harnessed and hitched to wagon and tied to a tree in front of his shanty. The Indians deliberately proceeded to unharness the best horse. Horner ordered them to leave, which order they disregarded, whereupon he opened fire upon them from the door of the shanty, which was returned by the Indians, a bullet striking his watch, entirely ruining it, but saving the settler's life. The Indians were repulsed and fled without securing the horse. In July of the same year the Indians made another visit to the settlement, stealing two horses, one the property of W. R. Charles and the other belonging to W. P. Phillips, these being the only two horses in camp at the time.

One afternoon in May, 1869, an attack was made on Stanfield and Phillips, who were planting corn on Stanfield's claim, a man named Teneyck acting as sentry and O. C. Davis, another settler, guarding the house, all very narrowly escaping capture. At this time Davis lost his team of mules and Stanfield saved his horses by taking them into his log house, 12x14 feet, where they remained all night in Stanfield's best room. The house was occupied that night by two horses, four armed men and all of Stanfield's parlor and kitchen furniture. Next morning firing was plainly heard up the river, the cause of which was at that time unknown to the settlers. Fearing the return of the Indians and a renewal of the attack, a dispatch asking for assistance was started by a special courier to Lake Sibley, where some soldiers were stationed.

The dispatch bearer was a cow, which had been brought by Dan Davis from Sibley some two weeks previous, and believing that if she was turned loose, would return to that place, the dispatch was written and securely fastened

to the cow's head with a piece of red flannel cloth to attract attention upon her arrival there. This being done, she was turned loose with the best wishes of all for a safe journey and prompt delivery of the dispatch. After waiting three long and wearisome days for an answer, the settlers decided to visit Lake Sibley and learn why their appeal for assistance had been unheeded. On reaching Scandia they found that their dispatch bearer had been intercepted there and milked regularly ever since her arrival, presumably by Squire Lembke, as he informed the party that he had milk in his coffee that very morning. They also found John McChesney there, the only survivor of a hunting party of seven, who were surprised by the Indians, and after making a desperate resistance, six of their number were killed. This party was composed of John Winkelpleck and son, John McChesney, a man named Berg and three men from Michigan on a visit to friends in Marshall county. The McChesney who narrowly escaped by hiding in the brush until the Indians left is now a resident of Osborne county and uncle to the jovial, whole-souled John McChesney, the traveling man from Red Wing, Minnesota, who for several years has made regular visits to Belleville and other points in this county. The cause of the firing heard by Stanfield and his party the morning after the eventful night just described was now fully explained. They then decided to abandon their visit to Lake Sibley, and accompanied by McChesney go up the river to the scene of the massacre of the hunting party and bury the dead bodies as best they could. The bodies were all found and buried on the east bank of the Republican, on section 15, town 1, range 5.

Other outrages of a similar character occurred in the Solomon and Saline valleys on the same day, and the people of the entire state became thoroughly aroused, those of the lower Republican valley being especially agitated, as these atrocities had been committed but a comparatively short distance from their own homes, and they promptly re-

sponded to the call for assistance, as they had done many times before. Dispatches having reached Gov. Crawford, notifying him of these troubles, he at once wrote the following characteristic letter to W. P. Peake, captain of the Salt Creek Militia, which was received by him September 1st, 1868:

STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
TOPEKA, August 23, 1868. }

Capt. W. P. Peake, Salt Marsh, Kansas:

Please say to the settlers of Cloud and Republic counties, that I am now using every means in my power to procure cavalry arms, with ammunition, from the government, and that I have notified the President that the Indians *must* and *shall* be driven at once out of the state, and not permitted to return. Also, that Gen. Sheridan has agreed to send troops immediately to the Saline, Solomon and Republican valleys for the purpose of protecting the settlers; that the people may rest assured that they will, in the future, be protected. If the government fails, the state will not, although I am seriously embarrassed on account of the present Indian policy.

I hope the people will remain at their homes and not abandon the country. No possible effort will be spared to secure protection, and to relieve the wants of those who are in a destitute and suffering condition. I shall not rest until the Indians are driven out of the state; and if they return within reach of the settlements, I trust the people will dispose of them in the most summary manner. I shall endeavor to do my duty. We have submitted to these atrocities until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

Yours Respectfully,

S. J. CRAWFORD, *Governor.*

P. S.—Please perfect the organization of one company of militia, and have a place of general rendezvous in case of danger.

S. J. CRAWFORD.

Governor Crawford served with distinction as captain in the 2nd Kansas Infantry, as captain in the 2nd Kansas Cavalry, and colonel of the 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry

during the war of the rebellion; was elected Governor in 1864, re-elected in 1866, resigned as Governor November 4th, 1868, to take command of the 19th Kansas Cavalry, a regiment raised to fight the Indians. He was an earnest, active and devoted friend of the frontier settlers, very many of whom still hold him in grateful remembrance.

The Indians of the plains were loath to give up their ancestral hunting grounds, and every summer camped and hunted in the Republican valley. In the spring of 1869, a party of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes came, as usual, and camped a few miles below the town of Scandia, where a small settlement had been made the previous summer. They killed buffalo, and skulked as near the settlers as safety would permit: One day in May, they raised their camp, and went off, apparently leaving the valley. The next morning the sentry on the hill left his post, his services then being no longer needed, as was supposed. Two boys, however were put to watch the settlers' horses, grazing on the townsite. Presently two Indians were seen swiftly riding down the ravine east of town. One of the boys saw their approach in time to run towards the house. The other boy, Malcolm Granstadt by name, was still at his post, till with a clubbed pistol, he was first knocked down, and then shot and killed. The horses, five in number, were driven away, and never recovered. Two of the horses taken on this occasion belonged to Robert Watson, of White Rock township.

The Indians claimed that, by treaty, they had a right to perpetual occupancy of this country; and this claim they kept up until 1870, when they very reluctantly abandoned all the country east of the Republican river, but continued their depredations for a year or two longer in the newer counties farther west.

The number of persons killed and wounded by Indians within the limits of what is now Republic county may be briefly summarized as follows: Emigrants killed in Big Bend township in 1857, five persons; wounded, two

persons: Windbigler, killed in August, 1868; Granstadt, the Swede boy, killed in the spring of 1869; six buffalo hunters killed in Big Bend township in 1869, making a total of thirteen killed and two wounded.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST LAW-SUIT IN THE COUNTY—COUNTY ORGANIZED—OFFICERS APPOINTED—FIRST ELECTIONS.

James E. VanNatta, the first justice of the peace in Republic county, was appointed by Gov. Crawford in 1867, holding the office four years, the first law-suit in the county being tried before him in 1869. The parties to this suit were Henry Mead, plaintiff, and Conrad Meyers, defendant, the suit being for damages on contract on the sale of a yoke of cattle by Meyers to Mead. In this suit each party was his own lawyer, the nearest attorneys at that time being at Manhattan or Marysville.

The law library of this county at that time consisted of the territorial laws of 1859, the session laws of 1865, the Testament and Psalms in one volume, and the Blue Laws of Connecticut, the latter being kindly furnished the court by J. C. Reiley, the first trustee of Republic precinct, then attached to Washington county.

This suit was decided in accordance with the law and evidence, and no appeal taken.

On account of trouble with Washington county in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes, the same being considered burdensome and oppressive, and having to be paid at a remote distance, led the settlers to take steps to organize the county at what has since been considered too early a date. Accordingly, Mr. J. C. Reiley, the first assessor elected in the county, taking the assessment in June, 1868, and at the same time taking the census, with a view of securing a county organization, reported a

population of three hundred and fifty actual residents, too small a number, the law requiring six hundred. But in August of the same year a special committee for taking the enumeration was appointed by Gov. Crawford, consisting of W. P. Peake and J. E. VanNatta, who, by careful counting reported a population of between six and seven hundred.

The last report shows a gain of three hundred inhabitants in two months. Had the same percent of increase been maintained until the present time we would have been overpopulated, as there would not have been standing room in the county for all its people. I have not computed the number and if any of the readers of this history are curious to know how many, they are at liberty to make the computation from the data given above. I do not say this with a view of being understood as criticising the report of the committee, but I still believe it took very careful counting to find so many people in the county at that time.

In pursuance of said report, Gov. Crawford issued the following order:—

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,)
Topeka, September 7th, 1868.)

WHEREAS, In due form of law, it has been made to appear that the county of Republic, State of Kansas, contains the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle the people of said county to a county organization.

Now, therefore, I, Samuel J. Crawford, Governor of the State of Kansas, by virtue of authority vested in me by law (and having commissioned county officers), do hereby locate the county seat of Republic county at Pleasant Hill, in School District No. 2 in said county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at Topeka the day and date above written.

By the Governor, S. J. CRAWFORD.
R. A. BARKER, Sec'y of State.

The following named persons were commissioned by the Governor, September 8th, 1868: John Harris, jr., John M. Campbell and Thomas C. Reily, county commissioners, and John McFarlane county clerk; and from this date Republic county takes its place among the organized counties of Kansas.

The first election held in the county was prior to the county organization, and was held at J. G. Tuthill's house, at Salt Marsh, and was for township officers only, the whole county being one voting precinct and attached to Washington county. This election was held on the fourth Monday in March, 1868. This was the wrong day, but the officers chosen were subsequently appointed by the commissioners of Washington county. The officers elected were: J. C. Reiley, trustee, James VanNatta, justice of the peace; Thomas Durant, justice of the peace; J. H. Frint, constable; Charles Campbell, constable. Whole number of votes polled, 13, of which Mr. Reily received 8, I. M. Schooley, his opponent, 5. Mr. VanNatta had no opposition. Mr. Frint received 6 votes, his opponent 6, which was decided by casting lots, the office falling to Frint.

A mass convention was held at Pleasant Hill, October 20th, 1868, and the first in the county, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for representative in the State Legislature, and also to nominate county officers, to be supported at the November election. At this convention, 15 voters were present, and Capt. I. M. Schooley, before mentioned, was nominated for representative, but was defeated at the polls by R. P. West, independent candidate, by a majority of 9, Brother West receiving 37 votes and Capt. Schooley 28. It must not be forgotten, however, that Brother West was a candidate for representative in 1867, while we were yet attached to Washington county. There were three candidates in the field and 172 votes cast, of which S. F. Snyder received 91, R. P. West 41, and Vernon Parker, 40, Mr. Snyder being elected by a plurality of 50 votes. At the November election, 1868, the

following named persons were elected: R. P. West, representative; W. W. Newlon, Z. P. Rowe and John M. Campbell, county commissioners; John McFarlane, county clerk; James G. Tuthill, county treasurer; R. H. Vining, sheriff; Wm. Hardaker, surveyor; B. F. Sayler, county superintendent; John McFarlane, register of deeds; Daniel Meyers, probate judge.

The first meeting of the Board of Commissioners of which we have any record was held at Pleasant Hill, September 29th, 1868, and the first business transacted was the division of the county into three commissioner districts as follows:—

Ordered, that townships, 1, 2 and 3, of range 1, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 2, shall be one voting township, and known by the name of Farmington township; and the place of election shall be at the house of John Harris, jr., on section 3, town 3, range 1; and it was called Commissioner District No. 1.

This township embraced what is now Farmington, Albion, Richland, and the east half of what is now Rose Creek, Fairview and Jefferson.

And the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of townships 1, 2 and 3, range 2; and townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 3; and townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 4; and townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 5,—shall be one voting township, and be known by the name of Republic township, and the place of voting to be at the school house at Pleasant Hill, and was called Commissioner District No. 2.

This township embraced what is now the west half of Rose Creek, Fairview and Jefferson, all of Liberty, Freedom, Belleville, Washington, Union, Scandia, Big Bend, White Rock and Courtland.

And township 4, of range 1; township 4, of range 2; township 4, of range 3; township 4, of range 4; township 4, of range 5,—shall be one voting township, and known by the name of Grant township, the place of voting to be at

the residence of Jas. G. Tuthill, and was called Commissioner District No. 3.

Grant township embraced what is now Grant, Elk Creek, Lincoln, Norway and Beaver.

After transacting a little other business, the Board adjourned until *dark*. Board met at dark, pursuant to adjournment, and ordered that election notices be posted in the several townships, and then adjourned until the 6th day of November.

Time pieces were probably somewhat scarce in Republic county at that time, but it is safe to conclude that no mistake would be made as to the time of meeting if the adjournment was till dark.

PLEASANT HILL, November 6th, 1868.

Board met in pursuance of adjournment, T. C. Reiley in the chair. At this meeting it was ordered that notices be posted for an election for permanent location of county seat. After allowing a few bills and transacting a little other unimportant business the Board adjourned.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 4th, 1869.

Board of County Commissioners met, W. W. Newlon in the chair. At this meeting it was ordered that the county clerk procure blank books, stationery and a seal, necessary for the use of the county. Up to this time all the county records had been kept on legal cap paper, and the State had not yet furnished the county with the general statutes.

The Board adjourned until the Statutes shall have been received.

The next meeting was held March 13th, 1869, at which time the county surveyor was ordered to procure the Plats and field notes from the General Land Office, provided they do not cost the county to exceed one hundred dollars. At this meeting two additional election precincts were created as follows: Scandia, four miles on the west side of range 4 and all of range in 5 townships 1, 2 and 3.

Elk Creek, township 4, range 1, the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of township 3 range 1 and a strip one mile wide, the whole length of the townships west of range 1.

At the elections held in the above named precincts in April, the following township officers were elected: Farmington township—Edwin Enoch, trustee; John Swan, clerk; Francis McNulty, treasurer; Edwin Enoch, justice of the peace; D. S. Oliver, justice of the peace; Z. P. Rowe, constable; R. Swan, constable; E. Enoch, road commissioner. Grant township—P. P. Way, trustee; John W. Cory, treasurer; W. Hardaker, clerk; Thomas Eckert, justice of the peace; R. Hodges, justice of the peace; H. Smock, constable; J. G. Tuthill, constable. Republic township—G. H. Jackson, trustee; J. H. Frint, clerk; John Robins, treasurer; James E. VanNatta, justice of the peace; Joseph Myers, justice of the peace; H. A. Meade, constable; G. W. Wilcox, constable. Elk Creek township—John Manning, trustee; W. H. Willoughby, clerk; G. S. Willoughby, treasurer; Reuben James, justice of the peace; John Jarrett, constable; Marion Harper, road commissioner. Scandia precinct held no election. This was the first election for township officers after the organization of the county.

At a meeting of the Board held April 9th, 1869, William Milburn and H. A. Cheney were appointed as assistant school examiners, being the first appointments of the kind in the county, B. F. Sayler being at the time County Superintendent.

PLEASANT HILL, July 5th, 1869.

Board of commissioners met; quorum present. At this meeting a tax of ten mills on the dollar was levied on the taxable property of the county for a general fund. This was the first tax levy made in the county. The total valuation for that year was:

Real Estate.....	\$ 5590 00.
Personal Property.....	25620 10.
Total.....	<hr/> \$ 31210 10.

And the amount of taxes thereon for state, county and school purposes was \$801.61. The largest individual taxpayer on personal property for that year was C. M. Way, of Grant township, who paid \$63.38 on a valuation of \$1950.

August 22nd, 1870, the county officers, with the exception of probate judge were ordered to remove all books, papers and records pertaining to their respective offices, to Belleville within twenty days of the order. This order was rescinded September 6th, and the time extended until the first Monday in October, 1870, when for the first time the county records were to be found at the present county seat. These records were very meager and consisted of the minutes of the Board of Commissioners and the tax rolls of 1868 and 1869.

The county clerk's office was on the second floor of a small wooden building on the southwest corner of the public square, the lower floor being occupied by Dr. J. C. Griffith as a drug store. The county treasurer's office was in a general store kept by Dixon & Bowling on the present site of the Hardy block, Captain A. Shaw, being deputy county treasurer.

In the spring of 1871, the county clerk's office was moved into a small wooden building about 14x16 feet, on the south side of the square, about where J. M. Doyle's furniture store now stands. This building was occupied jointly by the county clerk and the clerk of the district court. The register of deed's office was in the store of Vantrump & Hallowell, the present site of the State bank, Vantrump being deputy register of deeds. The sheriff's office, county attorney's office and the office of the probate judge were anywhere these officers could be found, sometimes in town, but more frequently in the country. The old stone school house was built in the summer and fall of 1871, and soon after its completion, the second story, all in one room, was rented by the county for county offices at \$200 per annum, the right of holding church services therein being reserved by the school board.

The county officers remained here until the completion of the first court house, which is described in another chapter.

CHAPTER V.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT AND THE TROUBLES ATTENDING IT.

As stated in a previous chapter, Gov. Crawford named Pleasant Hill, in school Dist. No. 2, as the temporary county seat. This location was on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 18, in Jefferson township, the land now being owned by W. P. Peake.

At the election in 1869, the permanent location of the county seat was voted on with the following result:

Belleville	59
New Scandinavia.....	42
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 17, town 4, range 1... ..	4
Salt Marsh	1

Belleville having received a majority over all, was declared the permanent county seat. This election was, without doubt, honestly conducted and fairly expressed the wishes of the voters of the county.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Pleasant Hill, January 3rd, 1870, after transacting some business, on motion, the Board adjourned to meet at Belleville in case the court house was finished; if not, to meet at the residence of P. P. Way, county clerk. Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met at Belleville, April 4th, 1870, being the first time they met here in an official capacity. After appointing J. H. Frint chairman *pro tem*, adjourned to meet at the residence of P. P. Way, in Grant township, April 8th, the court house in Belleville not being completed.

The court house here alluded to, was the little log school house built on the east side of the public square, in

the summer of 1870. There is no record of any business being transacted at the meeting held April 8th.

The next meeting of the Board at Belleville was July 2nd, 1870, at which session a petition was presented praying for a new election on the county seat. The petition containing the requisite number of names to meet the requirements of the law, it was ordered that an election be held on the third Tuesday in August; in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. The election was held as ordered, there being three candidates in the field,—Belleville, Salt City and New Scandinavia,—and the Commissioners met at Belleville, August 20th, to canvass the vote.

The county commissioners at this time were John H. Frint, of Jefferson township, chairman, and a steadfast friend of Belleville; George W. Johnson, of Elk Creek, and Z. P. Rowe, of Farmington. One R. A. Hamill, of Belleville township, kept the minutes of this meeting, he having been appointed deputy county clerk some time previous. Mr. Hamill was an eccentric genius, dividing his time between farming, politics, school teaching and preaching, also being quite partial to Himoe's and Red Jacket bitters. A fairly well educated man, a little careless about his spelling at times, and as a preacher ranked above the average, but his conduct not always harmonizing with his profession, his most ardent admirers never claiming that his religion, at its best ever reached eighteen carats fine.

The following record of the proceedings are given in Mr. Hamill's original and peculiar style:

1. Canvass of Farmington township was called and result declared, for Belleville, 33 votes; Salt City, 7.

2. Elk Creek township called and result declared, for Salt City, 29; Belleville, 6.

3. Albion township, no votes cast, the citizens of that township not being able to find a voting place.

4. Rose Creek, for Belleville, 17.

5. Salt Marsh precinct called. Result, for Salt City, 3; Belleville, 11; New Scandinavia, 3.

Returns from White Rock were opened, and on motion of G. W. Johnson, the board refused to count the vote of the precinct for two causes: (1.) The voting precinct was declared illegally formed in that the board had not granted an order for such voting precinct while in session. (2.) There had been an order signed by two members of the board and sent to White Rock without the knowledge of the other member, and without any notification of the fact to the county clerk until five days before the election. (3.) There were no notices of any election posted in the precinct.

These seem to be tolerably fair reasons for rejecting the votes of White Rock, although the vote was heavy and nearly solid for Belleville.

On motion of G. W. Johnson, there was a hearing given to certain parties from White Rock who were legal voters, and an abstract of their evidence of "Frauds Perpetrated" was ordered to be filed in the clerk's office; voted unanimously. The board declared in the acknowledgment of strong evidences of fraud and *one* case of *apparent* repeating. On motion for the entire rejection, G. W. Johnson and Z. P. Rowe voted for the motion. J. H. Frint entered his protest against the second clause, declaring his opinion to be that the board had no jurisdiction over the matter, but must simply count out the ballots, and declare the result without regard to the nature of the vote.

6. Scandinavia precinct called. Result, for New Scandinavia, 79.

7. The Republic precinct called. Result, for Belleville, 238; New Scandinavia, 4; Salt City, 1,

Total number of votes polled, 463, of which Belleville received 305; New Scandinavia, 86; Salt City, 72.

Thus it appears that the Scandinavians were solid for New Scandinavia, the Bellevilleians nearly the same for Belleville, while the denizens of the Marsh divided their strength between the three places.

On motion of G. W. Johnson, the board ordered that Mr. Baker, Mr. Blankenship, G. Paulson, H. Wallen and Mr. Blunk, be sworn as to evidences of partiality and fraudulent voting. Ordered that an abstract of the evidence be filed in the clerk's office. Board then adjourned until 7 a. m. of the following day.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to discuss the final acceptance or rejection of the poll books from Republic precinct; and, after a tedious attempt at a decision, the board adjourned until one o'clock, at which time Mr. Frint made the following proposition: Throw out all the votes of Republic precinct except 100, and declare the decision on the remaining number of polled votes in the county, or throw out the entire vote of the county as incorrect and fraudulent, and immediately order a new election. After much argument and many attempts at reconciliation of the whole board on one of the points named, Mr. Frint and Mr. Rowe cast their votes for the first proposition—that is, to count 100 votes from Republic precinct and reject the balance.

I suppose this was considered a compromise; yet it located the county seat at Belleville just as effectually as though the entire vote had been counted. I here give the concluding portion of the record in Mr. Hamill's own phraseology, spelling and punctuation:

"Mr. Rowe requested the minutes of the following causes of action in the case and decision of made. Considers the poll book alarmingly fraudulent and evidences of partiality and misdemeanor in the action of the judges of election—but thinks his judgment is that certain voters who were legally entitled to the same should be represented and therefore gives his consent to the admission of the 100 votes. Commissioner Johnson declared his desire to record his name against the whole procedure as destructive to the declaration of the popular vote of the people—and that the people could be defended only by an entire and sweeping rejection of the poll books of every precinct

known to be illegal in any part or parcel of the action of the officers of that election especially where such a glaring inconsistency stood so open to every honest Man."

As before stated, the vote of the county in November, 1868, was 65 votes; in November, 1869, 123 votes; at the county seat election in August, 1870, 463 votes, with Albion and White Rock not counted. This shows a remarkable increase in the voting population, and it is barely possible that this increase may not have been entirely healthy, as we find the vote of the county at the November election, 1870, with Albion's 30 votes and White Rock's 40 counted, to be 322, or 141 less than were polled at the county seat election. Soon after the result of the county seat election was declared, J. S. Tutton, T. A. Eberhard, and T. C. Smith, judges of the election at Belleville, were politely invited to appear before Thomas J. Eckert, a justice of the peace at Salt Marsh, charged with conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen and especially as judges of election. In fact it was charged that gross frauds had been committed at the election, that the purity of the ballot box had been invaded, and these officers were charged with complicity in the same. It will be remembered that, at this time, the office of probate judge was vacant, Judge Meyers having resigned some time before; and, in view of the circumstances, it was thought best by the citizens of Belleville, and especially by the prisoners, we suppose, that this vacancy should be filled. Accordingly, A. B. Tutton, as special messenger, was dispatched to Topeka, bearing a petition to Gov. Harvey, asking the appointment of our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. J. C. Griffith, to this position. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that this petition was not largely signed by the citizens of Salt Marsh, but the signatures were probably procured in other portions of the county.

Gov. Harvey acted on the petition at once, granting the same, and the special courier returned just in time to find the Eckert court in the act of committing the prisoners to

jail. It must be borne in mind that jail accommodations were not as fine in those days as at the present time, and the prisoners were loath to be torn from the bosoms of their families, and incarcerated in a dungeon located in Washington county. Accordingly, the kindly offices of A. F. Heely, who now appeared on the stage, were invoked, a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the probate court, and the prisoners brought to Belleville, before Judge Griffith, for trial. Now the scene is changed, no witnesses on the part of the prosecution appear, and when the prisoners are arraigned, the court, no doubt, in the language of one of old, is led to exclaim: "Where are those thine accusers?" But writs of attachment are issued to compel the attendance of the now unwilling witnesses, and, when all was ready, the case was called. A. J. Banta, of Washington county, counsel for the prosecution, addressed the court in substantially the following manner: "While at Salt Marsh and in 'Squire Eckert's court, I thought I had a case; but now the scene is changed, and, with this change of scene, grave doubts arise in my mind as to my ability to convict these prisoners, therefore, if the court please, we desire to very gently intimate to the court that it has our permission to dismiss this suit." There being no opposition to this suggestion, it was acted on, the pipe of peace was passed and smoked, and all parties acquiesced in the decision. Thus it appears that, after a season of considerable excitement, some sectional bitterness, and probably a little tall voting, the county seat was established at Belleville, where it has since immovably reposed, although the question of relocating was again agitated in October and November, 1881, by the circulation of petitions asking the commissioners to call an election for that purpose. Quite a large number of names were secured and some little excitement created.

This agitation was kept up until May, 1882, when the matter was dropped and has not since been talked of.

CHAPTER VI.

SOIL — CLIMATE — STREAMS — TIMBER — LIMESTONE— COAL — SALT—
WATER POWER, RAIN-FALL—ETC., ETC.

The general surface of the county is undulating, a very small per cent being what would be termed bluffy, broken or hilly. The soil on the upland is a rich, black vegetable mould, very fertile and underlaid with a subsoil of porous clay, so that it is well adapted to either wet or dry seasons; the river bottom land is very rich, containing quite a large per cent of sand, together with the usual deposits of bottoms. The creek bottom lands are less sandy and more nearly resemble the upland.

About ten per cent of the land is river and creek bottoms and ninety per cent what is usually termed high prairie. The county is very well watered, there being living streams in nearly every township, the Republican river being the principal one. As a mill stream it is not considered so valuable as many smaller ones, owing to its broad channel, with a bottom of shifting sand. Some of the most desirable land in all Kansas is to be found in its valley. It traverses the entire western portion of the county, the average width of the bottom lands being two miles. White Rock, Beaver and Oak creeks are its principal tributaries from the west, while Otter, Dry, School and other small creeks flow into it from the east; West, Reily, Salt, Coal, East, Upton and Elk creeks, flow south into the Republican river, draining the southeastern portion of the county. Mill and Cherry creeks flow east and Rose creek northeast, out of the county. These streams have numerous tributaries, all of which, with the main streams, are belted with timber from ten to eighty rods in width, consisting of oak, ash, black walnut, hackberry, red and white elm, box elder and cottonwood. Some writers have placed

hickory in the list, but I do not believe there is a hickory tree in Republic county, at any rate I have never seen one.

About five per cent of the area of the county is natural forest. In some places the larger timber has been cut, and its place is being filled with young oak, ash and walnut trees, which grow with great rapidity. Great attention has been paid to artificial forestry, there being on the first of March, 1901, 2663 acres growing, consisting of walnut, ash, elm, maple and other varieties, all of which grow with wonderful rapidity, and in a few years we will have all the timber needed for fence posts and fuel. Nearly every farm has its artificial grove, which adds greatly to the beauty of the landscape.

These streams are distributed in such a manner as to give more or less timber to every township in the county. Well water is obtained at a depth of from ten to one hundred feet, according to locality, and fine, flowing springs are quite numerous. Notwithstanding all these facts, the country lying west of the 6th principal meridian, of which Republic county forms a part, had, up to the year 1870, borne a bad reputation as to its ability to support a civilized population; and prior to that time a few settlers, who had selected their homes along the streams west of that line, could scarcely say they had done so for the purpose of becoming permanent settlers, a large portion of the country being regarded as a desert, for all practical purposes; and even as late as 1874 it was a debatable question whether the country would not have to be abandoned to the grasshoppers, coyotes, owls and rattlesnakes. But, thanks to the persistent efforts of an active and industrious population, a genial climate and fertile soil, all these questions are now forever set at rest.

Magnesian limestone of most excellent quality is found in large quantities in almost every township in the county. I know of no other country having such an abundant supply of building rock and so large a proportion of tillable land. This rock is of a light gray color, quite soft, easily

quarried and easily worked. It is almost entirely free from grit, can be easily sawed with any kind of a saw without injury to the instrument more than if used in wood. This rock is very valuable for building purposes, makes an excellent quality of lime, and good building sand is found in almost every neighborhood. Several of the most substantial buildings in the county are built of this rock, including the opera house block in Belleville, the school house in Scandia, the basement of the court house, and many farm residences in different parts of the county. The great abundance of this rock, the trifling expense of quarrying, the facility with which it is shaped for masonry, compensate in no small degree for the lack of lumber. And sandstone is found in abundance in the southeastern portion of the county, which possesses all the characteristics of a reliable building stone: but it is not as popular as the magnesia, as it is not as easily worked.

COAL, SALT, ETC.

The southern one-third of the county is underlaid with coal, said to be of the lignite variety, although the propriety of thus classifying it has been questioned. It is probably of more recent origin than the anthracite bituminous coal of the proper coal series. It is tough rather than brittle, and cannot be easily broken except in horizontal layers. The veins are from sixteen to thirty inches in thickness, and are found beneath a firm layer of sandstone, which forms a good roof in mining. These mines have been worked since 1870, and have furnished the principal fuel supply for a large scope of country; and this coal has been extensively used for making steam in grist mills, although it has been rejected by the railroads on account of the large proportion of ashes it leaves, thus clogging the grates in the locomotive. The coal is sold at the mines at an average of two dollars and fifty cents per ton. It does not kindle readily, but burns well when ignited, makes a hot fire, produces no soot, burns to pure ashes and leaves no clinkers. If exposed to the weather

for any considerable length of time it has a tendency to slack like lime, which greatly impairs its value. Coal of a good quality was mined as early as February, 1872, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, the claim of P. L. Norlun in Grant township. A considerable quantity of this coal was hauled to Belleville by John Forney and sold for six dollars per ton—three dollars for mining and three dollars for the hauling. These prices would indicate a scarcity of fuel. This mine was worked one season only, being abandoned by reason of water flooding the mine.

Within a short distance of these coal fields is situated one of the most extensive salt marshes in the country, commonly known as the "Tuthill Marsh," and is adjacent to the old town site of Seapo. This marsh embraces an area of about 4,000 acres, and wells of brine are obtained at a depth of six feet. Sixty-five gallons of this brine produce a bushel of salt of unequaled purity, a chemical analysis, by Professor Mudge, showing less than two and a half per cent of impurities. It contains no chloride of lime,—a very bad impurity, found in all the salt manufactured in New York, Michigan and West Virginia. Professor Taylor, Massachusetts' State Assayer, also made an analysis of this salt and reported it to be of a most excellent quality. The salt water rises to near the surface, evaporates and leaves a crust of pure salt, which, at all times in dry weather, can be scraped up and taken away. One hundred bushels of this earthy salt, diluted and evaporated, will produce seventy-five bushels of clean, white salt. Borings have been made here—one to the depth of sixty feet and another two hundred and sixty feet; the latter threw up a column of brine five feet in height and three inches in thickness. It is hard to tell why capital has not been invested here to utilize this mine of wealth. Another marsh of about the same extent is found in Beaver township, near the southwest corner of the county, but no analysis of the brine has ever been made that I am aware of.

WATER POWER.

In this respect Republic county is not highly favored, although there is good water power on White Rock creek, in White Rock township, where a large flouring mill was built in 1878 by Geo. R. Thacker, wholly a water power mill, with Turbine wheel and three run of stone, two for wheat and one for corn. A forty horse-power engine was put in by Fred Cooper in 1881, so that the mill could be kept running during low water, which sometimes occurs during the months of August and September. Also on the Republican river about a mile above Scandia, utilized for several years by C. F. Ericson's large flouring mill; also on the river at Rocky Ford, near Republic City, which has never been utilized. There is also most excellent water power on Salt creek, on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, in Grant township, which could be utilized at a very small expense for dam, and water sufficient to run a mill of considerable capacity the greater part of the year.

CLIMATE.

The climate of northern Kansas does not differ materially from that of the western slope of the Alleghany mountains and of states farther east, lying along and immediately below the fortieth parallel of north latitude. Like all of these states, it has its extremes of heat and cold, but in a somewhat modified form, being modified as it is by latitude, altitude and proximity to the Rocky Mountain range. It is not far enough south to be enervating, nor far enough north for the rigorous and benumbing influences of a northern climate. In short, it is a happy compromise between the two. It is true that the climate of a prairie country is more variable than that of a timbered country, and the sweeping winds of winter on the high prairies are sometimes quite searching, but the severity of the winter winds is more than compensated by the salubrity and the generally agreeable character of the breezes of summer. In the most sultry July and August

weather our nights are cool, usually inviting pleasant repose. Besides, the climate is remarkably healthy, being far more free from bilious diseases than localities in the same latitude farther east, and consumption is seldom or never contracted in this country. Our summers are longer than the average summers of other states in the same latitude and our winters shorter.

RAINFALL.

This subject has nearly ceased to be one of anxious inquiry by the emigrant seeking a home on what Olney's Geography taught him was a barren and sandy desert. The crop statistics, given elsewhere in this book, must set at rest all doubts as to the sufficiency of the rainfall here for all the needs of agriculture. Below we give the observations of the rainfall at Belleville for the years 1872 and 1873, reported for the Smithsonian Institute by A. A. Carr, who was furnished with standard instruments by that institution for ascertaining the rainfall, temperature, etc. Mr. Carr was also a special reporter for the State Board of Agriculture from Belleville for the years named:

Belleville, Republic county. Latitude, 39 degrees 50 minutes. Longitude, 97 degrees 40 minutes. Altitude, 1,540 feet above sea level.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1872	.00	0.50	0.90	2.30	3.59	1.53	6.62	2.03	3.30	1.47	.00	.00	22.29
1873	0.49		0.10	5.04	8.91	6.60	0.92	1.90	3.05	0.84	0.30	1.10	28.76

Crops of all kinds for the two years named were abundant, although the rainfall was far below the average, as compared with the twenty-eight years succeeding the above report, which proves conclusively that crops do not so much depend on the amount of rain as on its distribution, a small rainfall, evenly distributed during the growing season, being far more desirable than a large amount unfavorably distributed.

The rainfall for 1874 was above the normal during the spring months, being 16 57-100 inches, including snow fall to the depth of twelve inches during the month of

February, and no spring opened with brighter prospects since Republic county has been settled. The drouth set in June 15th and continued seventy-nine days, the temperature being high for the entire period, reaching 110 degrees on July 25th, which with the grasshoppers made it one of the worst seasons ever experienced in Kansas, although the crops of small grain were exceptionally good that year. On the night of September 1st the heavens opened and rain fell in abundance from that time on, there being sixteen rainy days in the month of September, with a rainfall of almost eight inches for the month, badly damaging hay and grain in stacks, a loss which the farmers were illy prepared to stand. The rainfall for the entire year was considerably above the average but unevenly distributed.

The grasshopper visitation came on Sunday, July 26th, a few, however, having made their appearance in some localities the day previous. About eleven o'clock great clouds of them began to make their appearance from the northeast, and although the day was cloudless the sun was almost obscured by myriads of moving pests. No pen picture I can make can convey to the understanding of a person who did not see them; the immense and enormous amount of grasshoppers that visited Republic county that year. Imagine, if you please, a blinding snow storm where a foot of snow falls in a few hours and that for every snow flake, there were at least three grasshoppers, then you can begin to form some faint conception of their numbers. They were the most hungry crowd that ever visited Kansas. Every green thing that suited their tastes vanished in an incredible short time, onions, red peppers and tobacco, being especially relished by them, sorghum cane being about the only thing they spared. Many stories were told of their voracious appetites, but I do not vouch for the truth of all of them. One man informed me "that he had to hitch his team to the wagon and run it all day to keep them from eating the wagon

tires." Another says "he saw fifteen or twenty of them pull up a corn stock and fly off with it, eating as they went along." Another, that "after they had stripped off all the leaves, they would pull up the stalks, sit back on their hindermost, and swallow them whole." Another, "that they were so thick in his field that there was not room for one-half of them on the stalks, consequently a general row arose, and they commenced pulling up the corn stalks and beating each other to death, by which means he saved some of his corn." And still another, "that they ate the handle and commenced to eat the tines of his pitchfork." And lastly, "that after devouring every green thing on the place, they formed in line on the ridge board of his house and very complacently picked their teeth with shingle nails they had drawn from the roof." The above stories are probably slightly exaggerated.

CHAPTER VII.

WIND STORMS, TORNADOES AND CYCLONES.

One of the severest storms ever known in this part of Kansas, although it could not properly be denominated a cyclone, swept over Republic county on the night of Sunday, April 13th, 1873. After a heavy wind all day, and as night approached, big, black clouds could be seen in the western sky, and the vivid lightning and distant thunder warned our people of its near approach. The rain fell as if the flood gates of heaven had been opened, reminding one very forcibly of a little shower that occurred in ancient times. About ten o'clock it turned into hail, which lasted but a few minutes, when a blinding snow storm set in, continuing until Tuesday noon. The wind possessed such terrible force as to move the largest buildings from their foundations, and to dash the smaller buildings to pieces. The art gallery of F. M. Hopkins, in Belleville, was utterly

demolished. The wind was so searching as to drive the snow through the cracks and crevices of the houses. Great loss was experienced among the farmers in the destruction of their stock, occasioned by the severity of the storm.

One of the saddest events which has ever happened in this county, and which draped the whole community in mourning, occurred while the gale was at its height. Two families lost their most loved members, eight in number. The house of Mr. Crane, one of our most estimable citizens, who was absent from home, was burned on Saturday, and his family—a wife and four children—took shelter in the residence of Mr. Bennett. On Monday night the hurricane took off the roof of the house, a stone one, and blew in the gable end, crushing the floor, causing it to fall into the cellar, where the family had taken shelter from the fury of the elements. Mrs. Bennett was severely injured. When morning dawned Mr. Bennett proceeded to the house of the nearest neighbor to obtain help. He was unable to procure it, and made his way to the next house, where he succeeded in getting assistance. Upon his return a most terrible sight greeted his eyes. There, in the chilling embrace of death, lay his wife and three children, together with Mrs. Crane and two of her children. A boy and girl of Mrs. Crane's were still alive, and Mr. Bennett carried them to the residence of the nearest neighbor, at which place the boy died for want of timely assistance. The little girl recovered. What the feelings of Mr. Bennett, as a husband, father and friend were, can but be imagined.

Mr. Crane's house was on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15, later known as the George Henek farm, now owned by Gus Kauffman, in Jefferson township, and Mr. Bennett's, where this sad catastrophe occurred, was on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, in the same township.

Since the first settlement of the county it has been visited by only a few of what may, with propriety, be termed genuine tornadoes, none of which have proved

very destructive to life, only one person having been killed and one or two slightly injured, but the property losses have been quite severe. The first occurred May 30, 1879, the day of the Irving disaster, in Marshall county, and the cyclone at Delphos, in Ottawa county. The storm struck Belleville from the northwest, carried away a few chimneys, unroofed a few buildings, moved a few others from their foundations, including the "Duck elevator" * on the west side of the public square. At this place it was simply a high wind and showed none of the essential characteristics of a cyclone. From Belleville it moved nearly due east and it was not till it reached Tom Harkness' place that it commenced to cut its curious capers, taking his fanning mill, rending it into hundreds of pieces, and scattering them over a wide extent of territory. Portions of this mill were found one-half mile north, other pieces more than a mile south, and still other portions one and one-half miles east of where it was standing when the storm took possession of it.

Passing on to the east, it moved Prairie Home school house from its foundations, but without doing much damage to the building. Still further east, it struck Ernest Cole's house, sweeping it away, leaving nothing but the floor and cooking stove, without injuring Mrs. Cole and the little one, who were in the house at the time. A family by the name of Matthews, emigrants, were just going into camp, near Mr. Cole's house, when the storm struck the wagon, rolling it over and over on the prairie, instantly killing a son of Mr. Matthews, a boy about fourteen years of age.

The funeral of the Matthews boy was held at the residence of Al. Brown in Fairview township, Rev. A. N. See officiating.

* The "Duck elevator" was a one-story wooden building standing on the present site of the opera house block, used by Vantrump & Hallowell as a poultry house in which fowls of all kinds were kept, while awaiting shipment. It was so named by J. E. Hallowell a member of the firm.

Still further east, it moved the Farmington school house from its foundation, carried it about thirty feet to the east and damaged it considerably. Still further on, it picked up Richard Rowe's wagon, which was standing near his house, carried it away and completely destroyed it, without disturbing anything else on his place. This storm moved in a due east course for miles, was accompanied by sharp lightning, heavy thunder and an unusually heavy fall of rain, and, in places, hail.

The second tornado visited Elk Creek township, May 25, 1880, striking the school house in district No. 5 about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, completely demolishing it. The funnel-shaped cloud, minutely described by several witnesses, when first seen, was moving in a northeasterly course, but, after destroying the school house, moved due east, striking Mrs. Streeter's house, damaging it but slightly. After leaving Mrs. Streeter's it again moved to the northeast, doing no further damage.

Its track was narrow, at no place exceeding a rod in width, and could be distinctly traced by the appearance of the grass, which presented the appearance of having been scorched. It lifted and carried away the sods from land newly broken, was accompanied by a light fall of rain, but no thunder or lightning. The school house had been built but two years, and was a substantial structure.

June 24th, 1894, will long be remembered by the citizens of Republic county as a day in which high winds, with cyclonic variations, ran riot in a greater portion of the county, the most damage being done between 5 p. m. and sundown. The general direction of the storm was from the southwest to the northeast, paying very little attention to the rules governing cyclones, but cavorted around in an indiscriminate manner and many places doing its work in a very effective way.

The Republic County Mutual Fire Insurance Company suffered more severely from this storm than from any other either before or since. I shall never forget the week

following when in company with F. M. Johnson, then President of the company, we as a committee to adjust losses, traveled from the southwest corner of the county to the northeast, working from seven a. m. to nine p. m., driving more than two hundred miles, adjusting twenty-five losses, the weather being as hot as it ever gets in Kansas. I believe I am safe in saying that this was the hardest week's work ever done by any two officers of the company since its organization. A genuine twister on a small scale visited Belleville on the afternoon of June 6th, 1899, but fortunately no one was killed or seriously injured. The fore part of the day was damp and chilly with some rainfall and the afternoon continued cold with heavy rain, but at no time did that peculiar hot sultry condition of the atmosphere exist that usually precedes a cyclone, hence no one was expecting a diversion of that nature. About four o'clock while it was raining about as hard as it ever does in Kansas, a wind cloud came from the southeast passing over the M. E. church, descending rapidly as it traveled northwest. When it reached T. N. Short's blacksmith shop it was low enough to scrape off a few shingles without otherwise damaging the building. About eighty feet north of the shop stood a substantial one-story brick building 22x50 feet owned by J. A. Mosher and occupied by L. D. Speenburg as a meat market, and there is where the little twister gave an object lesson in the power and peculiarities of that apparently useless and dangerous combination of nature's elements known as a cyclone. The building seems to have been crushed as one would crush an egg shell in the hand, the greater portion of the debris lying in the cellar. Ordinarily, the debris is considerably scattered, but not so in this case, and the fact that it did no damage elsewhere indicates that after smashing the Mosher building it suddenly rose above the other buildings in the immediate vicinity and got out of town as rapidly as it came in. The fact that buildings north and south in the immediate vicinity, were

scarcely shaken, makes it evident that the force—whatever it was—descended almost perpendicularly and as suddenly rose again.

The last visit of this kind was on Sunday May 6th, 1900. This storm struck the residence of J. C. Roberts in Norway township, shortly after 7 p. m., completely destroying it, then rose taking a northeast course passing within easy view of Belleville, descending again about 7:30 p. m. upon the residence of John Pachta, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of town, almost literally demolishing it. Mrs. Pachta was the only person about the premises at the time, and on the approach of the storm which was heralded by a loud roaring sound, had the presence of mind to take shelter in a cave in the rear of the cellar, thus saving her life. The storm after doing about all the damage it could at Pachta's passed on to the northeast, moving the barn of Tony Broct but slightly, next striking the farm of Tony Lesovsky, where the storm seemed to vent all its fury, tearing up and carrying away the buildings, leaving the place divested of everything looking like a home; apple trees from six to eight inches in diameter were torn from the ground and carried away, leaving large holes in the earth where they had stood. Mr. Lesovsky and family on the approach of the storm took shelter in the cave all escaping injury excepting Mr. Lesovsky, who had a finger crushed in closing the door of the cave.

CHAPTER VIII.

RAILROADS.

A proposition to extend aid to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway in the sum of \$100,000 bearing interest at seven per cent., and running thirty years, conditioned that said railway company shall extend its line from Waterville to the center of Republic county on or be-

fore July 4th, 1873, and build and maintain a depot at said place, and to further construct said railway and have the cars running thereon to the Republican valley in said county of Republic, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, was voted on in the several voting precincts of said county on the 7th day of October, 1871, with the following result:

TOWNSHIPS.	FOR.	AGAINST.	TOWNSHIPS.	FOR.	AGAINST
Albion	15	10	Norway	0	42
Fairview	41	14	Richland	36	1
Farmington	42	4	Scandia	5	78
Freedom	94	0	Rose Creek	3	38
Elk Creek	5	32	Union	22	21
Grant	11	47	White Rock	13	54
Lincoln	4	19	Belleville	111	1
Liberty	1	22			
			Total	403	383

Majority in favor of the proposition, twenty.

This was the first railroad bond election held in the county. No bonds were issued as the railroad company failed to comply with the terms named in the proposition, greatly to the disappointment of the people of the county.

At a called meeting of the citizens of Republic county held at Belleville, April 26th, 1878, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper steps to be taken to secure a railroad, the following named persons were chosen as a committee to visit Kansas City to confer with the officers of the Kansas Pacific railroad and the Kansas City Board of Trade in relation to railroad matters: namely, Hon. W. H. Pilkenton, I. O. Savage, Ed. E. Chapman, Dr. W. H. Woodward, William Haskett, Col. D. C. Gamble, M. Patrie and H. S. Stone. All the members of this committee, with the exception of Col. Gamble, left for Kansas City the following Monday and were successful in their mission, securing from the Kansas Pacific Railway Company the following proposition which was submitted to the Board of County Commissioners in special session, June 4th, 1878. The company proposed to extend its line from Clifton northwest, entirely through the county, to build and maintain a depot within one mile of the then-thriving town of Seapo, one as near as practicable to the

city of Belleville, one as near as practicable to the mouth of White Rock Creek, and one at the then-prosperous village of White Rock, with flag stations at convenient intermediate points, conditioned that the county subscribe to the capital stock of said railway in the sum of four thousand dollars per mile, but not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, the bonds to run thirty years at eight per cent, the road to be completed to Belleville by the first day of January, 1879, and through the county by January 1st, 1880. On presentation of a proper and lawful petition, the Board of Commissioners ordered a special election held July 13th, one thousand dollars having been deposited by the company with county treasurer, Crummer, to defray the expenses of the election. The vote was canvassed July 16th, and the following result announced:

TOWNSHIPS.	FOR.	AGAINST.	TOWNSHIPS.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Albion.....	4	59	Liberty	41	13
Beaver.....	0	71	Lincoln	64	37
Belleville.....	161	13	Norway.....	3	88
Big Bend.....	25	32	Richland	11	87
Courtland	0	116	Rose Creek....	15	84
Elk Creek... ..	18	84	Scandia	15	135
Fairview.....	57	40	Union	48	63
Farmington....	30	71	Washington....	47	21
Freedom... ..	126	4	White Rock....	2	95
Grant	103	4			
Jefferson.....	75	9	Total	850	1126

And thus what seemed to me at the time, to be one of the best propositions ever submitted by any railroad company to the voters of Republic county, and after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, my views on this question remain unchanged, was defeated by a majority of two hundred and seventy-six. My reasons for entertaining these views are, that at that time Seapo was quite an important trading point, and, had the road been built and a depot established there, it would have held and constantly increased its trade, and by this time, in my opinion, would have been a city of fifteen hundred people. On the contrary the town went to decay, has been wiped off the map, and the best energies of the citizens of two townships of this county have been devoted to building up a town in an

adjoining county, which, without their support and patronage, would have been today only a flag station. And Belleville, with a population of two thousand, would have had at least twice that number, but, worst of all, was the fate of White Rock, which, for years, was by far the most prosperous town in Republic county, and which, had this road been built, would have remained so, being situated in the midst of one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the state of Kansas, the settlement in its neighborhood being rapid, and without any particular design or effort a town of considerable importance grew up here, having its full complement of establishments devoted to trade and the mechanical pursuits and the best water power in the county, which at one time was utilized by a saw and grist mill, both of which did a flourishing and thriving business, but like Seapo, it went into a decline and perished from the earth, all by reason of failing to secure a railroad, which was easily within its reach had its citizens been governed by good sense and sound reasoning, instead of allowing selfishness, jealousy and prejudice to control their action. The voters of White Rock claimed that in order to further their interests, they must oppose the bonds, but how any man or set of men can further their interests by cutting their own throats, is a proposition I have never been able to understand. Had White Rock, Big Bend and Courtland given reasonably fair majorities for the bonds they would have carried, the road would have been built and Republic county, instead of a population of eighteen thousand, would have had today at least twenty-five thousand, with White Rock as its leading city.

RAILROAD LINES.

There are seven lines of railroads in the county having a total mileage of one hundred and forty miles, exclusive of side tracks, being exceeded by only fourteen counties in the state. The first road to build into the county was the Atchison, Republican Valley & Pacific, now known as the Missouri Pacific. This road enters the county on the

south line of section thirty-three, Norway township, and runs in an air line to Scandia, which place was first reached by trains December 24th, 1878. This road runs up the Republican valley and has a mileage of twenty-six and thirty-five hundredths miles in Republic county, connecting us with Kansas City and St. Louis, via Atchison. The stations along this line in the county are Norway, Scandia, Sherdahl, Republic and Warwick. The assessed valuation of this road in 1901 was \$116,375. The next line to build was the Republican Valley branch of the Burlington & Missouri river railroad, built in the summer of 1880. This road enters the county near the northwest corner, running east along our northern border, with twelve and seventy-one one-hundredths miles of track in the county, one station, Byron, being located on the state line, three others being located just across the line in Nebraska. The assessed valuation of this line for 1901, was \$86,098. The next line was a branch of the B. & M., known as the Chicago, Nebraska and Kansas branch of eighteen and thirty one one-hundredths miles which enters the county on the east line a little north of the center, runs southwest and leaves the county about ten miles west of the southeast corner, these two lines furnishing direct communication with Missouri river points on the east and with Denver on the west. The stations along this line in Republic county are Haworth, Cuba and Wayne. This road was built in the summer and fall of 1884. Its assessed valuation in 1901 is \$83,449. The Junction City and Fort Kearney extension of the Union Pacific from Junction City to Belleville was built the same year, and it was a race between this road and the one last mentioned to see which should get to doing business first. The first regular passenger train over this road to reach Belleville arrived on Saturday, November 29th, 1884, and received a hearty welcome by the citizens of the city and adjacent country assisted by the Belleville Cornet Band, construction and freight trains having been running some two

weeks. W. R. Wilbert, for thirty years a railroad engineer, and at present engineer at the city water works, ran the first train into Belleville November 15th, 1884. The Union Pacific depot was completed and ready for occupancy December 1st, 1884. The stations on this line in Republic county are Talmo and Belleville, the latter being the terminus. The mileage in the county is thirteen and thirty-one one-hundredths miles, and the assessed valuation for 1901 is \$73,706. The Chicago Kansas and Nebraska line, now known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific was built in 1887, reaching Belleville in September of that year. The first regular passenger train to leave Belleville over this line was on the morning of Sunday, September 18th, 1887, for Fairbury, Nebraska, returning at seven in the evening. This line has two branches, one from Kansas City enters the county in Elk Creek township, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, runs northwest to Belleville; the stations on this branch are Agenda and Cuba. The other enters the county on section 12, in Albion township; runs southwest to Belleville, where the two unite and form the main line to Denver. The stations on this line are Narka and Munden. On the Main line west the stations are Belleville, Rydal, Scandia and Courtland. The mileage on both lines is fifty-four and ninety-one one hundredths, and the assessed valuation for 1901 is \$421,336. A branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, known as the Chicago, Kansas and Western, enters the county about four miles east of the southwest corner; runs northwest and leaves the county about the center of the west line. This is a very important line of road and is very popular with the farmers, feeders and shippers of the southwestern portion of the county, affording a good outlet to the south and southwest for their immense surplus of agricultural products. The mileage of this line is thirteen and forty-eight one-hundredths and the stations are Kackley and Courtland. The assessed valuation for 1901 is \$64,420. The road was built in 1888. The seventh line is

known as The Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, Jewell branch, one mile in length, extending west and north from Warwick. The assessed valuation of this road in Republic county for the year 1901 is \$4,245. In addition to the valuations above enumerated, the Pullman Car Company were assessed \$5,723; The Burlington and Missouri River Telegraph Company, \$2,168; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$8,225. Total assessed valuation for 1900, including the Pullman Car and telegraph lines, \$849,196. There are sixteen stations in the county and four others in Nebraska within a half mile of our northern border, thus affording facilities unsurpassed by any county in Kansas for shipping our immense products to a ready market, the stations being so distributed that there is not a farm house in the county at a greater distance than eight miles from a railroad depot.

As shown in another chapter the entire bonded indebtedness of the townships through which these same lines of road run amount to a fraction less than \$722 per mile.

CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

On the evening of February 20th, 1871, in pursuance of notices previously published, a meeting of the citizens of Republic county was held in the log school house on the east side of the public square, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a county agricultural society. Of this meeting J. W. Reynolds was chairman, and I. O. Savage, secretary. At this meeting it was decided unanimously to organize such a society, and a committee of five chosen to draft constitution and by-laws, with instructions to report in one week. The following named persons composed the committee: I. O. Savage, chair-

man, J. C. Griffith, R. P. West, A. Shaw and H. G. Dow. This was the first step ever taken in Republic county, or in any other county in Kansas west of the Sixth principal meridian, to organize an agricultural society. The committee reported constitution and by-laws in accordance with instructions, which report was unanimously adopted and officers elected for one year, as follows: President, Albert Odell; vice president, R. P. West; secretary, I. O. Savage; treasurer, John M. Ryan; and an executive committee of five, consisting of W. S. Latham, J. C. Griffith, J. W. Reynolds, W. P. Peake and H. G. Dow was also chosen; and thus the Republic County Agricultural Society became fully organized, being the pioneer agricultural society in Kansas, west of the Sixth principal meridian.

A fair was held the same year, commencing on the 4th day of October, two miles east of Belleville, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36, in Freedom township. These grounds were considered as only temporary, and were fenced with a few posts and a rope. However, a start was made, and everything seemed to work favorably for the society. Sixty-five entries were made, and the premiums, to the amount of \$44.75, were awarded and paid. The receipts from all sources were \$48.20, and the total expenditures \$51.95, leaving a balance of \$3.25 against the society. These figures now look small, but it was a beginning and a start in the right direction. The settlers on the high prairie were just coming in, very little of their land was in cultivation, very few of them having raised any crops the previous year; there was but little stock in the county, no speed ring nor fast horses, consequently the material for making a very attractive display was quite limited.

At the annual meeting in February, 1872, for the election of officers, A. Odell was re-elected president, R. P. West, vice-president; I. O. Savage, secretary; and J. M. Ryan, treasurer; and an executive committee of seven, as follows: John R. Bowersox, A. Kindy, Joseph Boothe, J. E. VanNatta, W. P. Peake, Frederick Collins, Sr., and

A. B. Wilder. The rules, regulations and premium list for the second annual fair were printed by Wilder & Kirby at the Belleville Republic office, in a neat pamphlet of twenty-four pages, each alternate page containing advertisements and notices by the business men of Belleville and Scandia, which paid all the expenses of printing. The following card, by George Morningstar, were remembered by many of the older settlers of Scandia, probably contains more truth than is usually found in the advertisements of institutions of a similar character:

REPUBLICAN VALLEY SALOON,
Scandinavia, Kansas.

GEO. MORNINGSTAR & SON, PROP'S.

This notorious establishment takes pleasure in notifying the public generally that it is fully prepared (having on hand a large stock especially selected for the trade) to supply at exorbitant rates by the pint, half-pint and drink, to be drank on the premises or off the premises, by man, woman or child, preacher, lawyer or doctor, black-leg and bumner, the most diabolical rot-gut whiskey ever vended to the public.

Special mixtures provided for church members, put up in small bottles, labled medicine, and deposited for their accommodation ten steps south of the southwest corner of the saloon.

Candidates for office supplied at wholesale rates.

Customers from Belleville will have their drinks watered properly.

Beastly drunkenness insured in three drinks. Family ruin in six months. Free fights are an attractive feature of this institution. In fact, we are prepared to sink the morality of the whole neighborhood in a few gulps.

GEORGE MORNINGSTAR.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the above was the means of securing a liberal patronage from customers from the vicinity of Belleville.

The second annual fair was held on the third and

fourth days of October, 1872, on lands proposed by J. C. Griffith and R. W. VanDyke as permanent fair grounds of the society. These grounds were about one-half mile northeast of Belleville, and comprised thirty acres, fifteen acres off the NW corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and fifteen off the NE corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, Freedom township, and the right of way sixty feet wide leading to the same, both quarters being homestead land. The understanding then was that the society should take possession of these grounds, enclose the same with a hedge, grade a track for trials of speed, dig a well, erect a building suitable for a floral hall, and otherwise improve the grounds as the society saw proper, in consideration of all which Messrs. Griffith and VanDyke were to convey these grounds to the society in fee simple, whenever they could legally do so, for a price to be determined by disinterested parties. Unfortunately for the society and for Republic county to day, all of these conditions were not complied with. This fair was one of the best ever held in the county, everybody seeming interested and working for the general welfare of the society. Two hundred and six entries were made, cash premiums to the amount of \$185 were awarded and paid, and the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$21.66. At this fair, liberal private premiums were offered and paid by Gardner Bros., Josiah Kindt and A. O. Kindy.

On the 7th day of December, 1872, A. B. Wilder was elected a delegate to represent the society in the State Board of Agriculture.

At the annual meeting in February, 1873, for the election of officers, the following persons were chosen: President, R. P. West; W. H. Pilkenton, vice president; I. O. Savage, secretary; and V. Vantrump, treasurer.

The third annual fair was held on the society's grounds, October 1st, 2d and 3d, and a fine exhibit made. There were two hundred and nineteen entries, and over \$200 in premiums paid. This year a building 20x30 feet was erected for a floral hall, at an expense of \$240, a well

dug and walled, hedge rows broken, and a large amount of money expended on the track. The receipts, although large, were not sufficient to meet these expenses, and a balance of \$106.92 was found against the society.

The officers elected for 1874 were R. P. West, president; O. A. Gardner, vice-president; I. O. Savage, secretary; and V. Vantrump, treasurer. A fair was held September 16th, 17th and 18th, but, this being what was called grasshopper year, the entries were few, the attendance meagre, and the receipts small.

In 1875 the following named persons were elected officers of the society: A. B. Wilder, president; A. J. Beers, vice-president; V. Vantrump, secretary; and J. A. Mosher, treasurer. The fifth annual fair was held September 28th, 29th and 30th. Receipts from all sources, \$279.40; expenditures, \$274.57; leaving a balance in favor of the society of \$4.83.

The officers for 1876 were I. O. Savage, president; J. Kindt, vice-president; A. B. Wilder, secretary; and J. A. Mosher, treasurer. No fair was held this year.

At the annual meeting in 1877, the following persons were elected officers: J. Kindt, president; Milton Hancock, vice-president; Adam Dixon, secretary; J. A. Mosher, treasurer. The sixth annual fair was held September 20th, 21st and 22d, 1877. The weather was fine, the attendance large, and the receipts larger than in any former year.

The officers elected for 1878 were: Wm. Hughes, president; A. J. Beers, secretary; I. O. Savage, treasurer. The seventh annual fair was held September 24th, 25th and 26th. The attendance was not large, but the receipts from all sources exceeded expenses by \$79.25.

On the 29th day of October an application was made by the treasurer of the society to the chairman of the board of county commissioners, asking him to issue an order on the treasurer of the county for the sum of money to which the society was entitled from the county, under

section eight of chapter 37, of the laws of 1872. This application was accompanied by a certificate, attested by the president and treasurer of the society, under oath, in strict conformity with the law above referred to. The chairman declined to grant the application, and did not treat the same with that consideration which the officers of the society thought its importance demanded; consequently, a writ of mandamus was applied for and obtained from the district court, citing the chairman to appear at the April term of said court; to show cause, if any he had, why he did not sign the order as asked for in the application.

Everything had worked harmoniously down to this time, the society having had no trouble in getting the assistance from the county to which it was entitled under the law above referred to. Lars C. Hansen, of Scandia, was at this time chairman of the board of commissioners and he objected, and objected vigorously to signing the order, saying he would never do, so long as his name be Hansen. Strange as it may seem, all the attorneys in the county at the time took sides with Mr. Hansen and freely expressed the opinion that the society could not recover, this being the first and only case I call to mind when all of them were wrong at the same time. Of course, attorneys are expected to be wrong half of the time, but this case seems to have been an exception and not the rule. The case came on for hearing, able counsel appearing on both sides. A long and tedious trial ensued, and the jury, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict in favor of the society, as under the instructions from the court it could not well do otherwise, as Judge Wilson in his charge clearly intimated that if any other verdict was returned he would set it aside. After mature deliberation on the part of the society, it was thought best, under existing circumstances, the society being compelled to resort to the courts to obtain the rights to which it was entitled under the law, to sell the building on the fair ground, pay off all indebted-

ness, surrender the charter, and let the Republic County Agricultural Society be one of the things of the past, which was accordingly done, and it is a lamentable fact that the banner agricultural county of Northwestern Kansas has no agricultural society today.

We do not state the above facts with the design or desire of censuring any one, as all parties may have acted for what they considered to be the general welfare of the county. It has, however, been clearly demonstrated that it is much easier to find fault with, break up and destroy such an organization than to organize one, and put it in successful operation. On this point, we are satisfied there can be no dispute. The advisability of reorganizing the society was talked of from time to time through the medium of the county papers and a few feeble and unsuccessful attempts to do so were made, the nearest approach to it being in August, 1887, when a few meetings were held, a charter procured, constitution and by-laws adopted and officers elected. The officers chosen were: E. M. Crummer, president; J. A. Mosher, vice-president; I. O. Savage, secretary; Wm. McCullough, treasurer; and who still have the honor, if any there be, of holding these offices, as their successors have never been elected.

This was to be a joint stock company with a capital of \$10,000 divided into 2,000 shares of \$5 each, only a small portion of which was subscribed.

COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As early as 1879 it had been demonstrated that fruit of almost every variety could be successfully grown in Republic county. In pursuance of a call a public meeting was held at the court house in Belleville October 11th, 1879, having for its object the organization of a county horticultural society. Of this meeting O. A. A. Gardner was chosen chairman, and W. P. Peake secretary.

A committee, consisting of N. T. VanNatta, Ezra Powell and J. A. Mosher was appointed to draft a consti-

tution and by-laws for such an organization, after which the meeting adjourned to the first Saturday in December.

Met pursuant to adjournment when the committee reported a constitution, which after receiving careful consideration, was adopted, and the following officers were elected to hold until the regular annual meeting as provided in the constitution: O. A. A. Gardner, president; J. A. Mosher, vice-president; W. P. Peake, secretary; Ezra Powell, treasurer; and N. T. VanNatta, Adam Dixon and Dr. Henry Patrick, trustees.

J. A. Mosher was elected delegate to represent the society at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society to be held at Holton on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of December, 1879.

The organization, the simplest part of all the work, was now complete, but to keep the society alive and in working order required great effort on the part of its friends and promoters, the most zealous of whom many times, almost yielded to discouragement, however, for some time quite a lively interest was taken and much useful information disseminated.

The third meeting was held at the court house March 3d, 1880, at which time Honorable N. T. VanNatta was, by a unanimous vote made a life member in consideration of five dollars, donated by him to the society. The following is a complete list of the members at this time: O. A. A. Gardner, president; J. A. Mosher, vice-president; W. P. Peake, treasurer; John Fulcomer,, Dr. H. Patrick, Adam Dixon, John E. Hallowell, E. M. Crummer, Edson G. Haven, N. T. VaNatta, Chauncey Perry and Selwyn M. McBride.

The next meeting was held May 4th, 1881, at which time it was decided to hold the annual meeting on the third Saturday of December of each year, and the semi-annual meeting in June, at such date and place as may be determined at the annual meeting. The second board of officers elected were: W. P. Peake, president; John Ful-

comer, vice-president; O. A. A. Gardner, secretary; J. A. Mosher, treasurer. The society received its charter from the secretary of state July 14th, 1883.

It was not until 1886 that Republic county commenced to attract attention as one of the leading fruit producing counties of Kansas. Quite a number of orchards of first planting had by this time come into bearing, being from ten to twelve years old, and this being a fine fruit year the society decided to make an exhibit at Topeka in the fall of that year.

John Fulcomer and Henry Passmore were chosen a committee to represent the society and take charge of the exhibit. The fruit was selected with great care from the best orchards in different parts of the county and placed on exhibition in competition, not only with older counties of Kansas and Missouri, but with the world. The committee returned with nine first premiums on best plates of apples, four second premiums on best plates, and third premium for best and largest display by counties, the premiums being \$1 each for best plates, 50 cents each for second best plates, and \$25 for third largest and best display, aggregating \$36, which more than defrayed the expenses of the exhibit. Feeling encouraged by this excellent showing it was decided to try again when the proper time arrived. 1887 was also fruitful, two fairs being held in the state, one at Bismark Grove and the other at Topeka.

J. A. Mosher and Dr. H. Patrick were the committee to take charge of the exhibit at both places, being awarded the second premium for best and largest display of fruit at Bismark, the amount of the premium being \$75. Were not successful at Topeka, the fruit having been handled considerably and reshipped did not present so fine an appearance as in the first place. After paying all expenses of the exhibit at both places a balance of \$9.10 was left in favor of the society.

As before stated attention had been directed to Republic county by its excellent exhibit at Topeka in 1886, so

much so that the State Horticultural Society decided to hold its seventeenth semi-annual meeting at Belleville on June 27th and 28th, 1887. An able, cordial and hearty welcoming address was made to the society by Rev. Geo. W. Wood, then pastor of the M. E. church, which was appreciatively responded to by Judge L. A. Simmons, of Wellington, in behalf of the society. The semi-annual address of Geo. Y. Johnson, president of the state society, was an able effort, full of encouragement, and was well received. Leading horticulturists from different parts of the state were in attendance, including Fred. Wellhouse, the champion apple grower of Kansas. Interesting and instructive papers were read by Judge Simmons, Hon. Martin Allen, of Hayes City, Dr. Charles Williamson, of Washington, and A. B. Warner, of White Rock, and instructive addresses by Fred. Wellhouse and others.

The next meeting of the society was held at the office of Cooper, Meek & Cooper December 22d, 1888, it being the regular annual meeting, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. M. Moore, president; J. M. Williams, vice-president; I. O. Savage, secretary; J. A. Mosher, treasurer. From this time the interest in the society began to wane and no meetings were held until June 28th, 1890, at which the attendance was small, and it became painfully evident that the days of the Horticultural Society were numbered. No meetings have been held since the above date.

CHAPTER X.

CROPS AND FARM ANIMALS.

Reliable statistics in regard to crops, farm animals, etc., were not gathered in Kansas until 1872, and these were not as complete as desired, owing to the absence of any efficient official source through which they could be

obtained, as the law providing for the collection of statistics by the township assessors was not passed until the session of 1873. The statistics here presented, therefore, embrace a period of thirty years, from 1872 to 1901 inclusive.

HORSES.		HORSES.		HORSES.		HORSES.	
Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.
1872	1500	1873	2322	1888	12116	1889	12787
1874	3199	1875	3103	1890	11093	1891	13867
1876	3316	1877	3711	1892	13761	1893	14513
1878	4481	1879	5868	1894	13448	1895	14667
1880	6942	1881	7471	1896	13014	1897	13054
1882	7703	1883	8793	1898	12744	1899	13040
1884	9270	1885	9876	1900	12607	1901	13249
1886	10636	1887	11155				

MULES		MILCH COWS		MULES.		MILCH COWS	
Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.
1872	96	1877	3242	1888	1180	1893	6829
1873	227	1878	3310	1889	1185	1894	6716
1874	319	1879	3788	1890	948	1895	8630
1875	308	1880	4248	1891	992	1896	7576
1876	272	1881	4766	1892	931	1897	7752
1877	384	1882	5925	1893	1133	1898	8958
1878	408	1883	7194	1894	1145	1899	9681
1879	544	1884	8583	1895	1622	1900	10207
1880	575	1885	9737	1896	1498	1901	12327
1881	645	1886	11450	1897	1467	Prior to 1877 statistics in regard to milch cows were included in the whole number of cattle.	
1882	651	1887	11527	1898	1488		
1883	832	1888	12709	1899	1591		
1884	979	1889	14355	1900	1413		
1885	1154	1890	10359	1901	1356		
1886	1124	1891	10993				
1887	1185	1892	10362				

OTHER CATTLE.

This table gives the whole number of cattle in the county down to, and including 1876, after which milch cows are excluded.

Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.
1872	4944	1873	4682	1888	24551	1889	24112
1874	6649	1875	6050	1890	22368	1891	22560
1876	6746	1877	4690	1892	23347	1893	14516
1878	5623	1879	6390	1894	11009	1895	13739
1880	7422	1881	9189	1896	9878	1897	13285
1882	10185	1883	13532	1898	17881	1899	23995
1884	19287	1885	17965	1900	27063	1901	25978
1886	20721	1887	23522				

SWINE.		SWINE.		SWINE		SWINE.	
Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.	Yrs.	No.
1872	1232	1873	3336	1888	40939	1889	49306
1874	9897	1875	5038	1890	54939	1891	53769
1876	7097	1877	18011	1892	49311	1893	14013
1878	31286	1879	38142	1894	16610	1895	32842
1880	44169	1881	40290	1896	33295	1897	48069
1882	41915	1883	48469	1898	64673	1899	64457
1884	69383	1885	81009	1900	62819	1901	57585
1886	55389	1887	54186				

The falling off in the numbers of live stock from 1874 to 1875 is accounted for by the grasshopper visitation of 1874, the corn crop that season being almost a total failure, but very little being raised in the county. Large numbers of our people went back east to winter, taking their teams and milch cows with them, many not returning until late in the season of 1875, while others did not come back at all. In 1877 Republic ranked as the ninth county in the state in the number of swine, seventh in 1878, second in 1879, and first in 1880, leading Brown county, the next highest, by 2,827 head. In 1881 she ranked third, being surpassed by Brown with 41,279 and Miami with 41,040 head. In 1882 she ranked third again, being surpassed by Brown and Cowley.

In 1885, in proportion to area, Republic led, with the unprecedented number of 81,009, being so far in advance of all other counties of the same area as to make it idle to institute a comparison. Cholera among swine broke out this year and was quite general throughout the state, raging with great fury in many counties during the years 1885, 1886 and 1887, seriously crippling this important industry. The losses in Republic county from this cause alone were in 1885, 9,122 head; 1886, 51,513 head; 1887, 21,966 head; aggregating 82,601 head, in three years reducing the number to 40,939 in 1888, since which time this dreaded disease has not generally been prevalent.

WHEAT.—(WINTER AND SPRING.)

Years.	Acreage.	Bushels.	Years.	Acreage.	Bushels.
1872	4858	47252	1887	3006	32355
1873	12044	88203	1888	1057	23846

Years.	Acreage.	Bushels.	Years.	Acreage.	Bushels.
1874	27757	289225	1889	2458	54389
1875	33092	476307	1890	8320	75118
1876	28925	361531	1891	13687	229855
1877	19174	282846	1892	18713	271036
1878	38936	681968	1893	22420	26838
1879	46573	413612	1894	13254	45393
1880	42275	404154	1895	7137	28548
1881	25574	204592	1896	4514	64084
1882	8427	132948	1897	7231	144310
1883	4612	93712	1898	10829	193914
1884	7586	141892	1898	21046	252204
1885	8204	116293	1900	8545	161398
1886	4975	55814	1901	23385	

Republic county has not in any one year produced a million bushels of wheat, its nearest approach to it being in 1878 when 681,968 bushels were raised, hence it is not classed among the leading counties in the production of this important cereal, although during the 70s she ranked high in the production of spring wheat being located in what was known, from 1872 to 1881 as the spring wheat belt of Kansas, composed of seven counties lying in a compact body in the northwest, five of which, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell and Smith, being in the northern tier, and the other two, Cloud and Mitchell, adjoining. In 1887 these seven counties produced 3,345,340 bushels, or nearly three-fifths the entire spring wheat product of the state. In the number of bushels raised, Republic county ranked in the state as follows:

1872 as 2d.	1876 as 2d.	1879 as 1st.
1873 as 6th.	1877 as 3d.	1880 as 3d.
1874 as 3d.	1878 as 3d.	1881 as 2d.
1875 as 1st.		

Thus it appears that, for a period of ten years, she held the first place three years, the second place three years, the third place three years, and the sixth place one year. But at present its cultivation is almost entirely abandoned, one reason for discontinuing its culture being that it was most successfully grown on new land, or ground that had not been ploughed more than two or three times at most. Another and the principal reason being that most of the farmers have found that corn growing

and stock raising and feeding are more profitable and have turned their attention in this direction, although some very fine wheat, both spring and winter, are still grown, S. T. Collins, a leading farmer of Freedom township, holding a testimonial from the directors of the world's fair at Chicago for a sample of superior excellence exhibited there in competition with the world, the medal being for the best one-half bushel of hard winter wheat.

From 1874 to 1880, barley was quite successfully grown, the product being:

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.
1874	907	18140	1878		67640
1875	2988	71719	1879	4939	98740
1876	7210	201040	1880	2219	37723
1877		155700			

This crop has also been nearly discontinued.

CORN.

Year.	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.	Year.	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.
1872	20907	258240	1887	116382	1745730
1873	22726	568325	1888	132878	6378144
1874	21714		1889	140792	7039600
1875	23512	940480	1890	20432	245184
1876	26940	1077600	1891	131548	4735728
1877	47541	1806508	1892	129176	3875280
1878	36969	1478760	1893	164261	1806871
1879	51124	2044966	1894	147764	443292
1880	75969	2431008	1895	177218	1063308
1881	90317	1806340	1896	189737	6261321
1882	103263	4646835	1897	203662	7739156
1883	120990	4718610	1898	200125	2201375
1884	116761	5721289	1899	210131	6514061
1885	125439	5017560	1900	186283	2794245
1886	138739	4162170	1901	172230	

Alfalfa, 1901 10389 acres

CORN IS KING.

In 1876, for the first time, the corn crop of the county exceeded one million bushels. In 1880 we ranked as the seventh corn producing county in Kansas, and in 1882 as third, producing, as shown in the tables, 4,646,835 bushels, only two counties in the state producing a greater number of bushels, viz., Marshall and Sumner; but it

must be borne in mind that these counties embrace a much larger area than Republic. The following shows the area of the three counties named, and the number of bushels produced by each:

Republic, 720 square miles.....	4,646,835 bushels
Marshall, 900 square miles.....	4,899,900 bushels
Sumner, 1,188 square miles.....	4,671,520 bushels

From the above it will readily be seen that Republic, in proportion to area, led both the others so far that it is hardly worth while to make a comparison. Jewell county, adjoining Republic on the west with an area of 900 square miles, produced 4,081,950 bushels.

From a careful examination of the above table it will be seen that in the twenty nine year record, we have had one total failure of the corn crop, viz.: in 1874, known as the grasshopper year, this failure extending over the entire state, partial failures in 1881, 1890, 1894 and 1895. But it must be borne in mind that the crop was a failure throughout the state generally in 1890 and 1894, the total product for 1890 being fifty one million bushels and in '94 a little less than sixty-seven million bushels, so we could not have been much behind the rest of the state.

From 1875 to 1880 inclusive, were seasons of unexampled prosperity in all the departments of agriculture. A partial failure of the corn crop in 1881 owing to extreme wet and unfavorable weather in planting time, succeeded by long continued dry weather later in the season, reducing the yield from 2,431,008 bushels in 1880 to 1,806,340 bushels in 1881, while the yield of small grain was very nearly up to the average. Again from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, we were blessed with abundant harvests, the greatest trouble of the farmer being to get sufficient lumber for granaries and cribs. The year 1884 was remarkably productive, the yield of corn being the largest in the history of the county up to this time, footing up 5,721,289 bushels, averaging forty-nine bushels per acre for every acre planted, and which would require for ship-

ment a train of cars eighty-five miles in length, placing Republic as third in rank among the corn producing counties of Kansas. In 1889 the yield was 7,039,600 or more than 400 bushels to each citizen of the county. Following the failure of 1890 was the excellent showing of 4,735,728 bushels in 1891, a fairly good crop in 1892, an enormous yield in 1896, 6,261,321 bushels, while the crop of 1897 broke all former records with the unprecedented yield of 7,739,156 bushels, or more than one-twentieth of the entire product of the state. The crop of 1899 was the third largest ever grown in the county.

Republic has always ranked high as a corn producing county, being located nearly in the center of the great corn belt of Kansas, composed of the counties of Nemaha, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell and Smith, all in the northern tier. In 1897 these six counties produced 40,189,976 bushels, or more than one-fourth the entire product of the state.

CHAPTER XI.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

As stated in a former chapter, the county was organized in September, 1868, with a population barely sufficient for that purpose; and, the county lying wholly within the homestead area, consequently having very little real estate subject to taxation, and nearly every settler sheltering himself behind the \$200 exemption clause in the constitution, it is not strange that the county found itself unable to pay current expenses. The total taxable property of the county in 1869 was but little more than \$100,000, and under the law only one per cent could be levied for general revenue, raising only \$1,000 for current expenses, providing the tax had all been collected, which,

in those days, did not often happen. Then the lands known as the State or Steele lands, being the principal portion of the real estate in the county subject to taxation, paid no taxes for that year owing to some irregularity in advertising them for sale, consequently the tax collected for current county expenses was considerably less than \$1,000. In 1870, the taxable property had increased to \$202,329, on which the county tax was, in round numbers, \$2,000. In the spring of 1871, a committee to investigate the financial affairs of the county was appointed, consisting of C. Perry, A. D. Wilson and T. J. Baird, who reported an indebtedness of \$5,500, and the same constantly increasing, which from the nature of the case, was unavoidable; and the fact that the county had been organized at too early a date became apparent to every one. County scrip depreciated to sixty cents on the dollar, and books, stationery and other supplies needed by the county, had to be paid for with depreciated paper.

And so matters continued until April, 1873, when \$15,000 in county bonds were issued by the county commissioners, to liquidate outstanding indebtedness, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature approved February 20, 1873. This measure afforded temporary relief only, as the amount was barely sufficient to liquidate outstanding indebtedness, leaving nothing for current expenses for the year.

The tax levy of 1873 was insufficient to meet expenses and the indebtedness steadily increased until 1876, when the maximum of \$42,800 was reached. During this year \$27,800 in county bonds were issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved February 28, 1876, to pay off outstanding scrip, and provide for the current expenses for the year. These were ten per cent. bonds, running fifteen years, the last of which were issued by the commissioners December 26, 1876. From that time the debt was steadily reduced, leaving a balance outstanding June 15, 1883, of \$19,000, which was refunded in six per

cent bonds running ten years, but subject to call after five years, the last of which were paid according to the terms of the bonds, leaving the county free from debt at the close of 1893, since which time no county indebtedness has been created.

The following table presents an exhibit of the township, city and school district indebtedness on the first day of July, 1900:

		Due	Rate per ct.
Albion township C. K. & N railroad.....	\$11000	July 1, 1921	5
Belleville twp Juct'n City & F. K. R. R.	8000	June 1, 1904	7
Belleville township refunding	9000	July 1, 1915	5
Courtland township refunding.....	11000	Jan. 1, 1920	5
Elk Creek township refunding.....	7000	July 1, 1914	5
Richland township refunding.....	14000	July 1, 1926	5
Scandia township refunding.....	23000	July 1, 1920	5
Freedom township J. C. & F. K. R. R.	6000	June 1, 1904	7
Belleville city refunding.....	12000	Jan. 1, 1920	5
Belleville city water works... ..	500	July 1, 1900	7
Belleville city water works	500	July 1, 1901	6
Scandia city prospecting for coal.....	1500	Apl. 1, 1904	6
School District No. 14... ..	11000.....		
School District No. 38.....	200.....		
School District No. 46.....	600.....		
School District No. 45.....	200.....		
School District No. 87.....	500.....		
School District No. 113	200.....		
School District No. 118.....	350.....		
School District No. 121.....	400.....		
School District No. 53	250.....		

This indebtedness may safely be set down as trifling when we take into consideration the facts that the county has 140 miles of railroad, fine county buildings and school houses, all the county bridges necessary and all comparatively new and in good repair.

CHAPTER XII.

DISTRICT COURT TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

It is now more than thirty years since first the time-honored words of "Hear ye, hear ye, the Honorable District Court of Republic county is now in session" rever-

berated on the air of the bleak prairies where the beautiful city of Belleville now stands. During all this time the Twelfth Judicial District has maintained a rank second to none other in the state of Kansas. In its history we cannot find a single incident where any of its officers have ever by their official acts brought dishonor on its fair name. Its sessions in this county first began in a shanty and its first officers were pioneers on the frontier of a civilization dwelling, where but recently the savage in predatory bands went hither and thither, bedecked in paint and feathers, following the instincts of their savage natures and a menace to the peaceful and law-abiding pursuits of the Anglo-Saxon race.

On Tuesday, May 7th, 1901, Sheriff Brown, as the bailiff of the court, shouted "Hear ye, hear ye!" from the window of one of the best court houses in the state—all paid for. His eyes looked out on one of the fairest landscapes that would meet the eye of man in any country or any clime. Instead of the scene that greeted the first crier of this same court—the bleak prairie, the cottonwood shanty, or the lowly sod house—he saw the handiwork of man wrought out in stone and brick and metal. Here are modern houses in the town and on the farm where dwell the highest type of American civilization, itself the best on earth. Here, since the first crier called out his doleful, monotonous cry, has been wrought a change that could not have possibly been foreshadowed by the most romantic and sanguinary dreamer of those who attended court at its first session in this county.

The Twelfth Judicial District of the State of Kansas was created by an act of the legislature approved February 28th, 1871, and originally comprised the counties of Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Smith and Osborne.

This territory has been cut down from time to time until at present it embraces three counties only, namely, Washington, Republic and Cloud. On the 19th day of

March, 1871, Hon. A. S. Wilson was appointed judge of the new district by Gov. James M. Harvey. Judge Wilson was born in Macon county, Illinois, in 1847, and grew up to manhood in that state. After graduating from the Illinois State Wesleyan University at Bloomington, he studied law with Stuart, Phelps & Brown, and at the age of twenty-two was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the state of Illinois. Near the close of 1869 he came to Kansas and located at Washington, the county seat of Washington county, where he resided for nearly twenty years. At the election in November, 1870, he was elected to represent Washington county in the state legislature, being the youngest member of that body. As before stated, he was appointed judge March 19, 1871, and served by appointment until the general election in 1872, when he was elected without opposition, receiving 9,014 votes out of 9,017 cast; was re-elected in 1876 and again in 1880. In October, 1884, he resigned and returned to the practice of law.

Judge Wilson was a giant physically, intellectually and judicially: a man who had a host of warm friends and a very few bitter enemies, and won for himself a statewide reputation as a jurist. Probably a less number of his decisions have been reversed than those of any other district judge serving an equal length of time in Kansas. He moved from Kansas to Sioux City, Iowa, where for many years he had a large and lucrative practice. On the 27th of October, 1884, Governor Glick appointed Hon. J. G. Lowe, of Washington, as judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Wilson. Judge Lowe served ten days, when he resigned, as he could ill afford to relinquish his extensive practice to serve so short a time as judge. After his resignation the governor appointed A. A. Carnahan, of Concordia, who served as judge until Judge Edward Hutchinson, who had been elected in November, 1884, entered upon his regular term, and held court in Cloud, Marshall, Washington and Republic

counties; the term for Republic county being held in January, 1885, when the celebrated case of *The State of Kansas vs. Sanford Sparks Voorhees* was tried. The state was represented by T. M. Noble, county attorney, and Ex-Attorney General, W. W. Guthrie, was vigorously prosecuted; the late A. E. Taylor being counsel for the prisoner.

Voorhees, as some of our readers will doubtless remember, was charged with wrecking a passenger train on the B. & M. R. R. in Rose Creek township, near Hubbell, by which several persons were badly injured, and after a trial lasting six days at an expense to the county of more than \$50 per day, he was convicted and Judge Carnahan, in giving him his sentence, said: "You are a young man and this may be your first offense, and in consideration of your youth and apparent inexperience, I shall be very lenient with you and shall sentence you to *only* fifty years at hard labor in the state penitentiary."

Voorhees received the sentence very graciously and thanked the court for leniency. The verdict and sentence however, were not heartily approved by the public, as there was a strong presumption in the minds of the people, which still exists, that Voorhees was nearly one hundred miles away when the wreck occurred. After serving eight years at hard labor he was pardoned in March, 1893, by Governor Lewelling.

It is but fair to say, however, that Judge Carnahan presided with dignity and ability and maintained the high rank the court had attained during the incumbency of Judge Wilson. At the election in November, 1884, Edward Hutchinson, of Marysville, was elected Judge and served four years, an able, conscientious and impartial Judge, presiding with dignity and to the general satisfaction of litigants and members of the bar.

In November, 1888, Hon. F. W. Sturgis was elected, re-elected in 1892 and again in 1896, serving three full terms with distinguished ability.

Prior to his election as judge he was county attorney

of Cloud county and represented that county in the legislature of 1883, taking an active and leading part in the legislation of that session.

In November, 1900, Hugh Alexander, of Concordia, was elected, carrying every county in the district by decisive majorities.

The first term of the district court for Republic county was held at Belleville March 27, 1871, in a little, low room over the drug store of Dr. J. C. Griffith, on the site where the Masonic Temple now stands.

There were five cases docketed, none of which came to trial at that term. As stated elsewhere, L. R. Dobyns, of Rose Creek township, had been elected clerk of the court in the fall of 1870, which being prior to the formation of the district, his election was declared void, but he was appointed by the judge and discharged the duties of clerk at the first term of court. The remainder of his term was filled by deputies, I. O. Savage serving until June, 1872, and Chauncey Perry filling out the remainder of the term.

The first business transacted at this term was the admission of A. F. Heely to practice in the courts of this state, he having presented a certificate of admission in the state of Missouri. Mr. Heely was elected county attorney in November, 1870. N. H. Billings, of Billings county, Kansas, who, after undergoing a very rigid and severe examination by the following committee appointed by the court, viz., A. A. Carnahan, A. F. Heely, and N. T. Vannatta, was duly admitted to practice in the courts of the Twelfth Judicial District. Mr. Billings was an attorney of fair attainments, good legal mind, and afterwards represented Billings county (now Norton) in the state legislature. He was a pioneer in the homestead country, taking up his residence in Norton county in 1872, and was one of the first to discover the fine location of Jewell City and to aid in its selection as a county seat.

The records of the court at this time were kept on

legal cap paper, and the office furniture consisted of two stools, one spittoon and a cracker-box. At this term the Judge ordered the clerk to procure, for the use of the court, the following books to wit: an appearance docket, a trial docket, a journal, an execution docket, and a recognizance docket, and a seal; after which court adjourned until September, when several important cases were tried, and the following named attorneys admitted to practice: Hon. W. H. Pilkenton, Geo. B. Austin, Aaron E. Taylor and H. G. Dow.

This second term was held in a small building then standing on the north side of the public square on the present site of Young's barber shop. The building is now owned and occupied by Joshua Harlan as a residence.

The following persons served as jurors for this term, being the first jury empaneled in the district court in this county: A. O. Kindy, John L. Daniels, A. J. Hill, James H. Bradd, L. C. Hanson, John R. Bowersox, Ezra Powell, J. P. Williams, John Engle, E. E. Monroe, J. A. Mosher and John Harris.

The first grand jury summoned in Republic county was drawn September 23d. 1887, and consisted of the following persons: James Kackley, Beaver; William Lawrence, Beaver; W. A. Brock, Belleville; A. R. Park, Belleville; S. T. Rider, Belleville; Wesley Klabzuba, Fairview; Anton Blocklinger, Fairview; W. A. Clark, Courtland; John Mattison, Farmington; C. R. Cleveland, Elk Creek; S. M. Stewart, Lincoln; J. B. Rickard, Rose Creek; Clark Emery, Richland; Silas Young, Elk Creek.

The first trial for homicide in the county was at the spring term of 1872. The State of Kansas vs. Stephen Gidley, for the killing of John Walsh, on Salt Creek, near the residence of J. E. VanNatta, in January, 1872. A. F. Heeley, J. D. Brumbaugh and W. H. Pilkenton appearing for the state, and Borton & Linville for the defendant. This case attracted the attention of the entire community,

and was ably handled, especially by Judge Linville, who succeeded in getting a verdict of not guilty.

J. A. Linville was one of the most successful attorneys that ever stood before a jury in Republic county, and after saving several clients from the penitentiary, was not, with all his tact and legal ability, able to save himself; he having served two terms since he left Republic county—one in Indiana and one in Kansas.

The business of the court, we presume, was conducted in those early days very much the same as at present with an occasional case which “drew,” among which we may name the case of Lemuel Sears vs. Lucinda Pitman and Dr. Hoxie. This case was first tried before Henry Ebbling, a justice of the peace, of Teutonic descent, in Union township, and in whose court the proceedings could not always be characterized as monotonous. This case, owing to its importance, the prominence of the parties to the suit, and the interest manifested by the denizens of the great valley of Dry Creek, was moved to Belleville, where a law library and supreme court decisions were of easy access, the large and commodious court room in the new court house secured, and ample facilities afforded the newspaper reporters to report the proceedings from day to day. The counsel for Sears was the late Judge L. W. Borton, at that time a central figure in important trials in the courts of the twelfth district, assisted by A. F. Heely and John Wilson, Jr., and one John Hughes, then running a saloon on the present site of The National Bank of Belleville. The last named party being quite an important factor in the trial of the case, his resort being very popular with the court, the counsel, the jury and a majority of the witnesses.

The defense was represented by N. T. VanNatta, who, against such fearful odds, battled bravely for his fair client, Lucinda, and the distinguished, long-haired, wild and woolly, doughty doctor. Objections as to the admissibility of testimony were frequently made on both sides, by

the learned counsel, on the grounds that the questions were unimportant, impertinent, incompetent, irrelevant, insignificant, improper, immaterial and incoherent, and several other objections which I do not now distinctly remember, and were argued at great length by the learned counsel, in very much the same manner as at the present time, whenever the court will allow them to do so.

When the court was asked how he would rule, he invariably decided, "That the witness must tell the truth." This decision was not popular with the attorneys on either side, but was the only one that could be obtained in Justice Ebbeling's court during the entire trial and for which he received the commendation of all disinterested parties.

If this rule could be enforced at the present time the ends of justice would be better subserved than they are. This suit, although originally brought by Sears for the recovery of possession of a team of horses held jointly by the fair but frail Lucinda and the irrepressible doctor, which they claimed to have received from Sears for kindness shown him by Lucinda and services rendered by the doctor. By some legerdemain on the part of the plaintiff's counsel the paternity of a certain male child born to the fair but frail defendant, Lucinda, some time prior to the commencement of this suit, was called in question, and was by the court admitted as a part of the case. For the purpose of the plaintiff it was necessary to show that said child was of premature birth. Defendant Hoxie, who at this stage of the proceedings was in that maudlin condition begotten by too liberal doses of homiletic elaborator imbibed at the resort kept by John Hughes before mentioned, was called as an expert, and was asked if he attended the fair Lucinda at the birth of said child, to which he replied in the affirmative. When asked as to the appearance of said child, said "its hair was short and hic-thin." "Well, doctor, what would that appearance seem to indicate?" "It would seem to indi-hic-ate that its-hic-hair was short and-hic-thin."

This seemed to settle this part of the case, as the court, jury and all the attorneys seemed to be satisfied with this lucid and highly scientific explanation. The counsel for the defense had prepared instructions which he requested the court to submit to the jury as the law in the case. This was vigorously opposed by Judge Borton, counsel for the plaintiff, on the grounds that it was unnecessary, highly improper, and an insult to such an intelligent jury as to even propose to instruct them. Picking up from the table a copy of the first bi-ennial report of the State Board of Agriculture, he continued, "I hold in my hand, your honor, a book which is everywhere recognized as authority, and upon my honor as a man, and attorney-at-law, and with no desire to mislead the court, I defy any man to find one single sentence in that book in regard to instructing a jury. How does the court rule? I rule the instructions out, by golly." It is hardly necessary to state that the jury found for the plaintiff, but was afterwards reversed in the district court before Judge Wilson.

Of the early practitioners, Brumbaugh, Borton, McHutcheon, Tibbetts, Wilder, Pilkenton and Taylor are dead; Heely, Humes, Austin, Dow and A. D. Wilson have moved away and have been lost sight of, while others have been heard from only occasionally. Great changes have been wrought in thirty years.

Of all the attorneys who practiced before this court in the early 70's, only one remains in active continuous service; namely, Hon. N. T. VanNatta, who was admitted to practice in the courts of Kansas some time prior to the formation of the twelfth district, and who has been counsel in more cases in this county than any other attorney who has practiced here.

Since the organization of the county, Judge Lynch has held but one session here, which was in the case of Fitz Myers, who stole a team, harness and wagon from Dock Hancock, of Union Valley, was pursued and captured with the stolen property, near Blue Springs, Ne-

HON. N. T. VANNATHAN.

braska, by William Stanley, brought back to Belleville, lodged in jail and one quiet Sabbath morning when Deputy Sheriff Latham went to the jail with the prisoner's breakfast, he found the door battered down and the prisoner gone. Search was immediately commenced, and at the suggestion of Governor Doty, I believe, the searching party were headed for Riley Creek, directly west of town, where sure enough they found poor Fitz dangling from a butcher's derrick at the end of a rope. At this time the A. H. T. Association was well organized and ready to do business whenever its services were required.

One of the most noted characters, one most widely known, perhaps, connected with the history of this court, was the late Judge L. W. Borton. From what has been said incidentally in another part of this chapter the reader might get a wrong impression of Judge Borton's ability. So in this connection we have here a brief sketch of his history:

Lewis W. Borton was born September 1st, 1831, in Guernsey county, Ohio, at which place he received his education, principally in the common schools; studied law and at the age of twenty years was admitted to the bar at Cambridge, the county seat of his native county, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. He came to Kansas in '69 and settled at Clyde, Cloud county. In politics he was democratic, being the candidate of that party for secretary of state in 1878. In 1882 he was elected to represent district No. 81, the same being the east half of Cloud county, in the state legislature, in which he served with distinguished ability. He died at his home in Clyde several years ago. To this we wish to add that Judge Borton's natural ability was far above the average, and no one who knew him, and who, himself, had a discriminative faculty above mediocrity, would fail to appreciate his wide range of information and his remarkable genius for "catching on" to the peculiarities of human nature. He was, without doubt, the most

inveterate story teller—and most skillful—in the state.

In the case of the State of Kansas vs. Jim Little, Judge Borton was counsel for the defendant. Little had been prosecuted for disposing of mortgaged property. At that time a chattel mortgage was considered pretty good security, but the rate of interest was very high, running all the way from two to five per cent a month, according to the necessities of the borrower.

In this case Judge Wilson held that before the jury could find a verdict in a case wherein a person is charged with disposing of mortgaged property on which he has given a chattel mortgage, a fraudulent intent must be shown. Having secured the acquittal of his client under the ruling above noted, Judge Borton immediately, and while court was in session, wrote and handed to Judge Wilson the following verses:

“A chattel mortgage in the west,
Is like a cancer on your breast;
It slowly eats your life away
And saps your vitals day by day.

A cloud by day and fire by night
It stands before a poor man's sight,
And haunts him in his dreams and sleep,
While salt tears trickle down his cheek.

A Sorghum Lapper, tired and poor,
Sees B A N K in gold above the door,
And when the threshold once is crossed
The trap is sprung and all is lost.

His team, his grain, his cow and hog,
His bed and breeches, wife and dog,
On the altar of three per cent, are tossed,
Time rolls along and all is lost.

But now Judge Wilson comes and brings
Good tidings on his healing wings,
And says the man can't be rent
Unless Old Shylock proves intent.”

CHAPTER XII.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTION RETURNS.

ELECTION 1868.

Representative Ninetieth District.	
R. P. West, Ind. Rep.	37
Capt. I. M. Schooley, Rep.	28
State Senator Seventh District.	
A. A. Carnahan, of Cloud county	58
County Clerk John McFarlane	58
County Treasurer James G. Tuthill, Rep.	60
Sheriff R. H. Vining, Rep.	61
County Supt. B. F. Sayler, Rep.	59
Reg. of Deeds John McFarlane	58
Probate Judge Daniel Myers, Rep.	64
County Commissioners.	
W. W. Newlon, Rep.	64
Z. P. Rowe, Rep.	59
Conrad Myers, Rep.	63
County Surveyor William Hardaker, Rep.	62
1869.	
Probate Judge.	
Daniel Myers, Rep.	38
James VanNatta, Rep.	33
Noah Kunkle, Rep.	12
Francis McNulty.	1
Supt. Public Instruction.	
Charles Hogan, Rep.	48
B. F. Sayler.	21
Coroner R. T. Harper, Rep.	1
Sheriff.	
W. H. Willoughby, Rep.	90
J. H. Smock, Rep.	33
Surveyor.	
E. P. Hedenskogg, Rep.	59
N. O. Wilkie, Rep.	69
Representative.	
R. P. West, Rep.	68
John Manning, Rep.	55
County Clerk.	
P. P. Way, Rep.	71

John McFarlane, Rep.....	59
1869.	
Commissioners.	
A. Asbjornson, Rep.....	44
Z. P. Rowe, Rep	94
J. H. Frint, Rep.....	75
G. W. Johnson, Rep.....	73
G. Willoughby, Rep.....	55
Treasurer.	
Geo. J. Trowbridge, Rep.....	64
John Swan, Rep	62
Register of Deeds.	
P. P. Way, Rep.....	64
John McFarlane, Rep.....	62
County Seat.	
Belleville	59
New Scandinavia.. ..	42
Se ^t 17-4-1.....	4
Salt Marsh	1
1870.	
State Senator Seventh District.	
A. G. Barrett, Rep	87
Philip Rockefeller, Rep.....	223
Representative Ninetieth District.	
G. W. Johnson, Rep ...	112
N. T. VanNatta, Rep.....	211
Probate Judge.	
J. C. Griffith, Rep.....	182
I. N. Page, Rep.....	136
Clerk District Court.	
L. R. Dobyns, Rep	195
G. B. Austin, Rep	72
A. B. Tutton, Rep.....	7
V. Vantrump, Rep....	1
F. T. Powell, Rep.....	2
County Attorney.	
A. F. Heely, Rep	217
A. D. Wilson, Rep.....	27
— Corey	3
County Superintendent.	
Charles Wilson, Rep.....	114
W. Lancaster, Rep.....	214
For the Herd Law.....	164
Against.....	28

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1871.

REPRESENTATIVE 81ST DISTRICT.

A. D. Wilson, Rep	275
R. P. West, Ind. Rep.	163
P. McHutcheon, Ind. Rep	151
D. C. Gamble, Ind. Rep.	77
Sam Austin	2

COUNTY CLERK.

S. W. Skeels, Rep.	663
Sam Austin	1
P. P. Way	1
Andrew Engle	1
Sehenek	1

SURVEYOR.

J. G. Arbuthnot, Rep.	630
J. S. Martin, Ind. Rep.	33
August Weld	2

COMMISSIONER SECOND DISTRICT.

J. H. Frint	113
S. R. Morlan	85
A. B. Young	67
S. A. McKay	61

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.

STATE SENATOR 28TH DISTRICT.

Elden Barker, of Jewell county.....	1079
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PROBATE JUDGE.

Joseph Boothe, Rep.	1075
J. M. Rockhold, Ind. Rep.	14
Sam Austin	1

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Chauncey Perry, Rep.	1129
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COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

A. D. Marble	1108
E. T. Neel	23

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1873.

REPRESENTATIVE 81ST DISTRICT.

W. H. Pilkenton, Rep	542
R. P. West, Ind. Rep	441
A. D. Wilson, Ind. Rep.	90

COUNTY CLERK.

Chauncey Perry, Rep	546
E. M. Crummer, Ind. Rep.	539
A. Moree	4

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

R. J. Adams, Rep	689
T. C. Smith, Ind. Rep	99
John McFarlane, Ind. Rep	291
E. M. Crummer	2

RAILROAD ASSESSOR.

Perry Hutchinson, Rep	854
I. B. Quimby, Dem.	164

TREASURER.

I. O. Savage, Rep.	346
G. J. Trowbridge Ind. Rep	323

SHERIFF.

W. W. Newlon, Ind. Rep	353
W. S. Latham, Rep.	313
Joseph Merica	5

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Eli O. Kindy, Rep.	381
Volney Vantrump Ind Rep.	273

CORONER.

W. F. Compton, Rep	574
Dr. C. Taylor, Ind Rep	48
Ben Lake, Ind Rep	42

COMMISSIONER FIRST DISTRICT.

J. P. Williams, Rep	99
J. M. Smith	5
Z. P. Rowe	1

COMMISSIONER THIRD DISTRICT.

L. C. Hanson	113
G. W. Beebe	109

RAILROAD ASSESSOR.

H. C. Sprengle	596
D. E. Ballard	36

REPRESENTATIVE 81ST DISTRICT.

Almond Shaw, Rep.	724
R. P. West, Ind. Rep.	412
S. B. Lum	6

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

A. F. Heely, Rep	1060
W. H. Pilkenton, Ind. Rep.	29
Sam Austin	1

JUDGE 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

A. S. Wilson	1088
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COMMISSIONER DISTRICT NO. 2.

J. C. Reily, Rep.....	221
J. Hooser, Ind. Rep.....	104
L. C. Hanson, Ind. Rep.....	61
J. H. Frint, Ind. Rep.....	44

COMMISSIONER DISTRICT NO. 1.

Robert Kyle, Rep.....	181
R. T. Stanfield, Ind. Rep.....	105
A. B. Young, Ind. Rep.....	29

COMMISSIONER DISTRICT NO. 3.

John Manning, Rep.....	166
S. R. Miller, Ind. Rep.....	78
R. Hodges, Ind. Rep.....	69

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1874.

SENATOR 28TH DISTRICT.

Horace Cooper.....	510
R. P. West, Ind. Rep.....	491

REPRESENTATIVE 81ST DISTRICT.

W. H. Pilkenton.....	998
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COUNTY ATTORNEY.

A. F. Heely, Rep.....	563
N. T. VanNatta, Ind. Rep.....	470

PROBATE JUDGE.

Joseph Boothe, Rep.....	664
W. H. Boyes, Ind. Rep.....	341
H. G. Dow.....	69

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

D. C. Gamble, Rep.....	670
B. W. Hollen, Ind. Rep.....	308
A. D. Marble, Ind. Rep.....	78

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

John Brown, Rep.....	1050
Frank Sorgatz, Ind. Rep.....	20
Asa P. Wilbur appointed in April, 1876, to fill vacancy caused by resig- nation of John Brown.	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1875.

REPRESENTATIVE.

R. P. West, Rep.....	849
D. C. Gamble, Ind. Rep.....	459

TREASURER.

E. M. Crummer, Ind. Rep.....	520
Robert Kyle.....	153
A. Odell.....	152
J. E. Cooper.....	171

CLERK.

C. Perry, Rep.....	1379
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SHERIFF.

Josiah Kindt, Ind. Rep.....	716
R. W. Vandyke, Rep.....	457
J. A. Mosher, Ind. Rep.....	203

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

J. C. Price, Rep.....	1398
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REGISTER OF DEEDS.

R. J. Adams, Rep.....	1397
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CORONER.

W. F. Compton, Rep.....	1378
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COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.

W. E. Day, Rep.....	186
C. A. Northrup, Ind. Rep.....	147
L. D. Smith.....	94

COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.

J. T. Glasgow, Rep.....	260
L. C. Hanson, Ind. Rep.....	126
T. W. Johnson, Dem.....	101

COMMISSIONER 3D DISTRICT.

J. W. McCall, Rep.....	236
Geo. L. White, Ind. Rep.....	231

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.

SENATOR 33D DISTRICT.

James Strain, Rep.....	331
I. O. Savage, Ind. Rep.....	1121
L. W. Borton, Dem.....	310

REPRESENTATIVE 106TH DISTRICT.

W. H. Pilkenton, Rep.....	625
Milton Grim, Dem.....	390

REPRESENTATIVE 107TH DISTRICT.

Geo. L. White, Rep.....	354
D. C. Gamble, Ind. Rep.....	60
R. P. West.....	104
A. J. Beers, Dem.....	169

JUDGE 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

A. S. Wilson, Rep.....	11482
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COUNTY ATTORNEY.

N. T. VanNatta, Rep.....	1098
A. E. Taylor, Ind. Rep.....	603

PROBATE JUDGE.

Joseph Boothe, Rep.....	998
J. C. Reily, Ind. Rep.....	419
A. B. Young, Ind. Rep.....	370

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. C. Price, Rep.....	1362
J. M. Roach, Dem.....	431

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Frank Armstrong, Rep., elected.....	1150
E. A. Hallowell, Dem.....	651
Chas. F. Woodward appointed clerk October, 1878, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Frank Armstrong.	

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1877.

COUNTY CLERK.		SURVEYOR.	
C. Perry.....	1345	J. C. Price.....	1273
COUNTY TREASURER.		COMMISSIONER 1st DISTRICT.	
E. M. Crummer, Rep.....	1264	J. C. Keene, Rep.....	246
SHERIFF.		W. E. Day, Ind. Rep.....	131
Wm. Norris.....	329	COMMISSIONER, 2nd DISTRICT.	
Brady Bowling, Dem.....	169	L. C. Hanson, Rep.....	268
Frank Brown, Ind. Rep.....	235	W. McDonald, Ind. Rep.....	127
J. P. Forshee, Rep.....	324	Nicolas Marty, Ind. Rep.....	115
REGISTER OF DEEDS.		COMMISSIONER 3rd DISTRICT.	
J. A. Mosher, Rep.....	571	J. H. McCall, Rep.....	253
E. A. Hallowell, Dem.....	752	Peter Doctor, Ind. Rep.....	182
CORONER.			
R. P. West, Ind. Rep.....	386		
J. C. Reily, Rep.....	948		

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1878.

REPRESENTATIVE 106TH DISTRICT		CLERK DISTRICT COURT.	
Wm. M. Moore.....	284	J. E. Hallowell, Rep.....	911
J. G. Arbuthnot, Ind. Rep.....	172	J. P. Heaton, Ind. Rep.....	411
J. B. Pollard.....	96	SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
REPRESENTATIVE 107th DISTRICT		J. H. McCall, Rep.....	1166
Geo. L. White, Rep.....	340	J. H. Sherrard.....	192
D. C. Gamble, Ind. Rep.....	199	COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.	
A. D. Wilson.....	251	A. B. Bachelor, Rep.....	196
H. T. Wetzel.....	41	A. Steenblock.....	20
PROBATE JUDGE.		W. W. Wait, Ind. Rep.....	157
Joseph Boothe.....	1220		
COUNTY ATTORNEY.			
N. T. VanNatta, Rep.....	1208		

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1879.

COUNTY TREASURER		REGISTER OF DEEDS	
S. G. Stover, Rep.....	1878	E. A. Hallowell, Dem.....	1124
M. W. Hodgins.....	50	John Kasl, Rep.....	761
COUNTY CLERK.		E. D. Spafford.....	31
C. Perry, Rep.....	1074	CORONER.	
M. C. Polley, Ind. Rep.....	820	J. C. Reily, Rep.....	1125
J. Williams.....	39	G. W. Lash.....	52
SHERIFF.		C. Taylor.....	693
R. B. Ward, Rep.....	549	COMMISSIONER 2d DISTRICT.	
Josiah Kindt, Ind. Rep.....	648	L. C. Hanson, Rep.....	384
J. P. Forshee, Ind. Rep.....	229	J. W. Smith, Ind. Rep.....	293
E. D. Bugbee, Ind. Rep.....	28	COMMISSIONER 3d DISTRICT.	
John A. Clark, Ind. Rep.....	29	J. F. Wells, Rep.....	337
Wm. Norris, Ind. Rep.....	258	Geo. Kidder, Ind. Rep.....	271
W. C. Shull, Dem.....	199	Conrad Meyers.....	20
SURVEYOR.			
J. C. Price, Rep.....	1339		
W. H. Thompson, Greenback.....	299		
E. W. Wagener, Ind. Rep.....	55		

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For the constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.....	1330
Against	919
SENATOR 3RD DISTRICT.	
N. B. Brown, Rep	477
R. P. West, Ind Rep.....	1345
L. J. Crans, Dem.....	728

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

N. T. VanNatta, Rep	1582
L. J. Tibbetts, Dem.....	847
T. M. Noble.....	16

PROBATE JUDGE.

Joseph Boothe, Rep.....	1941
T. W. Johnson, Dem.....	536
H. Smith Ind Rep	130

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

J. E. Hallowell, Rep.....	1893
W. A. Allen, Dem	594
Geo. H. Collins ..	138

SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. M. Lawrence, Rep	1886
J. H. Sherrard.....	609
W. H. Thompson	136

REPRESENTATIVE 106TH DISTRICT.

W. H. Leigh, Rep.....	725
S. F. Vinton, Dem.	332
S. M. Edwards, Rep.....	101

REPRESENTATIVE 107TH DISTRICT.

D. C. Gamble, Ind Rep	438
W. P. Peake, Rep.....	689
F. N. Hart	40
W. C. Shull, Dem.,	275

COMMISSIONER 3D DISTRICT.

J. F. Wells, Rep.....	583
Samuel Whan, Dem.....	252

JUDGE OF 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

A. S. Wilson	2119
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ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1881.

COUNTY TREASURER.

S. G. Stover, Rep.....	2051
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COUNTY CLERK.

C. Perry, Rep,	1918
Geo. A. Terpening.....	162

REGISTER OF DEEDS

J. A. Mosher, Rep	1039
E. A. Hallowell, Dem.....	1070

SHERIFF.

T. M. Little, Rep	536
Jorah Kindt, Ind. Rep.....	726
W. P. Rarick, Dem	700
J. B. Pollard	7
S. A. McKay, Ind. Rep	138

SURVEYOR

E. W. Wagener, Rep... ..	1717
W. H. Thompson, Greenback	399

CORONER.

J. C. Reily, Rep.....	1725
A. Blocklinger, Ind. Rep	117

COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.

S. M. Edwards, Rep.....	366
A. B. Bachelor, Ind. Rep	272

COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT.

E. S. McKay, Ind Rep.....	180
John Gould.....	157
T. Wohlfart, Rep	447

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1882.

REPRESENTATIVE 79TH DISTRICT.

W. A. Reeves, Rep.....	603
J. B. Pollard	350

REPRESENTATIVE 80TH DISTRICT.

Wm. Glasgow, Ind. Rep.....	490
D. C. Gamble, Rep.....	561
Geo. A. Terpening	183

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

T. M. Noble, Rep.....	1159
N. T. VanNatta, Ind Rep.	825
B. F. Surface.....	257

PROBATE JUDGE.

Joseph Boothe, Rep	1392
R. P. Cheney, Ind. Rep	299
S. F. Vinton	545

SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. M. Lawrence, Rep	1535
J. S. Carpenter, Ind. Rep	63

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

E. A. Hallowell, Dem	1732
W. A. Hallowell, Rep.....	403

COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT.

E. S. McKay, Ind. Rep.....	258
R. T. Stanfield	185
T. Wohlfart, Rep... ..	462

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1883

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. M. Crummer, Rep.	1512
J. G. Arbuthnot, Ind. Rep	669
Robert Kyle, Ind. Rep	350

COUNTY CLERK.

Y. R. Parks, Dem.	1376
Chauncey Perry, Rep	1138

SHERIFF.

T. C. Reilly	1115
Robert Swan	1390

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

L. R. White, Rep.	1081
H. H. Hoffman, Dem	1213
Cheney Shaw, Ind. Rep	220

SURVEYOR.

Eli Wagener, Rep.	2495
Fayette Smith	5

CORONER.

J. M. Rockhold, Rep	2240
Geo. Lembke, Ind. Rep	57
C. W. Gullick	6
J. Woodhouse	9
L. Altshul	18

COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT.

John F. Wells, Rep	426
S. T. Rider, Ind. Rep.	354
Thomas Rider	5

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1884.

JUDGE 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Ed Hutchinson, Rep.	2112
J. G. Lowe, Dem	1411

SENATOR 27TH DIST.

Geo. H. Case, Rep.	2366
J. C. Postlethwaite	1080

REPRESENTATIVE 80TH DIST.

William Glasgow, Rep	1039
A. D. Wilson, Ind Rep	895

PROBATE JUDGE.

Joseph Boothe, Rep.	2812
R. P. West, Ind Rep.	654

COUNTY SUPT.

John M. Lawrence, Rep	2417
J. H. Sherrard.	1073

CLERK OF DIST. COURT.

John E. Hallowell, Rep.	3450
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COUNTY COMMISSIONER 1ST DIST.

S. M. Edwards, Rep.	654
Wm. Brassfield, Ind Rep	317

REPRESENTATIVE 79TH DIST.

W. A. Reeves, Rep.	904
F. T. Cuthbertson, Dem.	673

COUNTY ATT'Y.

T. M. Noble, Rep.	3448
N. T. VanNatta.	5

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1885.

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. M. Crummer, Rep.	1492
W. F. Allen, Ind. Rep.	1379
J. R. Bowersox, Prohibitionist.	378

COUNTY CLERK.

H. O. Studley, Rep.	1755
E. J. Fiala, Dem.	1086
B. F. Surface, Ind. Rep.	332

SHERIFF.

T. C. Reilly, Rep.	1642
I. G. Householder, Dem.	823
J. D. Black, Ind. Rep.	372
J. R. Hugos, Ind. Rep	304

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

D. W. Hamilton, Rep.	1848
H. H. Hoffman, Dem.	1053
R. P. Cheney, Ind. Rep.	230
E. J. Dennison	10

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

E. W. Wagner, Rep.	2465
C. B. Keith, Dem	277
J. H. Sherrard.	58

CORONER.

Dr. H. Patrick, Rep.	1890
S. B. Boyer, Dem.	834
L. R. Dobyns, Ind Rep.	336

COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.

J. W. Smith, Rep	429
E. Stanton, Ind. Rep.	191
Gust Nelson, Ind Rep.	403
S. A. McKay, Ind Rep.	51

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1886.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Jay F. Close, Rep.	2364
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REPRESENTATIVE, 73D DISTRICT.

Gomer T. Davies, Rep.	831
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T. C. S. Cooper, Dem.	1221
PROBATE JUDGE.	
Edward Early, Ind. Rep.	1307
Joseph Boothe, Rep.	1287
Geo. L. Stubblefield, Dem.	1082
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.	
B. T. Bullen, Rep.	2166
Nora Pollard.	1309
J. M. Lawrence.	16
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.	
Jacob Beck, Rep.	2575
Geo. A. Terpening.	979

Milton Grim, Dem.	647
REPRESENTATIVE 74TH DISTRICT.	
J. A. Jacobs, Rep.	1024
R. P. West, Ind. Rep.	266
J. B. Edson, Dem.	768
COMMISSIONER 3D DISTRICT.	
John F. Wells, Rep.	833
C. A. Campbell.	368

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1887.

COUNTY TREASURER.	
S. M. Edwards, Rep.	1089
C. P. Carstensen, Dem.	1205
J. R. Bowersox, Prohibitionist,	131
I. O. Savage, Ind Rep.	307
COUNTY CLERK.	
H. O. Studley, Rep.	1673
F. W. Craft, Dem.	939
Geo. M. Simpson.	85
SHERIFF.	
T. C. Reily, Rep.	1583
A. S. Orr, Dem.	968
W. M. Moore.	169
H. C. Swartz.	4

REGISTER OF DEEDS.	
D. W. Hamilton, Rep.	1862
E. J. Fiala, Dem.	766
Charles Park.	111

SURVEYOR.	
Fayette Smith, Rep.	1960
CORONER.	
L. R. White, Rep.	1834
G. D. Bowling, Dem.	862
COMMISSIONER DISTRICT NO. 1.	
Robert Kyle, Rep.	368
J. S. Davenport, Dem.	143

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1888.

JUDGE 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	
F. W. Sturgis, Rep.	2627
L. J. Crans, Dem.	1027
STATE SENATOR 32D. DISTRICT.	
E. E. Swearengen, Rep.	2392
E. A. Hallowell, Dem.	1296
M. E. Grover.	64
J. B. Mosher.	130

REPRESENTATIVE 73D DISTRICT.	
Gomer T. Davies, Rep.	1057
B. L. Mitchum, Dem.	578
W. M. Moore.	76

REPRESENTATIVE 74TH DISTRICT.	
A. D. Wilson, Rep.	1117
Ernest Davis, Dem.	683
T. J. Mahaffa, Ind. Rep.	64
W. A. Glasgow, Ind. Rep.	69
R. P. West, Ind. Rep.	189

PROBATE JUDGE.	
Charles Northrop, Rep.	2004
James J. Wilkes.	601
Joseph Boothe, Ind. Rep.	1039
J. M. Galloway.	111

COUNTY ATTORNEY.	
Jay F. Close, Rep.	2769
Morris Cooper, Dem.	38
T. C. S. Cooper, Dem.	5
Steve Rost.	7
T. P. Harris.	217

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.	
Jacob Beck, Rep.	2762
D. H. Hamlin.	80
Oscar Parks.	121

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.	
B. T. Bullen, Rep.	2563
Geo. W. Moore, Dem.	1068
Mrs. M. O. Kamp.	92
Mrs. Angeline Allison.	137
COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.	
J. W. Smith, Rep.	756
Geo. D. Bowling, Dem.	564

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1889.

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. W. Wagener, Rep.	1321
C. P. Carstensen, Dem	1873
F. E. Thompson	68

COUNTY CLERK.

R. H. Galloway, Rep	3093
G. M. Thompson	81

SHERIFF.

Bruce Cuthbertson, Dem	1376
H. C. Swartz, Rep	1838
C. C. Payne, Prohib.	65

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

J. A. Mosher, Rep.	1686
A. A. Hamilton, Ind. Rep	1463
W. A. Glasgow	74

CORONER.

L. R. White, Rep.	3092
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SURVEYOR.

F. A. Smith, Rep.	3114
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COMMISSIONER, 3rd DISTRICT.

John M. Campbell	824
John F. Wells	406
William Beatty	8

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1890.

REPRESENTATIVE 73rd DISTRICT.

J. C. Dale, Rep.	754
J. T. Ingraham, Pop.	757
C. Payne, Pro.	12

REPRESENTATIVE 74TH DISTRICT.

A. W. Miller, Rep.	905
C. R. Cleveland, Pop	1188
S. M. Hunt, Prohib	10

PROBATE JUDGE.

C. A. Northrop, Ind. Rep	1527
Joseph Boothe	538
J. F. Glasgow, Pop.	1801

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Jacob Beek, Rep	1893
A. Ellingson, Pop	1982
J. M. Ryan, Prohib.	30

SUPT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

D. K. Thomas, Rep	1816
C. E. Costolo, Pop	2075

SURVEYOR.

John D. Andrews, Rep	1700
J. F. Haley, Pop	2049
Perry Heaton	50

COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.

Robert Kyle, Rep.	606
David Van Aken, Pop.	594

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

T. C. S. Cooper, Pop	2223
W. T. Dillon	1589

Special election held December 30th 1890 for State Senator to fill vacancy caused by death of E. E. Swearengen.

S. C. Wheeler, Pop of Cloud Co.,	1662
John W. Sheafor, Rep	1178

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1891.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Joseph Kuchera, Rep.	1754
H. H. Collins, Pop	1558
J. B. Edson, Dem.	358

COUNTY CLERK.

R. H. Galloway, Rep.	1850
O. P. Miller, Pop	1648
M. E. Hall, Dem	185

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

J. A. Mosher, Rep	1672
Orrin Abbey, Pop.	1642
E. A. Hallowell, Dem.	357

SHERIFF.

H. C. Swartz, Rep.	1622
Bruce Cuthbertson, Pop.	1616

SURVEYOR.

J. C. Price, Rep.	1757
Geo. Parker, Pop.	1636

CORONER.

L. R. White, Rep.	1763
J. W. McIntosh, Pop.	1593
J. H. Honek	319

COMMISSIONER DISTRICT NO. 2.

Jonathan Taylor, Rep.	533
C. G. Anderson, Pop.	625
Mike Weislogel, Dem.	46

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1892.

SENATOR 32D DISTRICT.

B. R. Hogin, Rep.....	2145
Geo. D. Bowling, Pop.....	2054
Geo. M. Simpson, Pro.....	103

REPRESENTATIVE 61ST DISTRICT.

J. M. Foster, Rep.....	2154
J. W. Wilds, Pop.....	2067
L. M. Morris, Pro.....	99

JUDGE 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

F. W. Sturgis, Rep.....	2221
A. R. May, Pop.....	2029

PROBATE JUDGE.

John A. Jacobs, Rep.....	2141
J. T. Glasgow, Pop.....	2076
Frank E. Thompson, Pro.....	74

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

Joseph H. Long, Rep.....	2092
A. Ellingson, Pop.....	2130
Chas. Early, Pro.....	96

SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

E. L. Glasgow, Rep.....	2174
C. E. Costolo, Pop.....	2060
Mrs. E. S. Boyes, Pro.....	76

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Jay F. Close, Rep.....	2157
T. C. S. Cooper, Pop.....	2080

COMMISSIONER THIRD DISTRICT.

A. R. Dillehay, Rep.....	723
W. H. Terpening.....	721
Oscar Park, Pro.....	54

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1893.

COUNTY TREASURER.

H. A. Hansen, Pop.....	1368
Joseph Kuchera, Rep.....	1964
M. L. Canfield, Prohib.....	101
F. M. Baxter, Dem.....	175

SHERIFF.

Fremont Crummer, Pop.....	1498
R. B. Ward, Rep.....	1919
C. C. Ingersol, Prohib.....	93
S. B. King, Dem.....	209

COUNTY CLERK.

A. P. Gamble, Pop.....	1445
F. N. Woodward, Rep.....	1964
T. S. Walter, Prohib.....	83
C. F. Scholer, Dem.....	216

REGISTER OF DEEDS

D. C. Bowersox, Pop.....	1451
R. T. Jellison, Rep.....	1911
T. J. Baird, Prohib.....	88
W. M. Babcock, Dem.....	252

SURVEYOR.

James Riekel, Pop.....	1455
E. W. Wagener, Rep.....	1926
F. A. Smith, Prohib.....	110
A. E. Whan, Dem.....	211

CORONER.

J. W. McIntosh, Pop.....	1427
L. R. White Rep.....	1898
R. P. Cheney, Prohib.....	100
G. D. Bowling, Dem.....	214

COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.

T. E. Collins, Pop.....	519
Robert Kyle, Rep.....	663
J. T. Whitfield, Dem.....	16

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1894.

REPRESENTATIVE 61ST DISTRICT.

J. M. Foster, Rep.....	2038
Wm. Kamp, Dem.....	200
H. N. Boyd, Pop.....	1653
Geo. M. Simpson, Prohib.....	91

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. A. Jacobs, Rep.....	2058
James Washburn, Dem.....	163
Frank Sager, Pop.....	1680
W. W. Hulet, Prohib.....	75

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

S. A. Ingham, Rep.....	2075
Geo. Litsinger, Pop.....	1785
Charles Park, Prohib.....	86

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Jay F. Close, Rep.....	2031
B. F. Surfaee, Pop.....	1819

SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

E. L. Glasgow, Rep.....	2072
Samuel J. Henry, Pop.....	1843

COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.

Wm. Bell, Rep.....	769
F. M. Boyd.....	44
J. W. Ambrose, Pop.....	494

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1895.

TREASURER.

R. T. Stanfield, Rep	1465
H. A. Baxter, Pop	1418
A. M. Canfield, Prohib	72

COUNTY CLERK.

F. N. Woodward, Rep	1608
A. Ellingson, Pop	1299
Geo. M. Simpson, Prohib	69

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

R. T. Jellison, Rep	1615
A. B. Cheney, Pop	1288
H. B. Walter, Prohib	76

SHERIFF.

R. B. Ward, Rep	1661
A. B. Brosh, Pop	785
A. Brosh, Pop	455
A. W. Dowd, Prohib	75

SURVEYOR.

I. C. Ware, Rep	1607
D. A. Davies, Pop	1286

CORONER.

L. R. White, Rep	1577
J. H. Mallory, Pop	1276
Dr. Hall, Prohib	73

COMMISSIONER 3D DISTRICT.

A. W. Miller, Rep	512
G. W. Cowle, Pop	499

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1896.

JUDGE OF 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

F. W. Sturges, Rep	2052
A. A. Carnahan, Pop	1467

SENATOR 32D DISTRICT.

Chas. W. Gulick, Rep	1985
W. A. Mosher, Pop	1884

REPRESENTATIVE 61ST DISTRICT.

T. Arbuthnot, Rep	1870
John M. Doyle, Silver Rep	1970
C. C. Payne, Pro	20

COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.

A. Wegal, Rep	624
H. H. Hoffman, Pop	620
A. W. Dowd, Pro	4

PROBATE JUDGE.

John A. Jacobs, Rep	1986
A. M. Canfield, Pro	20
J. T. Glasgow, Pop	1878

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

S. A. Ingham, Rep	2021
Walter Canfield, Pro	27
James A. Lacey, Pop	1830

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

B. T. Bullen, Rep	1977
N. T. VanNatta, Pop	1867

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Lucy Howard, Rep	1885
Elenora Harris, Ind	1763
Frank Rundus, Ind	212

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1897.

COUNTY TREASURER.

R. T. Stanfield, Rep	1799
Emmett Keith, Pop	1731

COUNTY CLERK.

D. Y. Wilson, Rep	1879
R. A. Larabee, Pop	1627

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

B. D. Woods, Rep	1911
J. W. Plotner, Pop	1605

SHERIFF.

Frank N. Brown, Rep	1889
Eugene McDonald, Dem	1616

CORONER.

Dr. S. Morgan, Rep	1833
Dr. W. G. Haning, Dem	1667

SURVEYOR.

I. C. Ware, Rep	1883
Chas. E. Hoard, Pop	1586

COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT.

Wm. Bell, Rep	926
L. Rasmusson	499

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1898.

SENATOR 32D DISTRICT.

R. B. Ward, Rep	2078
Gomer T. Davies, Pop	1305

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Lucy Howard, Rep	1977
Ed. Benson, Pop	1518

REPRESENTATIVE 61ST DISTRICT.

F. N. Woodward, Rep.	2081
C. A. Potts, Dem.	1381

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

B. B. McCall, Rep.	2100
Joe Shimek, Pop.	1408

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

B. T. Bullen, Rep.	2245
John Brown, Pop.	1295

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. T. Patterson, Rep.	1917
H. T. Bedell, Pop.	1632

COMMISSIONER DISTRICT NO. 3.

A. W. Miller, Rep.	718
Wm. J. Kennedy, Dem.	602

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1890.

COUNTY TREASURER.

H. B. Swanson, Rep.	2195
G. D. Bowling, Pop.	1283

COUNTY CLERK

D. Y. Wilson, Rep.	2119
R. A. Larabee, Pop.	1322

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

B. D. Woods, Rep.	2119
C. M. Kelly, Pop.	1305

SHERIFF.

F. N. Brown, Rep.	1977
Eugene McDonald, Pop.	1493

SURVEYOR.

I. C. Ware, Rep.	2166
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CORONER.

Wm. F. Howard, Rep.	2005
Wm. Kamp, Dem.	1318

COMMISSIONER FIRST DISTRICT.

A. Wegal, Rep.	612
Joseph Horak, Pop.	411

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1900.

JUDGE 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Jay F. Close, Rep.	1972
Hugh Alexander, Dem.	2382

STATE SENATOR 32D DISTRICT.

R. B. Ward, Rep.	2165
John M. Doyle, Silver Rep.	2304

REPRESENTATIVE 64TH DISTRICT.

F. N. Woodward, Rep.	2381
John F. Swenson, Pop.	2005

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. T. Patterson, Rep.	2247
A. B. Bachelor, Pop.	2145

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

B. B. McCall, Rep.	2323
Alvin Campbell, Pop.	2048

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

John C. Hogin, Rep.	2582
John Brown, Pop.	1779

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Edgar E. Baird, Rep.	2257
J. D. James, Pop.	2117

COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT.

R. Rimol, Rep.	840
H. H. Smith, Pop.	527

I herewith present a list of all the officials who have been elected to administer the county government since its organization in 1868, down to and including 1900, also our representatives in the legislature, state senators and Judges of the District court.

Year.	COUNTY CLERK
1868	John McFarlane
1869	Philo P Way
1871	Samuel W Skeels
1873	Chauncey Perry
1875	Chauncey Perry

Year	COUNTY TREASURER
1868	James G Tuthill
1869	George J Trowbridge
1871	Isaac O Savage
1873	Isaac O Savage
1875	Edwin M Crummer

1877 Chauncey Perry
 1879 Chauncey Perry
 1881 Chauncey Perry
 1883 Yuba R Parks
 1885 Hiram O Studley
 1887 Hiram O Studley
 1889 Robert H Galloway
 1891 Robert H Galloway
 1893 Fred N Woodward
 1895 Fred N Woodward
 1897 Dick Y Wilson
 1899 Dick Y Wilson

Year. SHERIFF.

1868 Robert H. Vining
 1869 William H. Willoughby
 1871 William W. Newlon
 1873 Josiah Kindt
 1875 Josiah Kindt
 1877 William Norris
 1879 Josiah Kindt
 1881 Josiah Kindt
 1883 Robert Swan
 1885 Thomas C. Reily
 1887 Thomas C. Reily
 1889 Henry C. Swartz
 1891 Henry C. Swartz
 1893 Richard B. Ward
 1895 Richard B. Ward
 1897 Frank N. Brown
 1899 Frank N. Brown

Year COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

1868 Benjamin F. Sayler
 1869 Charles Hogan
 1870 Wilson Lancaster
 1872 Albert D. Marble
 1874 David C. Gamble
 1876 Judson C. Price
 1878 James H. McCall
 1880 John M. Lawrence
 1882 John M. Lawrence
 1884 John M. Lawrence
 1886 Benj. T. Bullen
 1888 Benj. T. Bullen
 1890 Charles E. Costolo

1877 Edwin M Crummer
 1879 Solomon G Stover
 1881 Solomon G Stover
 1883 Edwin M Crummer
 1885 Edwin M Crummer
 1887 Carsten P Carstensen
 1889 Carsten P Carstensen
 1891 Joseph Kuchera
 1893 Joseph Kuchera
 1895 Richard T Stanfield
 1897 Richard T Stanfield
 1899 Henry B Swanson

Year. REGISTER OF DEEDS.

1868 John McFarlane
 1869 Philo P. Way
 1871 Eli O Kindy
 1873 Robert J. Adams
 1875 Robert J. Adams
 1877 Edward A. Hallowell
 1879 Edward A. Hallowell
 1881 Edward A. Hallowell
 1883 Henry H. Hoffman
 1885 David W. Hamilton
 1887 David W. Hamilton
 1889 James A. Mosher
 1891 James A. Mosher
 1893 Robert T. Jellison
 1895 Robert T. Jellison
 1897 Ben D. Woods
 1899 Ben D. Woods

Year COUNTY ATTORNEY

1870 Asa F. Heely
 1872 Asa F. Heely
 1874 Asa F. Heely
 1876 Nelson T. VanNatta
 1878 Nelson T. VanNatta
 1880 Nelson T. VanNatta
 1882 Thomas M. Noble
 1884 Thomas M. Noble
 1886 Jay F. Close
 1888 Jay F. Close
 1890 T. C. S. Cooper
 1892 Jay F. Close
 1894 Jay F. Close

1892 Edward L. Glasgow
 1894 Edward L. Glasgow
 1896 Lucy Howard
 1898 Lucy Howard
 1900 Edgar E. Baird

Year. PROBATE JUDGE.

1868 Daniel Myers
 1689 Daniel Myers
 1870 John C. Griffith
 1872 Joseph Boothe
 1874 Joseph Boothe
 1876 Joseph Boothe
 1878 Joseph Boothe
 1880 Joseph Boothe
 1882 Joseph Boythe
 1884 Joseph Boothe
 1886 Joseph Boothe
 1888 Charles A. Northrop
 1890 J. T. Glasgow
 1892 John A. Jacobs
 1894 John A. Jacobs
 1896 John A. Jacobs
 1898 Joseph T. Patterson
 1900 Joseph T. Patterson

Year. CLERK DISTRICT COURT

1870 L. R. Dobyns
 1872 Chauncey Perry
 1874 John Brown
 1876 Frank Armstrong
 1878 John E. Hallowell
 1880 John E. Hallowell
 1882 John E. Hallowell
 1884 John E. Hallowell
 1886 Jacob Beck
 1888 Jacob Beck
 1890 Axel Ellingson
 1892 Axel Ellingson
 1894 Silas A. Ingham
 1896 Silas A. Ingham
 1898 Bert B. McCall
 1900 Bert B. McCall

1896 Benj. F. Bullen
 1898 Benj. F. Bullen
 1900 John C. Hugin

Year. COUNTY SURVEYOR.

1868 William Hardaker
 1869 N. O. Wilkie
 1871 James G. Arbuthnot
 1873 James G. Arbuthnot
 1875 Judson C. Price
 1877 Judson C. Price
 1879 Judson C. Price
 1881 Eli W. Wagener
 1883 Eli W. Wagener
 1885 Eli W. Wagener
 1887 Fayette A. Smith
 1889 Fayette A. Smith
 1891 Judson C. Price
 1893 Eli W. Wagener
 1895 Isaiah C. Ware
 1897 Isaiah C. Ware
 1899 Isaiah C. Ware

Year. CORONER

1869 R. T. Harper
 1871 W. F. Compton
 1873 W. F. Compton
 1875 W. F. Compton
 1877 John C. Reily
 1879 John C. Reily
 1881 John C. Reily
 1883 John M. Rockhold
 1885 Henry Patrick
 1887 L. R. White
 1889 L. R. White
 1891 L. R. White
 1893 L. R. White
 1895 L. R. White
 1897 S. Morgan
 1899 William F. Howard

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1868 Appointed by Gov. Crawford on September 7th—John Harris
 John M. Campbell, T. C. Reily.

- 1868 Elected—W. W. Newlon, Z. P. Rowe, Conrad Myers.
1869 Elected—Z. P. Rowe, J. H. Frint, G. W. Johnson.
1871 Elected—L. C. Hanson, J. H. Frint, J. C. Williams.
1873 Elected—Robert Kyle, J. C. Reily, John Manning.
1875 1st District, W. E. Day; 2 Dist., J. T. Glasgow; 3rd Dist., J. H. McCall.
1877 1st Dist., J. C. Keene, 1 year, 2nd Dist., L. C. Hanson, 2 years; 3rd Dist., J. H. McCall, 3 years.
1878 1st Dist., A. B. Bachelor, 3 years.
1879 2nd Dist., L. C. Hanson, 3 years; 3rd Dist., John F. Wells, 1 year.
1880 3rd Dist, John F. Wells, 3 years.
1881 1st Dist., S. M. Edwards, 3 years; 2nd Dist., Thure Wohlfart.
1882 2nd Dist., Thure Wohlfart, 3 years.
1883 3rd Dist., John F. Wells, 3 years.
1884 1st Dist., S. M. Edwards, 3 years,
1885 2nd Dist., J. W. Smith, 3 years.
1886 3rd Dist., John F. Wells, 3 years
1887 1st Dist., Robert Kyle, 3 years.
1888 2nd Dist., J. W. Smith, 3 years.
1889 John M. Campbell, 3rd Dist., 3 years.
1890 Robert Kyle, 1st Dist., 3 years.
1891 C. G. Anderson, 2nd Dist., 3 years.
1892 A. R. Dillehay, 3rd Dist., 3 years.
1893 Robert Kyle, 1st Dist., 1st Dist., 3 years.
1894 William Bell, 2nd Dist., 3 years.
1895 A. W. Miller, 3rd Dist., 3 years.
1896 A. Wegal, 1st Dist., 3 years.
1897 Wm. Bell, 2nd Dist., 3 years.
1898 A. W. Miller, 3rd Dist., 3 years.
1899 A Wegal, 1st Dist., 3 years.
1900 R. Rimol, 2nd Dist., 3 years.

STATE SENATOR 7TH DISTRICT.

- 1868 A. A. Carnahan, of Cloud County.

The Seventh Senatorial District comprised the counties of Cloud, Republic, Marshall, Riley and Washington. Senator Carnahan's majority in the district was 932. At this time there were only twenty-five senatorial districts in the state.

1870 Philip Rockefeller, of Washington County.

Majority in the district 568. Senator Rockefeller served in the 8th Kansas Infantry—John A. Martin's regiment. Second Lieutenant Co. D, April 30th, 1863; First Lieutenant same company, September 15th, 1863, and Captain same company, November 4th, 1863.

STATE SENATOR 28TH DISTRICT

1872 Elden Barker, of Jewell County.

This district comprised the counties of Lincoln, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Cloud, Clay, Mitchell, Osborne, Ottawa and Norton. Senator Barker was elected without opposition, receiving 6538 votes in the district.

STATE SENATOR 28TH DISTRICT.

1874 Horace Cooper, of Mitchell County.

R. P. West, of Republic, was independent candidate. Senator Cooper's majority in the district was 3991.

STATE SENATOR 33D DISTRICT.

1876 I. O. Savage, of Republic County.

Composed of the counties of Cloud and Republic, the term of office having been changed from two to four years.

This year James Strain, of Concordia, was the Republican nominee; Louis W. Borton, of Clyde, Democratic nominee; I. O. Savage running as Independent Republican. Senator Savage's plurality in Republic county 477, in the district, 14.

STATE SENATOR 33rd DIST.

1880 N. B. Brown, Rep., of Cloud county.

The opposition was R. P. West, of Republic county, Ind. Rep., and L. J. Crans, of Cloud, Dem. The vote was as follows:

Republic county, Brown.....	447
Republic county, West.....	1345
Republic county, Crans.....	728
Cloud county, Brown.....	1509
Cloud county, West.....	573
Cloud county, Crans	938
Senator Brown's plurality in the district, 38.	

STATE SENATOR, 27th DIST

1884 George H. Case, Rep., of Jewell county.

The state having been redistricted, making this the 27th District. Including Republic and Jewell counties.

Senator Case's majority in district, 2025.

STATE SENATOR, 32d DIST

- 1888 E. E. Swearengen, Rep., of Cloud County.
The district having been changed to Cloud and Republic
and numbered as the 32d. Senator Swearengen's plurality
in the district, 2517.
- 1890 S. C. Wheeler, Pop., of Cloud County.
Special Election. Majority in District, 1169.

STATE SENATOR 32D DISTRICT.

- 1892 George D. Bowling, Pop., Republic County.
Plurality in district, 158.

STATE SENATOR 32D DISTRICT.

- 1896 W. A. Mosher, Pop., Cloud County.
Majority in district, 342.

STATE SENATOR 32D DISTRICT.

- 1898 R. B. Ward, Rep., Republic County.
To fill vacancy caused by death of Senator W. A. Mosher.
Senator Ward's majority in district, 695.

STATE SENATOR 32D DISTRICT

- 1900 R. B. Ward, Rep., Republic County.
Majority in district, 74.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Held December 30th, 1890, for State Senator to fill vacancy
caused by death of E. E. Swearengen.

S. C. Wheeler, Pop..... 1662
John W. Sheafor, Rep..... 1178

- 1888 November 6th:
E. E. Swearengen, Rep..... 2392
E. A. Hollowell, Dem..... 1295
M. E. Grover, Ind..... 64
J. B. Mosher, Ind..... 127

- 1896
C. W. Gulick..... 1985
W. A. Mosher..... 1884

- 1898
Gomer T. Davies, Pop..... 1580
R. B. Ward, Rep..... 2223

REPRESENTATIVES IN STATE LEGISLATURE.

- | | | | |
|------|----------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1868 | R. P. West 70th Dist | 1882 | D. C. Gamble 80th Dist |
| 1869 | R. P. West 90th Dist | 1884 | W. A. Reeves 79th Dist |

1870	N. T. VanNatta 90th Dist	1884	Wm. Glasgow 80th Dist
1871	A. D. Wilson 81st Dist	1886	Gomer T. Davies 73d Dist
1872	Almond Shaw 81st Dist	1886	J. A. Jacobs 74th Dist
1873	W. H. Pilkenton 81st Dist	1888	Gomer T. Davies 73 Dist
1874	W. H. Pilkenton 81st Dist	1888	A. D. Wilson 74th Dist
1875	R. P. West 81st Dist	1890	J. T. Ingraham 73d Dist
1876	W. H. Pilkenton 106th Dist	1890	C. R. Cleveland 74th Dist
1876	Geo. L. White 107th Dist	1892	J. M. Foster 61st Dist
1878	Wm. M. Moore 106th Dist	1894	J. M. Foster 61st Dist
1878	Geo. L. White 107th Dist	1896	John M. Doyle 61st Dist
1880	W. H. Leigh 106th Dist	1898	F. N. Woodward 61st Dist
1880	W. P. Peake 107th Dist	1900	F. N. Woodward 64th Dist
1882	W. A. Reeves 79th Dist		

JUDGES DISTRICT COURT 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

1871	A. S. Wilson	1872	A. S. Wilson
	Appointed March 19, 1871.		
1876	A. S. Wilson	1880	A. S. Wilson
	Resigned October, 1884.		
1884	Joseph G. Lowe appointed October 27th, 1884, held the office ten days and resigned.		
1884	A. A. Carnahan appointed November 11th, 1884.		
1884	Edward Hutchinson	1888	F. W. Sturges
1892	F. W. Sturges	1896	F. W. Sturges
1900	Hugh Alexander		

CHAPTER XIV.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

In the spring of 1872 the question of erecting county buildings at Belleville and building a bridge across the Republican at New Scandinavia was agitated, all agreeing that these improvements were badly needed. Petitions were circulated and signed, principally by those living in the vicinity of the two points named. These petitions were presented to the Board of County Commissioners at a meeting held June 14th, 1872, asking that an election be called for the purpose of voting the bonds of the county to

Republic County Court House, Belleville, Kansas.

the amount of \$30,000—\$15,000 of said bonds to be appropriated to the erection of county buildings at Belleville and \$15,000 to be appropriated to the erection of a bridge across the river at the foot of 4th St., in the town of New Scandinavia, whereupon it was ordered that an election be held in the several voting precincts, on Tuesday, July 16th, for the purpose of voting for and against the proposition as set forth in the petition. Said bonds to be drawn in amounts of \$1,500 each, with interest coupons attached, payable annually, on the 1st day of July at the rate of 7 per cent., three thousand dollars of said bonds to be paid July 1st, 1877, and three thousand dollars each year thereafter, until the whole amount be paid.

This proposition was submitted in such a manner that a voter could cast his ballot for each proposition separately; that is to say, he could vote for the county building bonds and reject the bridge bonds and vice versa.

The board of commissioners met July 19th, 1872, to canvass the vote with the following result:

TOWNSHIPS	For Build. Bond	Against Build Bond	For Bridge Bond	Against Bridge Bond
Albion		50		50
Belleville	65	8	34	28
Elk Creek		75	1	74
Farmington	5	44	1	48
Fairview	6	46		46
Freedom.....	16	46	24	26
Grant	2	79	3	78
Jefferson.....	10	39	3	44
Lincoln		57		57
Liberty		43		42
Norway		47	2	45
Rose Creek.....		71		71
Richland		77		77
Scandia	38	62	93	9
Soldier	1	41	37	3
Union.....	3	77	8	72
White Rock.....		108	10	98
Buffalo Precinct		7	7	10
Total.....	146	977	223	878

The result showing that both propositions were defeated by a very decisive vote, Albion, Lincoln, Liberty, Rose Creek and Richland being unanimous in opposition

to both propositions, while Elk Creek and Farmington had one man each who wanted a bridge across the river, one man in Soldier township wanted county buildings and thirty-seven wanted the bridge across the river and three who thought the bridge unnecessary. Norway solid in opposition to county buildings and only two men who had any use for a bridge. White Rock unanimous in opposition to county buildings, but ten men who wanted the bridge, Belleville being the only precinct in which both propositions received a majority.

The result of this election would seem to indicate that the early settlers were averse to creating a bonded indebtedness, although the fall before a proposition to extend the aid of the county to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad in the sum of \$100,000 was carried by a majority of twenty. The next proposition having for its object the building of a court house and which met with more favor and proved more successful than the one above described, was made to the Board of County Commissioners August 12th, 1872, and was as follows:

The Belleville Town Site company proposed to donate to the county of Republic, for the erection of a court house on the public square in the said town of Belleville, the sum of two thousand dollars, in town lots, providing the board of commissioners would appropriate for the same purpose, the sum of one thousand dollars, which proposition was agreed to by the board, Mr. Frint and Mr. Williams voting in the affirmative and Mr. Hanson voting in the negative, claiming that there was no law for making such an appropriation.

August 13th the Townsite company presented a deed for 126 lots, which was accepted by the Board. October 9th, 1872, the following building committee was appointed: viz, J. H. Frint, Chairman; V. Vantrump and Charles H. Smith. The contract for building the Court House and jail was awarded to I. D. Edwards, he being the best responsible bidder. The Court House was 24x50 feet and

two stories high, situated on lots 11 and 12 in Block 16. N. side of square, the second story being all in one room and used for court room. The lower floor was divided into five rooms which were occupied by the county officers as follows, beginning at the south door:

No. 1. Register of Deeds and Clerk of District Court.

No. 2, Sheriff and County Surveyor.

No. 3. Probate Judge and County Attorney.

No. 4. Treasurer and Coroner.

No. 5. County Clerk and County Superintendent.

And were occupied as county offices until the completion of the present Court House in December, 1885, when it was sold to John Shemonski for \$1,705, was remodeled into a hotel and was finally destroyed by fire, February 15th, 1890. At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held April 15th, 1887, a contract was made with Ditto Brothers to remove the old jail from its location on lot 12, block 16, to lot 6, block 35, said last named lot being owned by the county, to place it on a good foundation, to remove the fence and place it around the jail, all to be done in a good workmanlike manner for the sum of fifty dollars, where the old building still stands as a relic of the early 70's.

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners held August 4th, 1884, a levy of fifty cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the county was made for the purpose of creating a Court House building fund.

S. M. Edwards, of Albion township, was at this time commissioner from District No. 1 and chairman of the board; Thure Wohlfart, of Scandia township, was commissioner from District No. 2 and John F. Wells, of Belleville township, was commissioner from District No. 3, Y. R. Parks being county clerk. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Wells voted in favor of the levy and Mr. Wohlfart recording his vote in opposition to it. This was the first step taken toward the building of the present Court house.

The board met again on December 10th, 1884, and

contracted with Hulse & Moses and Ulrich brothers to erect the court house on plans and specifications furnished by George Ropes, architect, at a cost to the county of \$552.80 for said plans and specifications. Hugh A. Scott was appointed by the board to superintend its construction at a salary of \$3.00 per day time actually employed.

1883	Net court house tax collected was	\$ 9537 82
1884	.....	10707 57
	Total.....	20245 39
	The original contract for the building was.....	18968 00
	Extras.....	294 00
	Total cost of the court house proper.....	19262 00
	Furniture for court house, A. H. Andrews & Co	3061 50
	Miscellaneous items, including architects' and superintendents' bills.....	2020 55
	Grand total when ready for occupancy	\$24344 05

The building was accepted by the commissioners December 22, 1885. A special meeting of the board of commissioners called for the purpose of adopting plans and specifications for a jail and jailor's residence and to order advertisement for bids for the construction of the same was held at Belleville February 12th, 1889. The commissioners at this time were J. W. Smith, commissioner Second district, chairman; Robert Kyle, commissioner First district; John F. Wells, commissioner Third district; all being present, and after a careful examination of plans and specifications presented by Geo. W. Cochler, architect, then living at Belleville, it was ordered that the county clerk advertise in *The Belleville Telescope* for sealed bids for the material and construction of said buildings and for the jail cells.

After examining several building sites upon which to construct said buildings, the board decided to build them on the southeast corner of the public or Court House square. The board met in regular session April 10th, 1889, that being the expiration of the time in which bids were to be received. The bids on file were opened and found to be as follows:

Van Ness & Crispin, of Belleville, Kansas, on building, \$4955.90; Lund & Carson, Belleville, Kansas, \$4884.50, a difference of only \$71.40; Van Dorn Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio, cells and ironwork, \$3640.00; Diebold Safe and Lock Co., Canton, cells and iron work, \$4950.00; Frank F. Dinsmoor, Lawrence, Kansas, cells and iron work, \$4800.00; Champion Iron Fence Co., Kenton, Ohio; cells and iron work \$5273.38; Pauly Jail Co., St. Louis, Mo., cells and iron work, \$5036.00; Hall's Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, cells and iron work, \$6725.00, a difference of \$3085 between the highest and the lowest bidder for the same job of work. (quite a margin.)

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the bids for steel and iron work as made and filed by the different competitors, giving each company an opportunity to exhibit materials used in the construction of their jail cells, also to show models illustrating plan of construction with locking devices, etc. All the afternoon was consumed in this work, whereupon the Board adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock, a. m., April 11th. The board met pursuant to adjournment, all members being present, and proceeded with the consideration of bids for jail and jailor's residence, listening to the arguments of the representatives of the different systems and testing materials, devoting much of the day to said work, and adjourned to April 12th at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Met pursuant to adjournment, present the same as yesterday. The contract for the jail cells, structural iron work, steel and iron necessary to the completion of the jail, including four criminal cells on the first floor and two cells for females on second floor of jail was awarded to the VanDorn Iron Works, of Cleveland, Ohio, E. Jenkins, agent, to be built according to plans and specifications adopted by the Board of County Commissioners and now on file in the County Clerk's office as a part of the contract with said company for the sum of \$3940, said work to be completed in all respects according to contract on

or before the 15th day of October, 1889, and if equal to the requirements named in said contract and proved by reasonable test to be proof against cutting with saw, file or other tools usually employed by jail breakers in escaping from jail, then the said jail and structural iron work is to be accepted by the board and paid for in full the aforesaid sum of \$3940—but if at any time prior to the completion of said jail by the Van Dorn Iron Works of Cleveland, Ohio, it shall be shown and proven that any prisoner has escaped from a jail of like construction and material which was built by the said Van Dorn Iron Works, by cutting, sawing or filing out of said jail, then the Board of County Commissioners are by the terms of the contract, to pay for said cells and structural iron work, the sum of one dollar—said payment to be in full of all demand upon Republic county or the said Board of County Commissioners for said material and work.

From the above it appears that the board proceeded with extreme caution in making this important contract.

The Board met again April 13th, all members being present and awarded the contract for building the jail and jailor's residence to Robert Lund and Charles Carson, of Belleville city for the sum of five thousand and fifty seven dollars, said building to be completed on or before the 15th day of October, 1889. Hugh A. Scott was appointed to superintend the construction of said buildings at three dollars per day. Both of the above contracts were fully complied with and were accepted by the Board, Sept. 10th, 1889.

The total cost, including extras was as follows:

Van Dorn Iron Works for jail cells and structural iron work.....	\$4153.75
Lund & Carson for building.....	6605.19
Total cost of jail.....	<u>\$10758.94</u>

COUNTY ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

The laws of Kansas make it lawful for the board of

county commissioners in the several counties in the state, whenever they may deem it advisable, to purchase a tract of land in the name of their respective counties, and thereon to build, establish and organize an asylum for the poor.

This was not deemed necessary nor advisable in Republic county until the spring of 1879 when the following described tract of land was purchased for such purpose, viz: The $W \frac{1}{2}$ of the $SE \frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, and the $N \frac{1}{2}$ of the $NE \frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, town 3, range 3. This land was the homestead of John Engle, well remembered by many of the early settlers as a rather undesirable citizen, but whose loyalty was never called in question. After leaving the county Engle went south into Dixie, where he was shot and killed for too openly avowing his Union sentiments. This land was deeded to the county May 12th, 1879, the purchase price being \$950. The contract for the erection of a suitable building to be used as an asylum was awarded to W. C. Shull on June 16th for the sum of \$852, he being the lowest bidder. The commissioners at this time were L. C. Hanson, chairman and commissioner for Second district; A. B. Bachelor, commissioner First district, and John F. Wells, commissioner Third district. The first superintendent of the county asylum was O. M. Wagner, he having having made the lowest bid, receiving \$2.95 per week for the board, clothing and care of each inmate. This contract was made September 16th, 1879, and was for one year. O. A. A. Gardner was the second superintendent, his bond being approved October 5th, 1880, which position he held until March 1st, 1884, when the contract was awarded to C. W. Wray for the sum of \$2.69 per week for each and every inmate of the asylum, which position he held until the latter part of 1887, when he was succeeded by Simon Miller, who held the position until March 1st, 1892. Miller was succeeded by T. C. Reily, late sheriff of the county, who acted in this capacity until March 1st, 1900, receiving as compensation the use of the farm and \$2.60 per week for each inmate until the last year when it

was reduced to \$2 per week. Reily was succeeded by F. P. Musser, who receives \$2 per week for each inmate and exclusive use of the farm and such additional sum per week for the care of disabled and invalid inmates of the asylum as the board of county commissioners shall deem right and just. Mr. Musser is now in charge and is giving good satisfaction. It is but simple justice to the state that all of the superintendents of this institution have been responsible, conscientious and humane men and that that unfortunate class of our fellow citizens who have been cared for there have uniformly received kind treatment and the best of care at their hands.

An addition to the Asylum 22x26 feet was built in the fall of 1892, the contract being awarded to Al. Crispin. October 15th, the contract price being \$590.

Recapitulation.

Cost of the land	\$950 00
Cost of the first building.....	852 00
Cost of first addition	590 00
Total	\$2392 00

This farm is now worth \$4,500.

JOHN F. WELLS.

John F. Wells, during his long term of service as county commissioner, made a record with which as a whole, his friends may well be satisfied. In 1878 J. H. McCall resigned as county commissioner, he having been elected county superintendent, and Mr. Wells was appointed to succeed him. Was elected in 1879 to serve one year, re-elected in 1880, again in 1883, and again in 1886, making eleven years of continuous service in this important office. He was fearless in the advocacy of measures which he believed to be for the general good of the county, and by his energy and perseverance, succeeded in securing improvements which otherwise, it is quite probable would have failed. The period of his commissionership was the most important in the history of the county in the matter of bridges,

public buildings and other improvements, and although some of the measures which he championed were not regarded with general favor at the time they were made public, they afterwards received the general endorsement of the people, particularly the part he took in the construction of the court house and jail. After a lapse of ten years since his retirement from office the almost unanimous verdict is that he was an unusually efficient and faithful officer.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWNSHIPS.

The assessed valuation of the railroad property in the following sketches of townships, is for miles of track only and does not include telegraphic and Pullman car assessments, nor the mileage in cities. For total valuation of railroad property by townships and cities, see chapter on Census and Assessment of Real, Personal and Railroad Property for 1901.

ALBION TOWNSHIP.

As shown by the map, Albion occupies the northeast corner of the county, and is known as town 1 south, range 1 west, and is a most excellent township of land for farming purposes, there being none better in Republic or any other county in Kansas. It is watered by Cherry Creek which flows southeast through the southern portion of the township. The first settlement was made on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, by Reuben Phillips, in October 1869. The first school in the township was taught by Ed. Waterbury, in what is now Dist No. 13, in the spring of 1871. This was a three-months subscription school, the school room being a dugout, formerly occupied by Dr. Waterbury as a residence, situated on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, the school

furniture and fixtures being about the same as others described elsewhere in this history.

The first gospel sermon was preached by Elder Marks, a pioneer preacher from Jefferson county, Nebraska, and whose eccentricities are still well remembered by the early settlers. The first birth in the township was George, son of Reuben Phillips, before mentioned, in the summer of 1870. The second was Oliver B. Reeder, October 11th, 1870. The first marriage was Meredith Morris and Lydia A. Treon, September 2d, 1872. The first death was Iola M., daughter of E. C. Crammer, January 19th, 1872.

The famous Chicago House, the first frame dwelling in the township, was erected on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, by John Lester, a Chicago man, in the spring of 1870, E. W. Hall, being the architect and builder. This house was 16x24 feet, 14-foot studding and could be seen from any direction for miles around, and is still standing as one of the early landmarks in that part of the county. This man, Lester, as before stated, was from Chicago, and never seemed so happy as when airing his reminiscences of that windy city. He could not be engaged in a five minute's conversation on any subject without alluding to that celebrated city and the wonderful things he had seen there. Hence he came to be known as the "Chicago Man," only a very small number of the early settlers knowing him by any other name, and so when he came to build so pretentious a dwelling, it was but natural that it should be known as the Chicago House, and it is still so called by the citizens of Albion and adjoining townships.

Albion township was organized July 5th, 1870, and the following officers appointed: James H. Bradd, trustee; Francis McAferty, clerk; Jacob Smith, treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad enters this township on section 12, runs southwest, leaving it on section 30, with 6.76 miles of track, valued in 1901 at \$48,898.

ROSE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township lies immediately west of Albion, is well timbered and well watered and perhaps possesses as many natural advantages as any township in the county. Rose Creek, a well timbered stream, flows northeast through the greater portion of the township, the bottom lands being very fertile. Magnesia limestone of excellent quality is found in great abundance on twelve different sections of land.

The first settlement in this township was made by Thomas Regester and his two sons, Job and Robert, and one daughter, May 15th, 1866. The first prairie was broken by them on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section twenty-one (21) soon after making settlement, consisting of about five acres of bottom land which for nearly three years was the only land in cultivation in the township and which has been cropped continuously for thirty-four years and still produces well.

Thomas Regester died in September, 1870, being the first death in the township.

The first school was taught in the winter of '70 and '71 by Myra Dooley in a log building with dirt roof, which had been previously occupied as the residence of William Dooley and family. This was prior to the organization of the school district and was a subscription school.

The first sermon was preached at the pioneer residence of Frank Powell by Rev. R. D. Preston, a Freewill Baptist minister from Nebraska. This house was built of logs, and like nearly all of the early residences, had a dirt floor and dirt roof, and was occupied by Mr. Powell and family for several years. Rev. Preston preached a very impressive sermon on this occasion, and during the most interesting part of his discourse a hen with brood of chickens came leisurely out from one corner of the room, passing immediately in front of the speaker, attracting his attention, as well as the attention of the entire audience.

After carefully surveying this new addition to his audience, the speaker in a meditative sort of way, resumed his discourse by saying, "Brethren and sisters, there's a better time coming." Probably alluding to the time when those chickens would be large enough for table use, as I have heard it frequently remarked that preachers generally were quite partial to that kind of a diet.

The first church in the township was built by the Methodists at Ida in the summer of 1885, the first pastor being Rev. J. W. H. Williams. The first child born in the township was Violet M. Rickard, adopted daughter of J. B. and Nellie Rickard, June 28th, 1869.

The first marriage in the township was J. W. Ball and Martha Dooley February 14th, 1871. The township was organized June 5th, 1870, and the following officers appointed: Frank T. Powell, trustee; Edwin E. Monroe, clerk; L. R. Dobyons, treasurer.

William Dooley built a substantial frame residence on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section twenty-one (21) in the fall of 1870. This house was for several years the best one in the township and at the time it was built was probably the best farm residence in the county. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad traverses the northern part of the township, there being 5 31-100 miles of track valued at \$6,259 per mile and the Chicago R. I. & Pacific 3.34 miles assessed in 1901 at \$23,130. There are no stations in the township, but there are two of easy access, Hubbell on the B. & M., just across the north line in Nebraska, and Munden on the Chicago R. I. & Pacific, just across the south line of the township.

Among the first settlers, who are still residents of the township, are J. B. Rickard, now the oldest continuous resident, Robert Kyle, Wm. M. Moore, A. Steenblock, Wm. Bobenhouse, Wm. Lugenbeel, G. W. Dixon, Leander Wells and Mirza Skinner, all of whom claim more than thirty years residence.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty, next west of Rose Creek, is well watered and has considerable timber. The first settlement was made by J. L. Neville on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13 in the spring of 1869, who built a small log house with dirt roof, but he did not do the first breaking. The first breaking was done by a man named Preston, about an acre in the bend of the creek on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, now known as the Rose Creek stock farm, in the spring of 1869.

Preston made no permanent settlement, although it was his intention to do so, he having homesteaded the land. Soon after doing the breaking he went west on a buffalo hunt and never returned, having been killed by the Indians. Mrs. Preston planted a flower garden on the acre above referred to and among other seeds sown were some morning glories, which have bloomed there ever year since, having survived drouth, grasshoppers and the cultivation of the land. Mrs. Preston sold her right for \$75 to John Riley, who came on during the latter part of the year 1869, he being the second settler in the township. This same $\frac{1}{4}$ section, with eighty acres additional, has recently been sold for \$10,000. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Neville, thinking to get a start in poultry, made a trip to Nebraska for the purpose of buying a few fowls, but could find none until within a few miles of Fairbury, where he purchased a rooster for \$1 and a pullet for \$1.25, returning late at night considerably elated with his success. Next morning, hearing a considerable commotion in the poultry yard, went out to find that a wily coyote had captured, killed and carried away the pullet and was on his return for the rooster which, owing to the presence of Mr. Neville, he failed to capture. During the summer Mr. Neville bought another pullet in Washington county, paying \$1.25, which seems to have been the established price. With this one he had better luck, as she laid during the summer and fall one egg.

Mr. Neville thought that at this rate it would be some

time before he would be overstocked with chickens.

The next settlers were the colony from New York, all being English and Scotch and all mechanics, principally stone cutters. The colony consisted of J. J. Wilkes, Andrew Glenn, Thomas Benson, Sydney Pearce, Edward Thornton, Daniel McKenzie, Burns and Munro. This colony left New York City Dec. 31st, 1869, and arrived at Belleville the first week in January, 1870. Selected eight quarter sections of land along Rose Creek, combining timber and water. The claims selected were numbered from one to eight and the corresponding numbers placed in a hat, each man drawing a number, which decided the claim he should homestead. This entire party was conveyed to the land office at Junction City by T. C. Reily, since sheriff of the county, where after declaring their intentions to become citizens of the United States, their homestead entries were made. The four first named are still prosperous and respected citizens of the county, all owning the land first selected; the last four never returned to occupy their claims.

The township organization, in which E. D. Bugby, then a citizen of the township, took an active and prominent part, was effected July 7th, 1871, and was christened Liberty by Mrs. Geo. A. Hovey. The officers appointed at that time were: Geo. A. Hovey, trustee; J. L. Neville, clerk; John Riley, treasurer.

The first child born in the township was Flora Neville February 2d, 1870. The first male child born was Pearl Brown, May 20th, 1871. These two after arriving at a suitable age, became man and wife, a coincidence without a parallel in the county and probably not in the state.

The first marriage was Menzo Churchill and Sarah V. Clark, March 3d, 1870. The first death in Liberty township was Arthur Hart, an infant, son of Frank and Katie Hart, who died in October, 1872.

This township has no railroad within its limits, there being only one other—White Rock—similarly situated,

yet there is not a farm house in the township at a greater distance than seven miles from a railroad station.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

A. B. Turner made the first improvements in this township by breaking a few acres of prairie and commencing a sod house on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ section one the last of April, 1871. These improvements he abandoned on being notified from the land office that section one was within the limits of the St. Joe & Denver railroad land grant. Turner then homesteaded the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13, and commenced improving it about the 12th of May. Wm. R. Toll was the second person to make improvements, commencing to break prairie as early as May 10th. James Wilkins, Steve Madison and John Stevens all took homesteads about the same time and made settlement the same spring. W. A. Reeves took a homestead on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 11, May 13, and commenced improving it the following week. John Rule, an Englishman, settled on section 2 soon after, he and members of his family homesteading the whole section. Other early settlers were N. W. Hayes and his son, William, and William Stewart, a son-in-law, J. W. Smith, Isaac B. Gaylord, Noah Miles and Ritchie Clark, all making settlement in the spring of 1871. Of all the above named, only three—Reeves, Smith and Clark—are living on the land first taken, the others having died or moved away. W. A. Reeves was the first justice of the peace in the township, being appointed by Governor Harvey in 1872.

The first marriage was Sam. Wilkins and Mary E. Turner. This marriage was solemnized by W. A. Reeves, Esquire, at his residence in Washington township, February 12, 1873. The first gospel sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. Millard, a United Brethren preacher, then living in Liberty township, soon followed by Elder Marks and R. P. West, all pioneers in religious work.

The township was organized July 2d, 1872, and the following officers appointed: A. Watenpugh, trustee;

Spaulding Eddy, clerk; Rev. Milner, treasurer; A. B. Turner, constable.

At the first election for township officers held in April, 1873, the following were chosen: Noah Miles, trustee; C. Foskett, clerk; A. B. Turner, treasurer; W. A. Reeves and H. C. Swartz, justices of the peace; A. B. Gilmore and J. D. Trimmer, constables.

This township has the largest area of land in cultivation of any in the county. The railroad mileage, B. & M., is 2.42 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$16,393.

BIG BEND TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the northwest corner of the county, is watered by the Republican river, which flows through it from the northwest to the southeast. The first settlement was made by Daniel Davis, who broke the first prairie and built the first cabin in the township in the summer of 1866, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34. This township was the theater of many thrilling and exciting incidents of repeated outbreaks and attacks by Indians, hardships endured and heroic fortitude shown by the pioneer settlers, much of which is narrated in the chapter on Indian depredations. No part of the county suffered so severely and so long from Indian incursions as the townships of Big Bend and White Rock. Often in the early history of these two townships, while the pioneer settlers were resting in fancied security and safety, the treacherous savage, with deadly intent, was lurking near. This is but the same old story of all new countries infested with Indians.

The first school district embraced all that part of the township lying west of the Republican river and the first school was taught by J. D. Leigh, a highly interesting account of which will be found in the chapter on schools.

The first child born in the township was Myrtle, daughter of Oscar and Matilda Low, January, 1871. The first male child born was Tudor Charles, February 6th, 1871, and who is now living on the farm where born.

The first goods sold in the township was by John Rus-

sel, at the mouth of White Rock Creek, at which point Dan. Davis sought to start a town, and where James and John A. Clark had located a steam saw and shingle mill which they brought with them from Ohio, and had it in operation early in the fall of 1870, doing a good business until the following April, when they sold out to old Mr. Whitney, of Haddam, who soon after moved the mill to that place. This was the second saw mill in the county, the one owned by the Scandinavian Colony being the first. James R. Clark homesteaded the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and J. A., the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10, in Freedom township. John A. sold out in 1874, and pre-empted a quarter in section 3, in the same township. James R. afterwards bought the Capt. School-ey farm in Grant township, where he lived for several years. The grocery store above referred to was built of cottonwood manufactured by the saw mill aforesaid. The stock in trade at this grocery was principally nails, tobacco and whiskey. The institution was short lived, remaining only a few months. The next store was kept by Jack Galbraith on the claim of W. R. Charles, in the winter of 1870 and 1871. Galbraith was in business there for a few months only, when he removed to White Rock. The next business established was a general store by William Walton, in the northwest corner of the township, close to the state line in the summer of 1871.

The first postoffice was established in 1871, was named Gomeria, and W. R. Charles appointed postmaster.

The township was organized July 19th, 1872, at which time the following officers were appointed: A. B. Young, trustee; S. G. Stover, treasurer; H. C. Waffle, clerk; and the first election ordered to be held at the residence of Andrew Low.

This township has three lines of railroad:

Missouri Pacific	7.62 miles	Assessed in 1901	\$32347
Rep. Valley, (B. & M.)....	4.98 miles	Assessed in 1901	33735
Pacific Ry in Nebraska.....	1.00 mile	Assessed in 1901	4245
Total - - -	13.60 miles	- - - -	<u>\$70327</u>

This township having the greatest mileage of any township in the county, but not the largest assessed railroad valuation. As shown in another chapter, this township has the most taxable property of any in the county.

WHITE ROCK TOWNSHIP

Is so called from a creek of the same name which flows across a portion of the western and northern portions of the township. This part of Republic county is one of great historic interest, and was on account of its richness and beauty, a region of attraction, years before the most venturesome pioneer sought to establish a home here. And long before prudence warranted the undertaking, a few more daring than others, endeavored to build a home in this beautiful valley, some with the loss of their lives, and all living in constant dread of Indian incursions.

The first settlement in the township was made by Philip Keyser, on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, in the spring of 1862, who made the first improvements and broke the first sod in this part of the county. His settlement was not permanent, as he remained here only a little more than two months. Settlers came and went and it was not until 1866 that a few determined men—among whom I mention Thomas Lovewell as a leading spirit—came to stay, but all subject to an annual scare from an Indian invasion.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1871, by Mrs. Emanuel Maudlin, in what was known as Crown's blacksmith shop, a large and roomy building, the upper story being used for general public purposes. This was a subscription school. The first gospel sermon was preached by R. P. West in 1870. The first church building was erected in 1873, not purely denominational, but was known as a union church, its construction being contributed to by parties of all religious beliefs—and sinners as well—but later passed under the control of the Bap-

tists. In the fall of 1871, a commodious and comfortable school house was built of rock, Thomas Lovewell being the architect and builder, and a term of school taught therein the following summer by Miss Ida Kirkpatrick.

White Rock post office was established in May, 1871, and Chester L. Babcock appointed postmaster. The boundaries of the township were defined August 20th, 1870, and embraced a territory of twelve miles north and south, by six miles east and west, the voting place to be at the house of Joseph Kohl, but no township officers were appointed at that time. The first officers elected were: W. H. Leigh, trustee; A. B. Young, clerk; S. R. Morlan, treasurer; A. B. Warner, justice of the peace; Andrew Low, justice of the peace; W. Malory, constable; D. Rice, constable.

The township has no railroad.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in this township was made by S. Sherdahl, April 10th, 1870. Mr. Sherdahl had his only team of horses stolen by the Indians May 18th, 1870. The township was organized July 7th, 1871 and the following officers appointed:

E. K. Mahan, Trustee; David Rockhold, Clerk; J. R. Bowersox, Treasurer; J. M. Rockhold, Justice of the Peace; S. A. McKay, Constable.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Albert Odell, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, about May 1st, 1871, in a board shanty located on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23 the same being occupied by J. R. Bowersox as a residence. School district No. 39, one of the leading school districts of the county, was organized May 23d, 1871, and the first school meeting was held on the third day of June following. The first school district officers were Andrew Engle, S. A. McKay and John R. Bowersox. The first three months of school in this district was taught by Miss Zuretta Rockhold in a dugout on the SE corner of section 22

the site of the present school building. The names of the pupils who held down slab seats that term were: Frank Cooper, Calvin Gant, Benjamin Gant, Charles Gant, David Hall, J. Householder, Daniel Householder, Geo. Page, Van Rockhold, Fred Rockhold, Arthur Rockhold, Eddy Sims, Rose B. Woods, Racena Cooper, Albina Gant, Caroline Gant, Mary G. Householder, Clem Landreth, Esther Page, Lefa Robbins, Loretta Rockhold, Orpha Rockhold, Anna F. Small, Rachel Small, Irene Woods, Sarah E. Woods. This has been a graded school, employing two teachers since 1891.

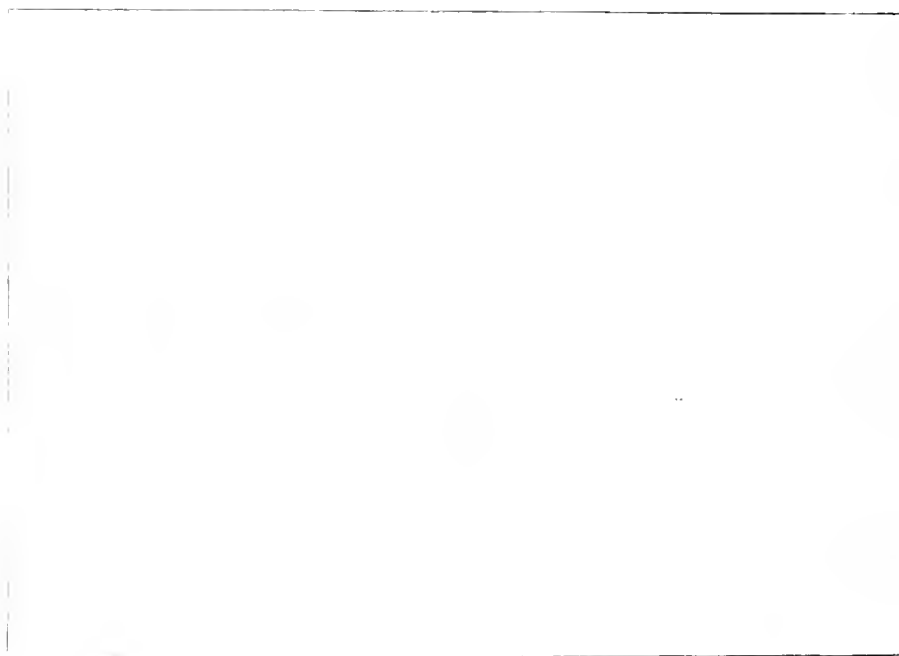
This township embraces a larger area than any other in the county, the Republican river forming its western boundary. Has a railroad mileage of 6.12 miles assessed in 1901 at \$26629.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the center of the county, east and west, is well settled and well improved, the third ward of the city of Belleville being located within its boundaries.

The first settlement was made on the southwest quarter of section 35 in the spring of 1870, by Dr. A. B. Tutton, who built a small log dwelling where the residence of J. P. Talmadge now stands. This was the first building of any kind erected in the township. The first prairie broken was on the claim taken by Dr. J. C. Griffith, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 35, in the spring of 1870. This breaking was done by T. C. Reily, afterwards sheriff of the county. Dr. Griffith built a comfortable stone house in the summer of 1870, recently occupied by T. M. Childs as a residence. Dr. Columbus Taylor, the same summer built a good frame house on his homestead, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29. Among others who made settlement in this township in 1870, I name James Taylor, J. D. and S. L. Black, George and Ezra Couchman, J. F. Walker, Amos Moree, Robert M. Edgecomb, John Bodine, W. P. Weeks, D. M. Howard, Albert Myers. William H. Boyes, Ezra Powell, David Van

Residence and Findings of H. J. Sluts.
N9, Sec. 17, Freedom Township.



Residence of F. M. Johnson, Freedom Township.

Aken, Aaron Bond, R. P. Cheney, P. L. Peck, Fredrick Collins, J. J. and P. F. Scofield.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Albert Odell, at her residence on the southwest quarter, section 29, in the winter of 1870-1. This was prior to the district organization and was a three-months subscription school. The school house was a combination of a dugout and sod, similar to others described elsewhere in this history. The first school taught after the organization of District No. 17, the first one to organize in the township, was by the Rev. Albert Odell.

The township was organized July 7th, 1871, and was christened "Freedom" by William Hughes. The following were the officers appointed: Adam Dixon, trustee; Robert M. Edgecomb, clerk; Philander L. Peck, treasurer; A. O. Kindy, constable. The first election was ordered to be held at the residence of R. M. Edgecomb, on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 21. The first child born in the township was Ira W. Walker, December 9th, 1870. The first marriage was E. M. Bailey and M. E. Personett, February 3d, 1871. The first death was Maria E. Howard, wife of D. M. Howard, who died January 18th, 1872. The township has a railroad mileage of 2.02 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$15483.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP

Lies next east of Freedom and is a most excellent township of land for agricultural purposes, nearly its entire area being susceptible of cultivation. The first settlement was made in 1870 and the whole township was practically settled up that and the following year. It was named by Joseph Northrup, one of the first settlers and the first township trustee being appointed January 4th, 1871, at which time the township was organized. The other officers appointed were Filer S. See, Clerk; Joseph B. See, Treas. The first election was held at the residence of Joseph Northrup.

The population of the township is about equally di-

vided between native and foreign born, the foreigners being principally Bohemians. The first school in the township was taught by Mary Dixon, in a dugout, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30, the farm now being owned by J. N. Snyder. This was a three months' subscription school taught in the spring of 1872, which was prior to the organization of any school district in the township. The following is a partial list of the pupils who attended this school, none of whom were advanced beyond the first reader during the term:

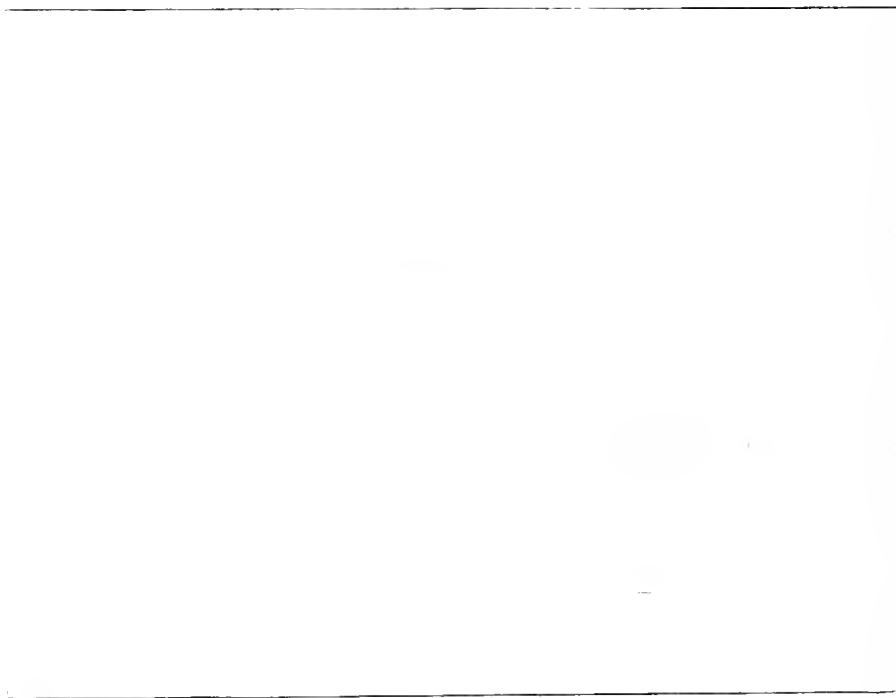
William Ryan, Rosetta Ryan, Lincoln Hill, Mary Hill, Nancy Guthrie, Mary Guthrie, William Guthrie, John Hawkins.

Both branches of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad traverse this township with a total mileage of 10.22 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$72,423.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Z. P. Rowe and Jacob Hull were the first settlers in Farmington Township, making settlement on section 35, in May, 1866. Wm. McBride and Calvin Mapes came in the spring of 1867, and John Harris, Sr., and Thomas Maxfield came in the fall of the same year. George Hardenberg and William Herman came in May, 1868. Jacob Hull homesteaded the land where H. H. Hoffman now lives. This was the first township organized in Republic county as shown elsewhere. The second postoffice in the county was established in this township in the spring of 1868, and Z. P. Rowe, a pioneer settler and later County Commissioner, was the postmaster. A school was started in the summer of 1868, taught by Miss McBride, in what is now school Dist. No. 4. The territory embraced in this district was 9x15 miles and had a school population of 18 at the time the school was taught.

The first marriage was John H. Oliver and Rhoda Spillman, June 3d, 1869. They were married on the open prairie by Rev. R. P. West in the presence of witnesses.



Residence of Hugh Colville, Fairview Township.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Ida Harris, now Mrs. George Sissel, was the first child born in Richland township, July 12th, 1867. The first marriage was West Union Spillman and Amelia Johnson in May, 1866. The township was organized July 7th, 1871, and the following officers were appointed: J. S. Bates, Trustee; Jacob Baird, Treasurer.

The first election was ordered held at the house of Mr. Carpenter. The township has railroad mileage as follows:

Chicago R. I. and Pacific.....	5.60 miles,	assessed 1901....	\$ 40495
B. & M.....	3.92 "	" " "	16993
Total	9.52	Total	\$ 57488

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of great historic interest as it was here that the temporary county seat was located; the first law-suit in the county was tried, the first school taught, the first political convention held and the first gospel sermon preached, all of which are mentioned in preceding chapters. The first settlement made was by J. E. VanNatta and William Harshberger, May 10th 1862, David Corey coming soon after, and still later, R. P. West, Henry Mead, J. H. Frint, Noah Kunkel, John Robbins, Hiram Jackson and Geo. Wilcox, all taking claims along the creeks. It was not until 1870 and 1871 that settlements

on the high prairie were made and at the close of the year '71 all the desirable land in the township had been taken. This township is centrally located and possesses many natural advantages.

It was organized Feburary 24th, 1872, and T. J. Baird appointed trustee, the first election to be held at the residence of Andrew Pfaff, a central location, and where the elections were held for many years. The township has two lines of railroad, namely:

B. & M.	4.34 miles, assessed 1901.....	\$18814
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific ...	2.53 " "	17520
Total 6.87		Total valuation \$36334

BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

So called from Belleville, the county seat. The first settlers were J. C. Reily and T. C. and W. H. H. Reily, his sons, in 1866. They, like all the other early settlers, took land along a creek and named it Reily Creek, no one believing at that time that the high prairie land would ever be settled upon, but would always remain grazing land.

J. C. Reily was the first assessor in Republic county being elected in the spring of 1868, which was prior to the organization of the county, and while it was attached to Washington county as a voting precinct. The whole number of votes cast was thirteen, of which Mr. Reily received eight, and Captain I. M. Schooley five, although it is probable that there were at the time, fifty or sixty voters in the county. Mr. Reily is remembered by the early settlers and by all who knew him intimately, as a man of mature judgment and conscientious and upright, both in public and private life. He died at his home in Belleville. September 7th, 1895, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, five months and twenty days. T. C. Reily, for nearly a third of a century a citizen of Republic county, now lives in Woodward county, Oklahoma. W. H. H. Reily is still living on Reily Creek, where he first settled.

The following sketch has never before appeared in print: A history of Republic county would be incomplete that did not refer to the trials, difficulties and dangers attendant on the settling of the country. A sad event which occurred at Scotch Plains in 1870, shows some of the trials to which pioneers were subjected. Jack McKenzie and wife, who were Scotch, came from New York City, with the Excelsior colony, homesteading and settling on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 18, town 3, range 3, now owned and occupied by Thomas S. Doctor. After building a sod house and planting a little crop, Jack proceeded to dig a well, and being lone handed and an old sailor, he made him a rope ladder by which he went down, filled his bucket of dirt, ascended by his ladder, and wound up by his windlass the bucket of dirt. (His wife, a young nimble woman, had learned to go down and up this ladder by starting at the top when the excavation was quite shallow.) Jack had worked along in this way, sometimes getting a hand from a neighbor to help him and again working alone until he had gone down about thirty-six feet, and at one time, at least, being compelled to quit work, on account of bad air in the hole. On the second of August, he went down to work as usual, his wife going around the place attending her chickens: heard some commotion in the well, running to it and looking down, she saw there was something the matter with Jack. Hastily calling a young man (James Kinnard), who was boarding with them, to run across the creek for help, she descended to Jack's assistance. When the help arrived at the well breathless from running and excitement, she was seen sitting supporting Jack's head on her knee. One of the party, James Lowden, immediately attempted to descend. On reaching nearly half way down, he looked up, saying, "Boys, I can't go; it chokes me!" He was ordered up. Then commenced a struggle for life; it was all he could do to get back far enough for the others to haul him out, when he lay on the bank vom-

iting for a couple of hours, before he recovered. Word was sent around the neighborhood of the calamity, when a crowd gathered. After ventilating, by means of a funnel made of sheets, an old miner, the late Joseph McGowen, descended and sent the bodies to the surface. They were buried next day in the cemetery on the Preacher West place, R. P. West preaching the funeral sermon.

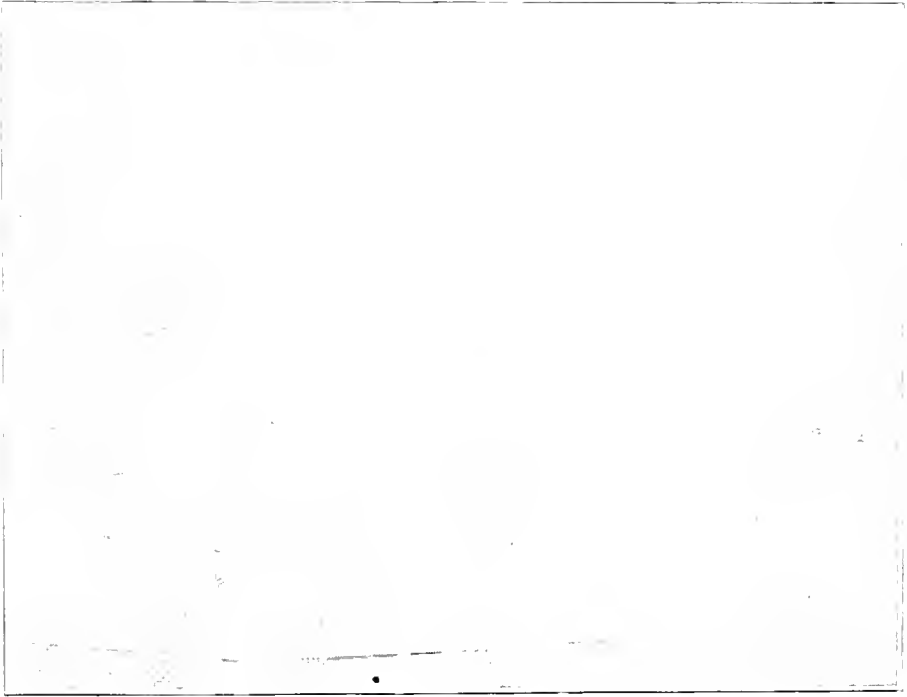
The township was organized September 4th, 1871, and S. W. Skeels was appointed township clerk. No other officers were appointed. The election for township officers was held in Belleville, April 2d, 1872, when the following were elected: J. C. Reily, trustee; T. C. Reily, clerk; S. K. Waterson, treasurer; Joseph Boothe, justice of the peace; John Engle, constable; D. C. Bowersox, constable.

The township has two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 3.32 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$24,651; the Junction City & Fort Kearney (U. P.) 4.90 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$25,146. Total mileage, 8.22 miles; total assessed valuation, \$49,797.

SCANDIA TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement was made by the Scandinavian colony in the fall of 1868. This township lies on both sides of the Republican river, which is spanned by a substantial iron bridge at Scandia city, a place of considerable commercial importance and the second city in size in the county.

Among the early settlers who took homesteads on the high prairie in Scandia township, I mention Thomas and William West and Fred O'Connell, William West taking the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 24; Thomas, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and O'Connell the SW $\frac{1}{4}$; David C. Gamble taking the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ in the spring of 1871. Soon after taking his claim, O'Connell went to Kit Carson, Colorado, to work on the Union Pacific railroad and never returned, presumably scalped by



Residence of Ex-State Senator Geo. D. Bowling.
Scandia. Township.

the Indians, as it was well known that several railroad workmen met that fate about that time. In the spring of 1872, John West, a brother of William and Thomas, came and took the O'Connell claim, which he held until his death, which took place about Christmas, 1891, his land now being owned by D. H. Riddlebarger. Thomas still lives on the land first taken, and William lives on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 13, Scandia township.

The township was organized January 2d, 1871, and comprised two congressional townships, namely, town 3, range 4; and town 3, range 5; but no township officers were appointed. At the first election, April 4th, 1871, the following were elected: Jacob Gui, trustee; Wm. N. Knoll, clerk; A. Asbjournson, treasurer; George Lembke, justice of the peace; William West, justice of the peace; Joseph McGowan, constable; Lars C. Hanson, constable.

The township has two lines of railroad – the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 6.55 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$50,064; and the Missouri Pacific, 5.10 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$21,650. Total mileage, 11.65; total assessed value, \$71,714.

COURTLAND TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in the township was made by C. A. Holmstrom in the spring of 1869, who broke the first prairie and built the first house. The first school house was built by subscription, in district No. 42, in the summer of 1871. The township was organized February 24th, 1872, mainly through the efforts of John H. Crane, an early settler of the township, who suggested the name "Soldier" from the fact that a large number of the first settlers had served in the army. The name was afterward, without apparent good cause, changed to Courtland. J. Peterson was appointed first trustee. The first election was ordered held at the residence of John T. Sothers, but was really held in his stable. At the first election, held on the second Tuesday of April, 1872, the following officers were elected:

C. C. Parkinson, Trustee; John H. Crane, Clerk; John T. Sothers, Treasurer; John M. Lawrence, Justice of the Peace; W. Stafford, Justice of the Peace; Charles Wynn, Constable; John T. Henry, Constable.

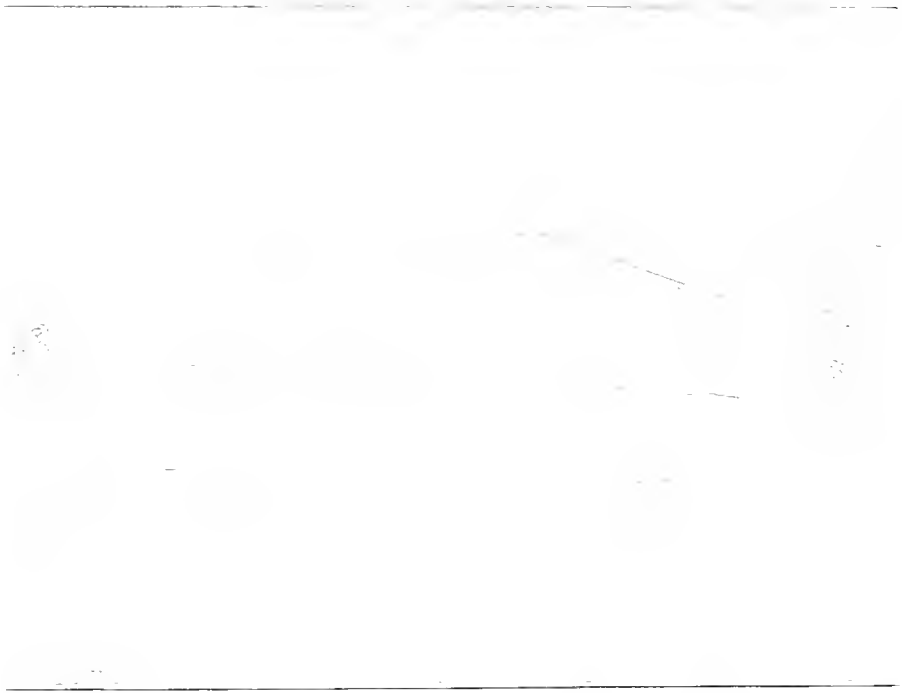
The first birth in the township was a daughter of Otto Olsen and wife in the fall of 1871. The township has two lines of railroad, as shown by the map with a total mileage of 11.04 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$66312.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

E. B. Pedersen and T. A. Nelson settled on Beaver creek in 1869, being the first settlers in the township. It was called Buffalo precinct and was attached to Norway township until October 6th, 1873, when the township was organized and named Beaver from the creek which flows through it. R. M. Williams was appointed first trustee and the first election was ordered held as near the center of the township as practicable. This was the last township organized in the county. The first birth in the township was Joseph Munson, December 9th, 1872. The first marriage was Andrew Sederlin and Mary Knutson, in June, 1872. The first death was Gustav Werner, who died August 10th, 1872. This township had a railroad mileage of 6.14 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$29,500. The population is about equally divided between native and foreign born, the foreigners being mostly Swedes and Norwegians.

NORWAY TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in this township was made by Thomas Green, who built a log house and dug a well on the SE corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, in the fall of 1868. He broke a little prairie and planted a little sod corn in the spring of 1869, which the soldiers and Indians harvested. He left early in the summer of '69 on account of Indian troubles and never returned. His claim was contested by Joseph Merica, a man of heavy avoirdupois, the heaviest in the county at that time, tipping the beam at a little over 400 pounds. Merica occupied this claim for several years



Residence of J. H. Smith, near Beaver Township.



Residence of S. A. Haggman, Beaver Township.



Residence of H. C. Ingvall, Beaver Township.

and during his residence here, had a good team of horses stolen from him by the Indians. He moved to Jamestown, Cloud county, where he died several years ago.

Mrs. Anna Pherson is the oldest continuous resident of the township, making settlement in the latter part of July, 1869. R. Rimol, at present county commissioner, came Aug. 15th of the same year, and is still a resident of the township. The first school was taught by Mary Dutton in a log cabin on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35 in the spring of 1871.

The second school was taught in the fall of the same year by Julia McCathron, daughter of J. G. McCathron, a pioneer settler in Peter Hammer's dugout, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11. Both of these were three months subscription schools and were taught prior to the organization of any school district in the township. The enrollment was about ten pupils in each school and very moderate wages were paid.

The first marriage was Reuben Everhart and Jerusha McCathron, May 30th, 1871. The first child born was Nels Rimol, October 13th, 1870.

The township was organized April 3d, 1871, at which time the following officers were appointed: John Hull, trustee; G. B. Burk, clerk; Noble Rogers, treasurer; Sivert Lehm, road overseer.

The township has a railroad mileage as follows: Missouri Pacific, 6.01 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$26,382; Santa Fe, 1.12 miles; assessed in 1901 at \$5,040. Total mileage, 7.13 miles; total value, \$31,432.

I gladly give space to the following highly interesting sketch of Norway township, from the pen of Mr. E. Stanton, a pioneer settler, my only misgiving being that, perhaps, my readers may come to the conclusion that it would have been better had Mr. Stanton written the entire book:

"Of incidents that transpired in the territory of Norway before the homestead settlement, but little is known.

It is said that there were some Mormon emigrants up the Republican river on their way to Salt Lake in 1849. In about 1852 the government laid out, and it is said, bridged the creeks on a wagon road from Fort Riley to Fort Kearney. I doubt the bridging. I remember in the spring of 1873, on returning from Scandia, on crossing Mud Creek, some three miles south of Scandia, my trusty oxen Buck and Bright, broke the chain and left the writer sitting in the wagon in the middle of the creek, just as the shades of night and a dismal rain was falling fast: if there was a bridge either up or down the creek, the writer did not observe it from where he sat.

In 1806 Captain Pike no doubt passed through Norway township, but we are not claiming that he made any treaties with the Pawnees nor pulled down any Spanish flags, nor will we do so without evidence that such is the case. Our friends in different localities up and down the river, do not seem to be particular: it is all right however, and I am glad there is a disposition in the county to let no good thing get away for the want of a claimant, for the story is a very pretty and true one—as far as Captain Pike's part of it goes.

As to who was the first settler, opinions differ, nor does it matter: they were “roving blades,” taking choice claims with the intention to sell out at the first chance and move on and repeat the operation, making a living by hunting and trapping for the hide of the buffalo and beaver. The first permanent settler was Mr. Rasmus Rimol, now a county commissioner, he taking possession of the homestead on which he now resides, in February, 1869. He was soon followed by the rest of the Norwegian colony: the township took its name from the excellent people at the instance of J. G. McCathron, who was the first postmaster and first justice of the peace. The land in the valley and tributary creeks, was mostly taken during 1869-70. The prairie east of the valley was settled mostly in 1871, by a colony from eastern

Indiana, an intelligent, law-abiding community and a credit to the locality from whence they came. The prairie land west of the river was mainly taken in 1872; there was no colony about it, about every state and every country of Europe being represented at one time or another. The people seemed to lack the stability of colonists named before, some claims having changed hands ten or twelve times, but five of the original homesteaders now remaining.

Of Indian trouble there was but little, the robbing of Mr. Olof Pehrson of a team of horses, being all that I ever heard of. Mr. Pehrson was breaking prairie, he took his gun out with him, but had laid it down at the end of the furrow, an Indian, who no doubt had been watching him, leaped from out of the grass and weeds and shot at Mr. Pehrson, who at once ran toward the end of the field to where his gun was, the Indian meanwhile making off with the horses. There may be those inclined to criticise the action of Mr. Pehrson in laying his gun aside; to such I say, next summer when the thermometer marks about 105 in the shade, attempt to navigate a breaking plow among the roots and sods, flies being bad, and carry a gun in such a position as to use it should an Indian appear, meanwhile keeping a lookout for the plow, I think you would soon come to look upon the gun as a glittering superfluity and leave it by the coat and water jug, as Mr. Pehrson did.

The first settlers, as a rule, were poor people and some of us were very poor, our dwellings and outbuildings were miserable makeshifts of poverty, what little money we had was soon gone, our bread was of corn, our fruit was from the pumpkin vine, our rags fluttered in the breeze as if to signal to the Hosts of Heaven our destitution, and our dugouts became the abode of myriads of flees, which drove the honest settler to distraction by day and by night.

On Sunday, April 13th, 1873, began "The Great Storm," which lasted for three days and will be remem-

bered by the old settlers during life. Saturday, the 12th, was a very warm day, with a strong wind blowing from the south, people were busy plowing and planting, but on Sunday morning all was changed, a fierce gale was blowing, the snow as fine as flour, seemed to penetrate every crevice. The air was so thick that it was impossible to see more than a few rods. On Monday the storm was, if possible, worse, the cold became bitterly intense, the air was thick as deep fog, the wind seemed to come now in great, bounding billows, seeming to make the very earth tremble, then in a screaming hurricane as if bent on tearing everything from the earth. it was dangerous to go out of doors, indeed, many in Kansas and Nebraska perished, and the loss of stock was large. I remember the writer felt constrained amid the mighty uproar to return thanks to the Lord for a poverty that had forbidden him to build even a shanty above the ground, but had compelled him like a coyote. to dig a hole in the earth for the protection of his family and himself. Tuesday morning the conditions were the same; the settlers became alarmed, it seemed as if the world had made a revolution endwise and we had come to the place formerly occupied by the north pole, but in the afternoon the clouds broke away and we were able to dig out, and give our stock water, some of which had not received that attention since the Saturday before.

In 1872 the corn was fair. In 1873 considerable wheat was raised and hauled to the railroad, sixty miles. The corn also was good in 1873. In 1874 the wheat was pretty fair, that was the grasshopper year that you may have heard of, it was a very dry year and the corn on the prairie would not have amounted to much anyhow. It was a great blow to the farmers to lose their hogs; they had seen that it would never do to haul corn so far to market, and had made every possible sacrifice to get a start of hogs, but now there was nothing to feed them but a little wheat, so, after the hogs ate up the wheat they had

to be killed for such meat as they would make or starve to death. The winter of 1874 was the aid winter, when the kind hearted people of the east sent almost all kinds of things to Kansas. To see a person full rigged in eastern city toggery, was an amusing sight, why, I don't know, but there seemed to be a kind of unfitness about it. I remember that Mr. McCathron, the distributor for Norway, gave the writer a gray blanket; of which his wife made him a coat, never was garment more acceptable, for without it he would have been coatless that winter.

In the spring of 1875 many left the country; much land that had been broken was not tended that year, however there were many who had come to look upon a condition of abject poverty as the proper condition of man by this time and they went to work with such seed of wheat and corn as they were able to obtain, and we had fair crops that year and also in 1876. About this time there occurred an event that, from a frivolous beginning, created quite an excitement along the river. There appeared in a Missouri paper a flaming article, afterwards copied and illustrated by the New York Police Gazette, regarding a sea serpent which appeared in the river at Scandia. The article was about as follows: "On Sunday morning, as Mr. George Lembke, the toll collector of the bridge, approached the river, he saw a huge monster in the stream and uttered a Swedish cry of astonishment which brought the whole population running to the bank. The appearance of these persons seemed to astonish and enrage the creature, and rearing itself upon its hind legs, it reached its long neck over the bank, and was almost in the act of seizing an inhabitant; just at this moment Mr. Birchfield, who had rushed promptly to the scene with his fire extinguisher strapped upon his back, aimed the nozzle of his machine at the open mouth of the animal and discharged such a stream of chemicals down the creature's throat as to cause it to fall back into the water and depart rapidly down the river. Raising its huge, cut-water fin, it parted the waves, throw-

ing the water with great violence against either bank and soon disappeared around the bend."

Now what concerned us was its departing down the river. The Republican river had its rise in the wild and unknown regions of the west and we did not know what kind of creatures had their being there. One settler, who farmed on the east side but lived on the west, refused to cross the river to tend his corn and let it go to weeds. Another man, a Buffalo hunter and Indian killer, patrolled the river bank for days in the hope of adding fresh laurels to an already undying fame.



The cause of the sea serpent scare was very simple. It seems that Mr. Lembke had set a hook in the river for the enticement of such wandering catfish as might be passing, to which some person had fastened an enormous bull snake, they being very plenty and of great size in those days.

Mr. Birchfield, who was a very pleasant gentleman, al-

though a little odd, had procured a fire extinguisher, which he was fond of showing to his friends at the store, which stood on the corner where Morey's bank now is. A drummer, who saw Mr. Lembke pull the snake from the river and to whom was shown the fire extinguisher, being of romantic disposition and vivid imagination, wrote the thrilling tale which had created so much uneasiness.

In 1878 the Central Branch railroad was surveyed up through the township and completed the next year.

In July, 1878, we had a railroad county bond election for the aid of the Kansas Pacific to build a branch to Belleville. And now that I have mentioned something political, I wish to refer to our earlier politics, as time has healed all wounds and the cry that was wont to arouse us, "Belleville Ring," is no longer heard. In those days there was not much party politics, the county being overwhelmingly republican; there were a few democrats and they were much in evidence like a woodpecker on a knot—making considerable noise without much visible result. It seems that from the earliest settlement there had been a bitter rivalry between Belleville and Scandia for the possession of the county seat. I do not think the writer had been in the township twenty-four hours before he was fully instructed by the older settlers as to the innate villainy and hopeless rascality of the "Belleville Ring;" they had stolen the county seat from Scandia, a wrong which was going to be speedily rectified. We, of Norway, were all for Scandia; it was our town and place of trade, and as the years rolled on and there were reports of fresh villainies, we were worked up to fever heat. Every year, just before election, the Scandia lawyers would come around and tell us what candidate or measure to vote for, and they were willingly obeyed. I remember all our old arguments; "no water could be had in Belleville, or if one did get any, it was almost poisonous for an honest man or beast," although the "Ring" seemed to thrive on it; no railroad could ever get there over those hills, and it was al-

together a pestiferous place.” As for Scandia, there was water there in plenty, it was easy of access to a railroad, its lawyers were the most learned of the profession, with an eloquence equalled only perhaps by Clay and Webster, her merchants the princes of trade, and her editors—with what bitter sarcasm they assailed the “Belleville Ring,” especially Jim Humphrey and the *Telescope*.” We seconded every move that Scandia made, and although most of her schemes miscarried and some of them had an effect opposite from what was intended, we never faltered in our allegiance, and great was the reward thereof. Selah! I remember that at the bond election of which I have written, we had visitors from Belleville, four I think, I do not now remember who, except Mr. Allen, commonly called “Dad.” We were glad to see them, for in Norway our politics do not interfere with our friendships; they stayed some time and on preparing to go, Mr. Allen called the writer aside and asked a good many questions as to how far it was to the graders’ camp, how many, if any, were legal voters here, how many votes we had polled up to the present moment, etc. When through, I asked him why all these questions. He replied that it had been reported in Belleville that we were going to run in a couple of hundred railroad graders who were working just over the line in Cloud county, to vote against the bonds. After they had gone, I was asked what we were talking about, and I repeated the conversation. There was considerable indignation. One old gentleman said that because they were a set of black rascals themselves, they thought everybody else was, and blamed me for not kicking up a racket, or else informing him of what they said before they got away. To this day, I am not clear in my mind as to whether I did right or wrong in permitting the escape of the Bellevillians.

In 1879 the village of Elgo was platted by Gus. Nelson, the proprietor. T. A. Nelson was the pioneer merchant. Elgo and Norway are identical; Norway being the com-

mon, and Elgo the scientific name.

In 1880 the township was divided into two voting precincts. Norway proper, east, and Norway west side, west of the river, this division continued until after the building of the bridge. And now I approach a subject which has been the crowning event so far in the history of the township—the building of the Norway bridge, and how we got it, which, I presume, is a secret to some to this day, when all will be made clear. As soon as the railroad was in operation, many in the township thought they could see a fair prospect for a thriving town at Norway: there was a good productive country all around it, and if there was a bridge across the river there was no reason why it should not make an important trading point. So in 1883 we had a township bond election for building a bridge, which was defeated. About this time Captain Wm. Walker built the elevator, and he thought we ought to have a bridge, and with him, to think is to act. He went to Topeka at his own expense, and there wrote the present Republic county bridge law, and ably assisted by our then representative, Wm. Glasgow, pressed it through the legislature. And to that action can be credited the splendid bridge system of the county. Directly after the bill became a law, Captain Walker telegraphed his son at Norway to have the necessary petition circulated and filed with the county clerk. In a few hours the petition was signed by nearly every voter in the township and on its way to Belleville. We then began to besiege the county commissioners, singly and in delegations: we got fair words in plenty, but no bridge. As we were about to abandon all hope, one day in the spring of '86 I met an old friend who had been in the county clerk's office for years, Mr. Perry, who, I suppose from habit, kept the run of county affairs. He asked how we were prospering with our bridge project. I felt wearied by the question and made some answer, I do not recollect what. His reply, as near as I can remember, was as follows: "You can get your bridge if you go about it in the

right way, for at present the law certainly means the Norway bridge. If I lived in Norway township I would be in favor of engaging competent counsel that the matter might be properly presented to the board."

Meeting some of the friends of the bridge in Norway, I repeated the conversation I had with Mr. Perry, and it was concluded that we would make another effort and the friends of the bridge were accordingly notified.

From first to last we had many bridge meetings; probably a hundred, and they had got to be an old thing; people had lost heart and supposed we would never get a bridge, at least not until all the rest of the county had been supplied. At the meeting only seven appeared, but they were good ones. From hints we heard we had become distrustful of our guides and mentors—the Scandia lawyers. Besides we considered it very probable that their feeling was that a bridge at Scandia was the only one they desired. as above all things they were loyal to Scandia and to no other place, hence it was unanimously agreed that if possible we would secure the assistance of N. T. VanNatta to present our case.

Our method of choosing a delegation to wait upon Mr. VanNatta was very simple—we just concluded we would all go. So in a few days we proceeded to Belleville and were fortunate in finding him in his office. On stating our case Mr. NanVatta produced a copy of the session laws containing the law, and after reading it attentively remarked, that from the present situation of the river bridges, the law certainly meant the Norway bridge, and sent one of our number to the County Clerks's office for certain information, which Mr. Studley very kindly and promptly gave. Mr. Van Natta undertook our case, and on a certain day when the County Commissioners were in session, we were to return to Belleville, and meanwhile to say nothing about the matter; but everything got out, as it usually does in such cases.

We heard that we were to be opposed, it seems, by a

petition for a bridge at Sherdahl switch, claiming to be of an earlier date than ours, which was absurd unless their petition was dated before the law was passed. One of them being afterwards asked how he could champion the proposition when the law required the bridges to be at least six miles apart—Sherdahl being not four—said they did not mean to measure by section lines, the law did not require it, they meant to measure the meanders of the river!

On the day appointed we repaired to Belleville and encountered Mr. VanNatta in the hallway of the court house. He was there purposely, I believe, to head us off from going into the county clerk's office where the commissioners were in session. He rounded us up and told us he had made some progress with our case, but that Mr. Wilder and Mr. Wilson were before the commissioners, and had been all the day before, and he very strongly suspected they were waiting to oppose our plans, and advised us not to go in, as the county commissioners had said they had no desire to hear any arguments, but to leave the whole matter with him.

Mr. Wells, chairman of the board, also said to some of our party whom he met on the street. "We will not have time to consider your bridge petition today; we will be in session several days, however, and it will receive attention before we adjourn; in the meantime it will not be necessary for you to remain, your representative will be sufficient."

We took this advice, but before leaving, the writer could not help stealing back to the door to take one lingering look at our old time "Standard Bearers" waiting there, Oh, so patiently! When they saw him standing in the door they smiled, their smile resembling, I suppose, the grin of two amiable tigers about to feast on a victim, as they thought the time for doing us up had come. I gazed mournfully upon them, as I thought if this was all our reward for our years of devotion to Scandia, rent by all the pangs of a discarded lover, I fled from the Court house to

conceal my emotions, when suddenly a great light broke in upon my mind and a voice seemed to shout in my ear, "Miserable deluded! all these years you have been swearing at the wrong ring!"

In a few weeks we had the pleasure of seeing in the official paper of the county, the call for bids for building the Norway bridge. The bridge was built in 1887 and is a splendid structure, costing nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

High up on the bridge the builders placed—and most properly so—a plate of bronze with the names of the county commissioners, Messrs. Wells, Kyle and Smith, engraved thereon, and I presume the same is the case with all the river bridges of the county. But higher yet, over and above all, on every one of them, in letters of gold a foot high and on a plate of silver sixteen foot long, should be inscribed the name of *William Walker*.

Since the building of the bridge there has been no incident proper to record here. We are at peace with all the world.

Our dreams as to a thriving city at Norway are not, as yet, fully realized, although it is a busy place where much stock and grain is bought and many goods are sold.

Shortly after building the bridge the Santa Fe road was built near the west line of the township and the town of Kackley, as it were, was built almost in our door yard, with the station of Courtland and Oneonta to the north and south of it, thus cutting off a great trade that would have come to us, so that our visions of the paved streets, brick blocks, shining minarets and golden towers, (and how mad we would get because people would continue to put Republic county on our letters) were but the empty fabric of a dream.

The privations to which the pioneer settlers of Norway township were subjected, and the hardships endured by them, so graphically described by Mr. Stanton, were the

common lot of nearly all the settlers of Republic county during the early 70's.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

Was settled by Daniel Myers, in February, 1861, one of the first settlements in the county. West Creek post-office was established June 26th, 1871, and Joseph A. Deweese appointed postmaster. Sections 17, 27, 33, 34 and 35 are underlaid with coal, and pottery clay is found on the northeast quarter of section 16. Hydraulic cement is also found in the township in considerable quantities, and magnesia limestone of most excellent quality is distributed throughout the entire township. It is watered by West creek, and has considerable timber.

The township was organized September 4th, 1871, and the following officers appointed: Alex McIntyre, Trustee; Jacob Shafer, treasurer; Elisha Ray, Constable.

Geo. J. Trowbridge, second treasurer of the county, was an early settler of this township. The first election was ordered held at the residence of Jacob Shafer, one of the early settlers.

The Junction City and Fort Kearney branch of the Union Pacific railroad has a mileage of 0.59 miles in this township assessed in 1901, at \$3028.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

As stated elsewhere in this history, the first settlement in the county was made in 1861 by Conrad Myers. He was soon followed by John W. Cory, James G. Tuttle, Capt. Isaac M. Schooley, C. M. Way, P. P. Way, Charles A. Campbell, John M. Campbell, Dan Moreland and Thomas J. Durant, all of whom made settlement during the 60's, all selecting land with timber and water and some of the finest bottom land in Republic county, and that they have prospered is not to be wondered at. Grant is one of the most prosperous townships in the county, stock growing and feeding being the leading industries. The great salt marsh, described in another chapter, lies wholly within

township. Grant was one of the three townships organized by the commissioners at their first meeting after the organization of the county, and its history is interwoven with the general history of the county.

It has two lines of railroad:

The B. & M. with.....	6.27 miles, assessed 1901....	\$28835
Union Pacific with.....	5.73 " " " " " "	31011
Total 12.00		Total \$59846

Only two other townships have a greater mileage.

ELK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

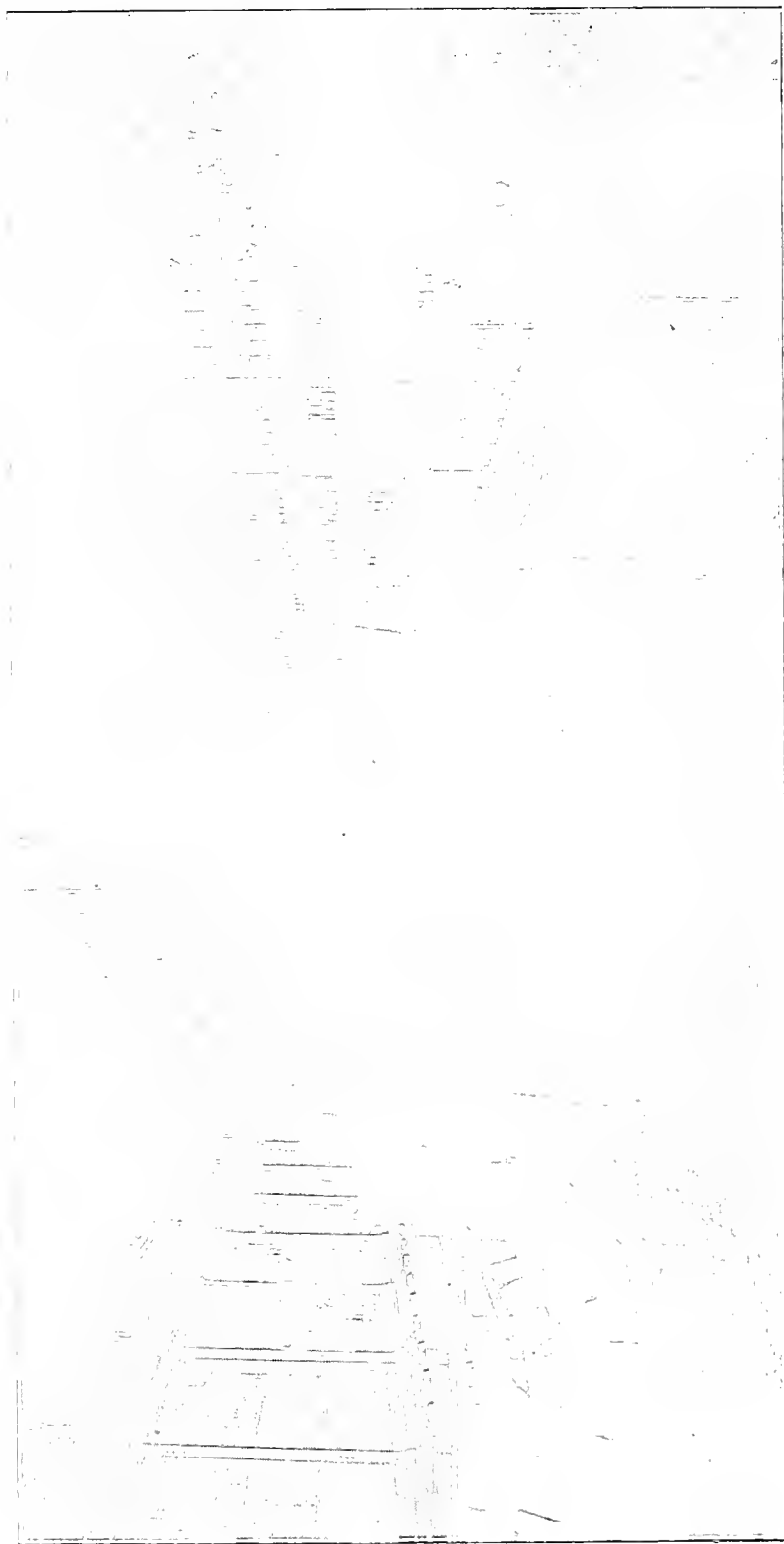
Elk Creek, lying in the southeast corner of the county, was settled early in 1868, the first settlers being W. H., Geo. W. and E. A. Willoughby, Wm. Oliver, A. Mapes, M. H. Harper, Samuel and Robert Edwards, Romante Alderman and Frank Smith. John Manning, G. W. Johnson, Reuben James and John W. Jarrett arrived October 15th, the same year; and C. G. Bowers and family, on the 16th. John H. Ranney came later in the fall. David Doran is among the early settlers and is still a resident of the township.

Elk creek flows from north to south across the township, affording plenty of water, and in many places along its banks, there is considerable timber. Limestone, for building purposes, is abundant. The township was organized in 1871.

At the election held in April, 1872, the following township officers were elected: Robert H. Vining, trustee; P. McDonald, clerk; Geo. W. Johnson, treasurer; John Canary, justice of the peace; H. S. Cole, constable; F. M. Jacquays, constable.

The first marriage in the township was R. H. Vining and Martha J. Oliver, January 1st, 1869.

The township is crossed by C. R. I. and Pacific railroad, with a mileage of 6.01 miles, assessed in 1901 at \$42804.



Interior View of the Drug Store Owned by Dr. W. G. Haming and Wesley Hanzel, Under the Firm Name of
Hanzel & Co., Belleville, Kansas.

CHAPTER XVI.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

BELLEVILLE CITY.

The Belleville Townsite Company was organized on the 25th day of September, 1869, and the following named persons were reported as charter members: James E. VanNatta, A. B. Tutton, W. A. Means, J. H. Frint, T. C. Reily, W. H. H. Reily, W. A. Dugger, John McFarlane, John Harris, jr., B. F. Sayler, T. C. Smith, W. W. Newlon, John W. Cory, G. H. Jackson and N. T. VanNatta.

The site selected was the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, town 3 south, range 3 west, the same being made with a view to a central location in the county. On motion of A. B. Tutton, the town was christened Belleville, in honor of Arabelle, his wife. At this time the town was on paper wholly, no buildings having been erected, nor improvements of any kind made. At this meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*. That this company proposes Belleville as a point for the county seat of Republic county, Kansas, and that we all use due exertion, as a company and individually, for its election." Subsequent events show that this company stood together to carry out this resolution.

At the second meeting of the company, held August 27th, the charter and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: J. E. VanNatta, president; John McFarlane, secretary; John Harris, jr., treasurer; B. F. Sayler, J. C. Reily and A. B. Tutton, were elected directors. A portion of the townsite was surveyed by E. P. Hedenskogg, county surveyor, in the fall of 1869.

The third meeting was held November 13th, 1869, at which meeting R. P. West moved that a house 16x18 feet be erected for the use of the company, and that the logs for the same be placed on the ground by November 27th, which motion prevailed. A. B. Tutton was chosen chair-

man of the board of directors, and the meeting adjourned.

No more meetings were held until March, 1870, when 1,000 feet of native lumber was purchased for \$35, delivered, and Mr. Tutton authorized to receive bids for digging a well.

The next meeting was held April 4th and the job of digging the well was let to Dave Woodruff.

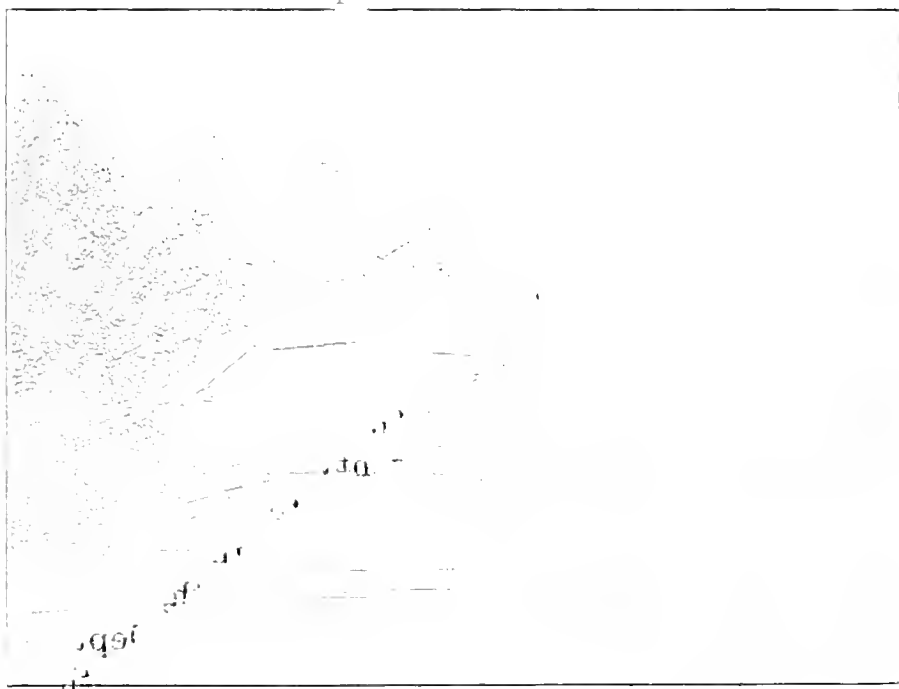
Next meeting was held May 29th, 1870, when the following plan and specifications for finishing the house were adopted:

Resolved, That the town house be chinked with rock, daubed with mortar, covered with cottonwood shingles, one door and one window cut and finished, gables finished with lumber, window to be in the east and door in the west end.

Opportunity was now offered for bids to finish the house in accordance with the above plans and specifications, and the same being received and considered, the contract was awarded to John G. Rich for the sum of \$26, the house to be completed in twenty days, which we presume, was complied with, although this the record does not show. We may state, in passing, that W. P. Weeks slept in this house on the night of April 28th, 1870, before it was roofed, he being the first citizen that slept on the town site. This log building, standing alone on the high prairie, with no other buildings or timber in sight, represented an appearance of incongruity; yet the squatty little structure had an air of newness about it that was quite refreshing.

This house has frequently been referred to as the log court house. This is a mistake as it was never used for that purpose. The county commissioners held a few meetings in it in 1870 and one or two suits before justices of the Peace were tried there in the summer of 1871.

In this house the first store was kept, by J. C. Bright; the first postoffice by A. B. Tutton, postmaster; and the first school taught by Mrs. Eliza G. Latham, in the winter



Residence of J. C. Gurnea. Belleville City.

of 1870-71. It was also used for church purposes, lectures and lyceums and later was occupied as a dwelling house.

The first building erected on the north side of the public square was the Belleville hotel, built by William Piper, from Macoupin county, Illinois, completed and opened for business about the middle of September, 1870. The original was about 16x32 feet, 14 feet in height and had a board floor and shingle roof. I mention the fact in regard to the floor and roof as being exceptional for these days, making this hotel a celebrated one west of the sixth principal meridian. It was what was then called a "box house," the siding being pine stock boards twelve inches wide, standing up and down and battened with pine strips two inches in width, was sided with native lumber, principally cottonwood, and unbattened, all without lath or plaster and was not guilty of paint either outside or in. Mr. Piper received from the Town Company, as a bonus for building this house, two choice lots on the public square and an excellent residence lot three blocks away. At all times during dry weather, the guests of this house while seated at the table, enjoyed a fine perspective through the openings between the boards, which at times but partially enclosed the north end of the building, of the future fine farming lands of Freedom and Liberty townships, with the dimly described fertile plains of Thayer county, Nebraska, in the distance. In rainy weather, however, these openings would close and the beautiful landscape would be obscured from view. The front part of this building, 12x16, was used as an office, parlor, confectionery store, cigar store and wash room. The rear 16x20 feet, for dining room and kitchen, but where the dining room left off and the kitchen commenced, I believe was never definitely determined. In cold and stormy weather some of the guests would, after having their meals served, take their plates and coffee and gather around the kitchen stove, while others would retire to the parlor, their footprints being easily traced in the snow, greatly to the annoyance and disgust

of the chief cook and head waiter, who frequently indulged in remarks which could not possibly be construed as complimentary to the offending guests. The bill of fare consisted of corn bread and bacon, sorghum and coffee, with beans twice a week. On holidays and festival occasions, buffalo steak and jack rabbits were sometimes served.

This period is known in history as the "Cornbread and Sorghum Era" in Republic county.

The entire upper story was used for sleeping apartments, six in number, the bridal chamber 10x16 feet being the south room and immediately over the parlor. The other rooms were occupied by Mr. Piper and family, the cook and waiters, regular boarders and transient guests.

Mr. Piper was also the proprietor of another and less pretentious building, standing near the hotel, remembered by the early settlers as the cottonwood saloon which also has a history, as will be noticed in another chapter.

In the spring of 1871 Piper moved to his claim two and one-half miles north of town, the farm now owned by S. T. Collins, the hotel being managed during the summer by J. B. Whitsell, reputed to be a bigamist from Mexico, Mo. Whitsell resigned in the fall, his place being taken by Mr. Solomon Wilcox, an old and highly respected citizen, father-in-law of J. A. Mosher. Mr. Wilcox kept the house until March, 1872. During the summer of that year V. Vantrump having purchased the premises, enlarged, refitted and refurnished the house and kept, for those days, a reasonably good hotel. Vantrump was succeeded by Geo. H. Wilkes, a practical hotel keeper, who made the Belleville hotel for the first time in its history, a desirable stopping place, spreading a table which has not to this day been surpassed in Belleville. Mr. Wilkes was followed by William Haskett, who raised the building, put in the basement and otherwise improved and refitted the house. Under his management the hotel was well kept and well patronized.

James H. Bradd, of Albion township, took charge of the house the summer of 1875 and managed it until his death January 1, 1877. Mr. Bradd was succeeded by F. N. Munger, who took charge January 12th, 1877, and managed the same in a satisfactory manner until May 23d of that year, when he was succeeded by Capt. Geo. L. White, now of Scandia, who kept the house fully up to the demands of the times and was a genial and popular landlord. Capt. White's successor was Moses J. Post, now in Denver, Colorado, who built what was called the "new part" and under his management the hotel was a credit to the city and increased in popularity. This building about which so much historic interest clusters was, with four other frame buildings on the north side, with nearly all their contents, destroyed by fire on the evening of September 25, 1888.

During the summer and fall of 1870 several substantial business houses were built, among which we mention, a general store on the southwest corner of the public square, by G. D. Bowling, a drug and grocery store, by J. C. Griffith; a general store, by Vantrump & Hallowell; and a hotel on the north side of the square, by Wm. Piper. During the summer of 1870 the little *Telescope* was started, the first issue being on the 20th of September. Geo. Wood started the first blacksmith shop in the fall, on the southwest corner of the square. Charles Blanchard opened the first wagon shop, and manufactured the first wagon and the first buggy at Belleville in August, 1872.

Everything seems to have worked harmoniously and well until the latter part of the year 1870, when A. B. Tutton, a member of the board of directors, accompanied by Marshall Stone and J. C. Bright as witnesses, proceeded to the land office at Junction City, where he represented himself as president of the Townsite company and authorized and empowered by said company to make final proof on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, town 3, range 3, the tract selected as the townsite of Belleville. With the assistance of

Stone and Bright, on whom the obligations of an oath seem to have rested very lightly, he succeeded in making final proof, taking receiver's receipt in his own name. We had heard before this of a man stealing a barn in the state of New York, but this was the first case we recollect of where a whole townsite had been stolen. Soon after this Tutton left for parts unknown, but was pursued by R. W. VanDyke and W. S. Latham, acting for the town company, who, after a long and tedious search, captured him at York Center, Nebraska, and brought him to Belleville to answer for his crookedness. A rope and a limb of a tree were talked of, but better counsels prevailed, a compromise effected, and Tutton deeded the townsite back to the company, after which he was allowed to depart in peace.

This fraudulent final proof made by Tutton was afterward cancelled by the general land office. On the 9th day of August, 1872, the town company requested J. C. Griffith, probate judge, to prove up on the Belleville town site. For this purpose he was provided, by the company, with agricultural college scrip. On the 10th of August the judge reported that he had made final proof as requested, whereupon the town company resolved to issue deeds on demand to those entitled to them. But towards the latter part of February, 1873, intelligence was received from the land office that the commissioner of the general land office at Washington had refused to accept agricultural college scrip in payment of townsites, and that the scrip sent had been returned. By direction of the town company, C. H. Smith and V. Vantrump, accompanied by Judge Boothe, proceeded to Concordia, and made final proof on the town site, by paying cash, on the 28th day of February, 1873, just in time to make the town property taxable for that year; and so at last, after much delay and vexation, a title was obtained, the patent being received October 1st, 1874. On the first day of December, 1874, the unsold lots belonging to the company were divided by lot among the stock-

holders, and the Belleville Townsite Company, after an eventful career of over five years, was dissolved.

Belleville was incorporated as a city of the second class January 10th, 1878, embracing 1,000 acres, commencing at the northeast corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, in township 2 south, range three west, thence west 400 rods thence south 400 rods, thence east 400 rods, thence north 400 rods to the place of beginning. This description included the townsite of Belleville, viz., the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 2, town 3, range 3, and contained a population of 260.

The first election was held January 26, 1878, when the following officers were elected: Wm. H. Woodward, Mayor; William Haskett, Police Judge; Chauncey Perry, Edwin Knowles, Daniel Miller, Ed. E. Chapman and F. N. Munger, councilmen.

The following were the appointed officers: Willis C. Allen, city marshal; A. E. Taylor, city attorney; Charles H. Smith, city clerk; Columbus Taylor, city treasurer; W. C. Allen, street commissioner. Among the first ordinances passed was one relating to dram shops, saloons, taverns and tippling houses, also one to prevent intoxication, so it seems our early city fathers were not unmindful of the existence of these evils and were employing their best talent in legislating against them.

The first dram shop license issued by the city authorities was issued to M. Patrie, February 12th, 1878.

The regular election for city officers was held April 11th, when the first officers were all re-elected.

The mayors, while a city of the third class, have been W. H. Woodward, 1878 and 1879; Chauncey Perry, 1880 and 1881; F. N. Munger, 1882; S. G. Stover, 1883. At the election in 1884 E. A. Hallowell and S. C. Crummer received an equal number of votes for mayor, which was decided by lot, the office falling to Hallowell. S. C. Crummer, 1885; W. C. Allen, 1886; T. R. May, 1887.

At a regular council meeting held November 1st, 1887, Joseph P. Sherer was appointed enumerator to take the

census of the city with a view of organizing as a city of the second-class. Mr. Sherer performed that duty and reported December 8th that the city contained a population of 2,104. Mr. Sherer must have been an expert, for he found a greater number of people here than any one else has been able to find either before or since. However, the report was accepted and a petition at once forwarded to Governor John A. Martin, asking that the city of Belleville be declared a city of the second-class, which petition was acted upon favorably and on February 14th, 1888, in pursuance of the proclamation of the governor, it was declared by the mayor and city council to be a city of the second-class, its boundaries greatly enlarged and divided into wards as follows: All that portion of the city south of the C. K. & N. Railway and east of Commercial street to be known as Ward No. 1; all that south of the C. K. & N. Railway and west of Commercial to be known as Ward No. 2, and all that portion north of the C. K. & N. Railway to be known as Ward No. 3. The boundaries of these wards have never been changed.

Mayors and clerks of Belleville as city of the second-class:

MAYORS.

E. M. Crummer 1888
 Geo. S. Simonds.... 1889-1890
 T. M. Noble.... 1891-1892
 G. E. Knowlton..... 1893-1894
 Resigned October 22, 1894.
 John M. Doyle, from November
 6, 1894 to April 9, 1895.
 Amos Pierce..... '95-'96
 James Shepherd..... '97-'98
 H. T. Crawford 1899
 Resigned September 4, 1900.

CLERKS.

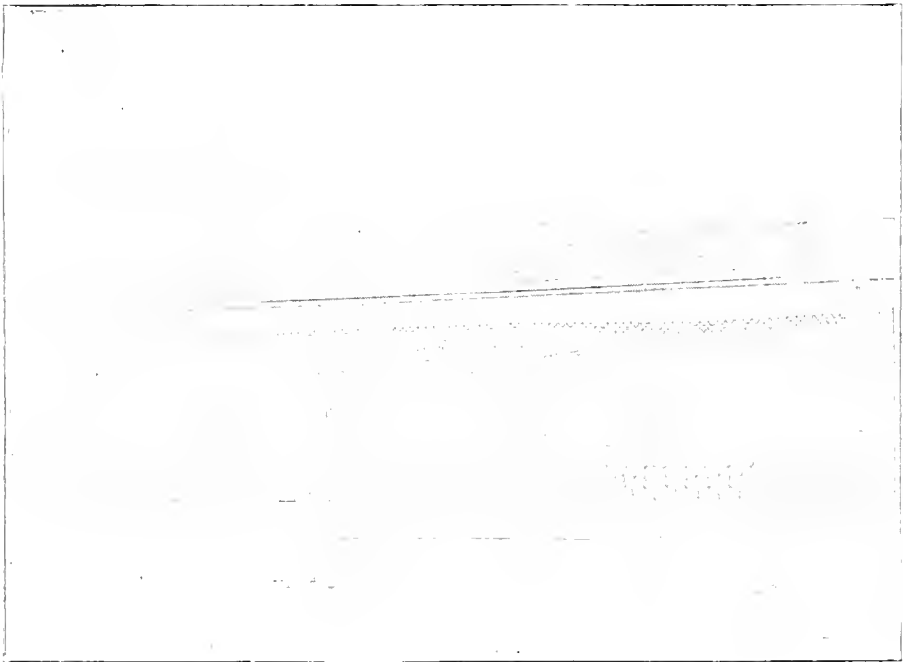
J. H. Long..... 1888
 J. H. Long 1889
 T. A. Cordry..... first half 1890
 John C. Hogin.... last half 1890
 E. B. Towle..... '91-'92-'93
 R. M. Armstrong..... 1894
 John C. Hogin, from Novem-
 6, 1894-'95-'96-'97-'98-'99-'00.

John M. Doyle, acting mayor until September 28th, when Geo S. Spencer was elected to fill vacancy.

Amos Pierce..... 1901

The postmasters at Belleville have been:

A. B. Tutton, appointed.....Feb. 18th, 1870
 Volney Vantrump, "Jan. 16th, 1871



Belleville Cash Store,
Loomis & Hollandsworth, Proprietors.

Eli W. Wagner,	"	June, 11th.	1877
Volney Vantrump,	"	Oct. 25th,	1877
William A Brock,	"	June 11th,	1883
Max J. Alwens,	"	July 31st.	1885
John McLaury,	"	March 28th,	1888
William A. Brock,	"	Feb. 28th.	1891
Charles P. Baldwin,	"	March 20th,	1895
Joseph H. Long,	"	April 1st,	1899
Madge E. Long,	"	Sept. 22nd,	1899

Messrs. A. H. Loomis and W. A. Hollandsworth came to Belleville February 27th. 1899. and opened a general store in the south room of the hotel block, which they now use as a flour and feed room. The building shown in the cut was erected especially for them during the summer of 1900. It has a frontage of fifty feet, is eighty feet deep, with a fine basement, making a total floor space in the two rooms of 56,000 square feet. They have more than quadrupled their stock since they commenced business. They have their own light plant and have one of the lightest and best equipped store rooms in Republic county. They are both young men and hustlers, anticipating a bright future in their business. In answer to a question as to their success, said they owe it to selling lots of goods at small profits.

Belleville, with a population of 2000 is beautifully situated on high, gently rolling upland, very nearly in the center of the county. It is the junction for two divisions of the great Rock Island system. The Junction City branch of the Union Pacific terminates here, giving this section another direct line to the east and west. The city has a fine water system and the telephone service is surpassed by none; a large first class flouring mill and elevator combined, and two other large elevators. There are nine church organizations here, with six substantial church edifices, all well sustained and flourishing. A graded school, with three handsome school buildings in which nine teachers are employed at least eight months in the year; a fine opera house, complete in all its appointments; two

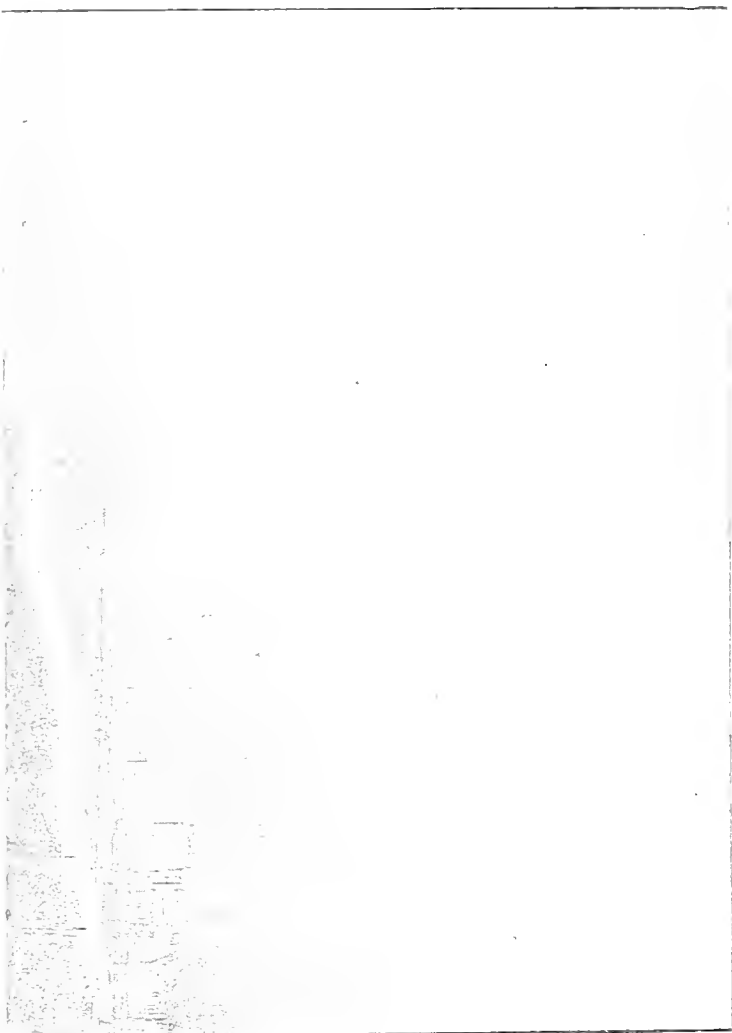
good weekly newspapers, one of which has the best plant of any city of its size in the state; an elegant court house and jail, although the last named building is but little used, as more peaceable and law-abiding people are nowhere to be found.

SCANDIA CITY.

The first settlement made at Scandia was in the fall of 1868, by the members of the Scandinavian Agricultural Society, of Chicago, Illinois. The first settlers to arrive were M. Johnson, Charles Lesom, P. Walin, ——— Lundin, John Strom, F. Granstadt, A. Bergren, A. Erickson, J. R. Sandell, John Holmstrom and Peter Johnson. The town was named New Scandinavia.

The first store was built in the fall of 1869, by J. R. Sandell, size 8 feet square, and his first stock of goods invoiced one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This was the first store started in Republic county. The second business house was built by A. B. Whiting, of Milford, Davis county, who kept a stock of general merchandise. The third was Wilson Brothers—Charles and A. D.—who kept a general store, starting in the spring of 1870. The next was a grocery house, by August Weld, who commenced business some time in the summer. A. T. Miller and Amos Coyle built a business house in the summer of 1870, and commenced general merchandising in the fall. Dr. Amos Coyle started a drug store the same fall. L. C. Hanson opened the "Hanson House" early in the spring of 1870, being the first hotel in Republic county.

At the time the settlement was made at Scandia, the nearest settler on the south was one Dutton, in Cloud county, about sixteen miles down the river. The nearest on the east was the Salt Creek settlement, about fourteen miles distant, and S. M. Fisher and a few others had made settlement on White Rock Creek. In the spring of 1869, immediately after the killing of the boy Granstadt, by the Indians, E. B. Pedersen was dispatched to Fort Riley, the



United Brethren Church, Scandinavia, Kansas.

nearest military post, for assistance, but failed to procure any at that time. A short time after, however, seventy-five men under the command of Col. Weir, were sent to Scandia, where they remained on duty about two months.

The post office was established July 1st, 1869, E. H. Hansen being the first postmaster, and the office was called New Scandinavia. This was the third postoffice established in the county. The mail was brought from Junction City once a week. The postmasters at New Scandinavia have been:

E. H. Hansen, appointed.....	June 24 1869
August Asbjournson, appointed.....	Jan 24 1870
John R. Sandell, appointed.....	Aug 11 1870
Jacob L. Gui, appointed.....	Apr 25 1872
Charles N. Hogan, appointed.....	Oct 11 1872
Jacob L. Gui, appointed.....	Dec 12 1872
John R. Sandell, appointed.....	May 1 1874
Charles Peterson, appointed.....	July 16 1875
Name changed to Scandia.....	June 7 1876
Charles Peterson, appointed.....	June 7 1876
Adelbert B. Wilder, appointed	Feb 26 1877
John Hadsell, appointed	Feb 21 1878
George L. White, appointed.....	Mch 17 1881
William Walker, appointed	July 3 1886
Stoy E. Ware, appointed.....	May 1 1891
William Walker, appointed.....	Mch 29 1893
Albert B. Kimball, appointed.....	May 6 1897

Geo. Lembke was the first Justice of the Peace in Scandia township, being appointed by Gov. Harvey, in the spring of 1870, which office he held for several years. The first school taught in Scandia was in the summer of 1870, by Maria Young, now the wife of Walter Johnson. This was a three months' subscription school, and was taught in the old colony building, afterward purchased by the district, and used for several years as a school house.

The Atchison, Republican Valley, and Pacific Railroad company was organized in April, 1878, and work commenced in June of the same year. The first train ran into Scandia, December 24th, 1878.

The Hanson House was destroyed by fire, October 22,

1879; was rebuilt the same fall, and reopened in just three months from the date of the fire.

The order of incorporation of Scandia as a city of the third class, was made March 28th, 1879. First election held on the 15th of April, 1879, at which A. D. Wilson was elected mayor, C. W. Gulick, D. F. Longnecker, T. A. Nelson, L. C. Hanson and A. B. Wilder, councilmen. R. L. Whitney was elected police judge. A. D. Marble was appointed city clerk; Isaac McClun, treasurer, and M. J. Sigsbee, marshal and street commissioner.

The first sawmill was brought to the county by the Scandinavian colony in the fall of 1868. It was hauled from Waterville on a wagon with six wheels, drawn by five yoke of oxen and was set up in Scandia on the river bank just south of where Pinney's elevator now stands. The mill was owned by the colony and remained at Scandia until the spring of 1870, when it was moved three miles down the river to the quarter section which afterwards became the homestead of Charles Nordmark, where it was operated until the fall of that year by Rasmusson brothers and L. Ellingson, these parties having rented it of the colony. It was then moved some three and one-half miles further down the river to the homestead of Joseph Merica, the farm now being owned by Joseph Blosser, where it remained until the spring of 1871, when it was moved back to Scandia and a grist mill attached. William Bell, late county commissioner, being the foreman and boss miller in the grist mill department for the years 1871 and 1872. The mill was remodeled and considerably improved in 1873 by the addition of a new engine, two runs of new burrs, new bolting machinery, etc. The dam across the river, one-half mile above the old site of the mill, was built in 1876, at an expense of \$5,000, and the mill moved and rebuilt. Excellent water power was obtained, with a fall of six feet, Leffel's Turbine wheel running four burrs, two for wheat, one for corn, and one for middlings. Capacity of the

mill, 150 barrels of flour per day besides corn and middlings; size of mill, 30x40 feet, two and a half stories high besides basement. This mill was successfully operated by C. F. Ericson until it was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt.

Scandia is the second city in population and commercial importance in Republic county. pleasantly located in the Republican valley at the intersection of the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific, has a graded school in which the higher branches are taught, a fine city hall, a good weekly newspaper, several churches and ample elevator facilities for handling the immense quantity of grain which finds a good market there.

CUBA.

The old town of Cuba was located on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, in Richland township, and on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33 in Farmington township, on the main road leading from Belleville to Washington. John Swan built the first business house there in 1873 and for several years it was a place of considerable trade.

When the B. & M. Railroad was built it missed the place and a new town also called Cuba was started about three miles southwest at the intersection of the Burlington & Missouri and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. The town was laid out in the spring of 1884, and N. O. Danefer built the first general store and for several years was the leading merchant in the town. John D. Bennett published the first newspaper, "The Cuban," in the summer of 1885, it being the first paper published in the eastern portion of the county. It is now a flourishing little city of about 600 people, the population being about equally divided between native and foreign born, the foreigners being principally Bohemians, several of whom are leading business men of the city. It has two newspapers, a graded school, several churches, many first-class business houses and ample facilities for handl-

ing the grain and live stock of the county tributary to the place, making it the third city in the county in population and the amount of business transacted.

COURTLAND.

Courtland, in the west part of the county, located at the crossing of the Rock Island and Santa Fe roads, is an enterprising little city, with a weekly newspaper, a good bank, schools and churches, good facilities for handling grain and is justly noted as being one of the best grain markets in the county, as it is located in one of the best agricultural centers in the state, and no farming community in Kansas is more substantial, intelligent or prosperous. Its history from the first has been one of steady growth, all its citizens working in harmony for the up-building of the city.

It was incorporated as a city of the third-class July 18th, 1892, on the petition of A. A. Burk and fifty-nine others.

The first election was ordered held at the office of the Courtland Register on Monday, July 25th, for the purpose of electing a mayor, police judge and five councilmen. The election was held as ordered, 112 ballots being cast, which being canvassed resulted in the election of C. Everest, mayor; C. F. Litsinger, police judge; A. N. Smith, L. F. Bradley, W. W. Stewart, T. L. Freeland, C. N. Elliott, councilmen.

The mayors have been: C. Everest, 1892. L. F. Bradley was elected in April, 1893, and served until June 7th when he resigned, W. S. Conaway acting as mayor until November 13th, when A. A. Burk was elected and served until the end of the term.

A. A. Burk	1894 and 1895
A. N. Smith	1896
A. A. Burk	1897
Wm. Bateman	1898 and 1899
Paul Smith	1900
C. M. Gevrey	1901

NARKA.

The original plat of the townsite of Narka was filed for record by M. A. Low, president, and C. J. Gilson, secretary of the Kansas Town and Land Company, Sept. 8th, 1887. A corrected plat was filed Oct. 13th, same year, comprising 14 blocks, being all that part of section 16, town one south, range one west, which lies south of the right of way of the C. K. and N. Railway. Reeder's addition to Narka, containing blocks one and two, situated in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15, town one, Range one, was filed for record, April 4th, 1889. Brenneman's addition, containing three blocks in the NE corner of section 21, was filed for record February 6th, 1894.

Narka was incorporated as a city of the third class, April 9th, 1894, and the first election held May 14th, when the following officers were elected: J. V. Campbell, mayor; H. Beck, police judge; J. E. Walker, D. W. Dushkin, S. H. Bacon, A. L. Brandon, A. Brosh, Councilmen.

The city council organized May 18, 1894. The mayor's have been: J. V. Campbell, 1894; B. H. Speer, 1895, '96, '97; R. A. Larabee, 1898; J. E. Arnold, 1899; G. E. Moore, 1900; S. M. Hunt, 1901.

Population in 1901, 275, ranking as the 5th city in the county in population. The first hotel in the town was built in the fall of 1887 by James Foreman. The first business house was built by U. B. McIntyre, a drug and grocery store, the same fall. The first physician was Dr. Edward Stone, who built the store now occupied by Wm. Thomas. The first postmaster was S. M. Edwards. The Narka News, a live and bright paper, is published weekly by Howard E. Moore.

Narka is surrounded by a fine farming country; is an excellent trading and shipping point, where all branches of trade are well represented.

REPUBLIC CITY.

Republic City is located on section 36, in Big Bend

township. In March, 1878, A. B. Young purchased the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section at a public sale of school land, with the view of starting a town. Mr. Young had associated with him, Milton Grim, H. S. Stone, T. F. Marlett, J. B. Pollard, Fred and Wm. Elliott each contributed ten acres of land, making seventy acres in all, with seven members as a town company. The company was chartered immediately and in May twelve blocks were laid off and lots offered free to any person who would build on them. About the first of October E. B. Duncan moved a small dwelling house from his farm, three miles away, and built a blacksmith shop about the same time. These were the first buildings on the town site.

Gomeria postoffice was moved from Mr. Pollard's, in October, to Duncan's, and Mr. Duncan appointed postmaster. In May, 1879, Mr. A. Capers erected a business house, the town company donating him two lots. The postoffice was then moved from Duncan's to Capers, and the latter appointed postmaster, holding the office until in 1882, when H. Stone was appointed.

In June, 1879, Wm. Spotts built a small blacksmith shop and dwelling house combined. Mr. Spotts opened the first boarding house in the city. In September, E. Kerns erected the second business house, keeping dry goods and groceries. His building was blown down and Mr. Kerns soon after left. At the close of the year there were eight or nine buildings on the town site.

In June, 1879, the town was surveyed, and lots offered for sale. In the fall, the extension of the Central Branch from Scandia to the state line was commenced, and some grading done. In the spring of 1880 the railroad was completed, depot built and trains commenced running in June. C. W. Gulick built the famous New York store, 20 x 50 feet, in May of the same year. The Chicago Lumber Company opened a yard in June, with D. S. Zanker as manager. In the fall, George Michel erected his large

and commodious livery stable. Another blacksmith shop was built, and an elevator erected.

During the year 1881, the growth of the town was rapid. Many large business houses and several elegant dwelling houses were erected, and its growth has been healthful and continuous ever since, until it has become one of the liveliest little cities in Northern Kansas, being noted far and wide for the vast amount of grain and live stock it ships annually. An elegant city hall 40x80 feet, of which the citizens feel justly proud and which would be an honor to any city of three times its size, has just been completed. Republic City was incorporated as a city of the third class, April 23rd, 1885, since which time the following well known citizens have been chosen mayors.

Ralph W. Polly.....	1885
R. T. Stanfield.....	1887 and 1888
J. W. Goodrich.....	1889
F. W. Craft.....	1890
R. T. Stanfield.....	1891 and 1892
J. W. Goodrich.....	1893 and 1894
R. W. Polly.....	1895
Gomer T. Davies.....	1896
H. A. Baxter.....	1897
E. V. Rockhold.....	1898 and 1899
J. W. Boughner.....	a part of 1899
W. H. Stinson.....	1900 and 1901

The village of Munden, so called from John Munden, owner of the land on which the town is built and trustee for Jane Ann Stephens, is located on the north line of Fairview township. The original townsite was surveyed by E. W. Wagner, county surveyor, on the 29th and 30th days of September, 1887, containing seven blocks situated north of the C., K. & N. Railway in the northwest corner of section three (3) and the northeast corner of section four (4). The original plat was filed for record October 31st, 1887. The first addition comprising blocks eight, nine and ten lying south of the C., K. & N. Railway, was filed for record August 18th, 1890.

John Washichek built the first general store in the fall

of 1887 and commenced selling goods in October of that year. Wesley Skocdopole was the first blacksmith commencing business early in the fall of 1887.

A. M. Canfield, postmaster at Bethel, built a store building in the fall of 1887 and commenced business the last of October, 1887. He was the first postmaster at Munden. John Epherson, a Swede, built a millinery store building in the winter of 1887 and 1888. Joseph Kuchera built a hardware store in the spring of 1888, moved to Munden and commenced selling goods May 6th of that year. Anton Stransky built a business house in the summer of 1888 and commenced selling goods August 1st. Amasa Welch built and kept the first restaurant and boarding house in the summer of 1888, running until fall, when he sold out to John Whitlach. The building is now occupied by Dr. G. E. Gray as a drug store. The Odd Fellows' hall, a two-story frame building, was moved from Ida to Munden in the summer of 1888. C. L. Houdek was the first to do business in this building in Munden. It was destroyed by fire June 28th, 1895. Was rebuilt of brick and dedicated April 26th, 1896. This building stands on the Rose Creek side of the line, is the best building in the town and is now occupied by Bowersox & McCall as a general store.

Mr. O. A. Allen commenced business in 1892 as grocer and confectioner and is still in business as a general store-keeper. Joseph Stransky built a general store in 1894 and has been in business ever since. Mr. Stransky is the present postmaster.

The grain business is represented by John W. Kelley and the Davis Elevator Company. The station agent is H. H. Howes.

NEVA OR AGENDA.

Neva is the name of the town and Agenda the name of the railroad station and postoffice. This town was laid out in 1887. The first building erected on the townsite other than railroad buildings was a store 28x50 feet, built by Joseph Cox in the fall of 1887. This building was rented

by Stephen Bradley, who commenced selling goods in November of that year and is still in the business at the same place. Geo. W. Smith built the second store and sold goods for several years.

The grain elevator was built some two years later. The postoffice was kept at the depot for some time, when it was moved to Bradley's store and Bradley appointed postmaster, where it has been ever since, except during the four years of Cleveland's administration, during which time Geo. W. Smith was postmaster.

WAYNE.

The town of Wayne was laid out in May, 1884, immediately after the B. & M. railroad was built. It is located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9-4-2, this quarter being the homestead of Isaac Walton, and which had been purchased by the Lincoln Land company for a town site. Wm. Hill erected a small frame building in August, 1884, which he occupied as a store, selling the first goods in Wayne.

Olof and Hans England built a store in the fall of that year, which was rented to and occupied by George A. Hovey, as a store. Isaac Walton erected a store building about the same time. The stone block was built in the latter part of 1884 and the spring of '85. The east room was built by M. S. Herring and occupied by him as a bank. John M. and Charles A. Campbell built the next two rooms and V. W. Wimer, the west room. John M. Campbell built the hotel in the fall of 1885.

Wayne is surrounded by a fine farming and stock-raising country and is a good trading point, all branches of trade being well represented.

HARBINE OR BYRON.

Harbine is located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, town 1 south, range 4 west, in Republic county, and on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, town 1 north, range 4 west, in Nebraska, and is on the line of the B. & M. railroad.

The first building erected on the townsite was the

railroad depot, in August, 1880. The second was a business house, by Boorman & Waite, on the Kansas side of the railroad. The next were a dwelling house, by David Carpenter, and a grain house by Gregg & Keyser, in the fall of the same year. Mr. Noah Miles, an old resident of Republic county, built the hotel in 1881, and Harsh & Son opened a lumber yard about the same time. Boorman & Waite built a second business house on the north side of the railroad, in March, 1883. Since that time as business increased, several business houses have been erected. This is a convenient shipping point, for one of the best agricultural sections of country in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska. Nearly all branches of trade are represented here, and the town is in a highly prosperous condition.

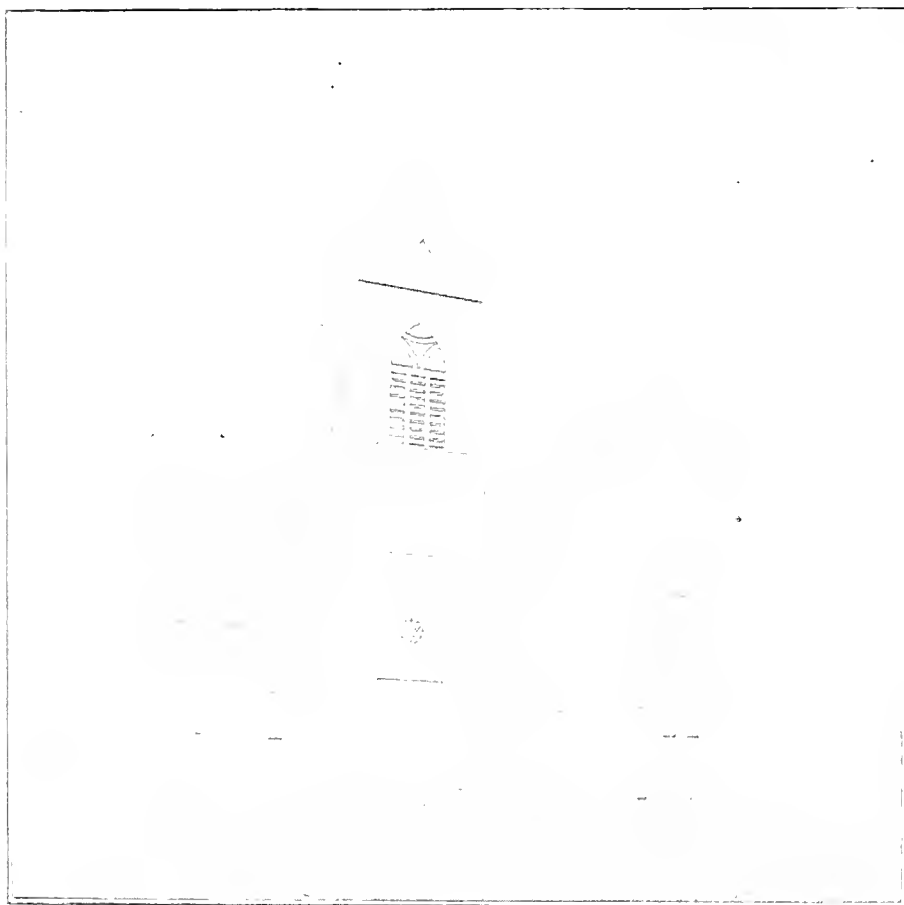
KACKLEY.

This thriving and prosperous little town is located in Beaver township on the A. T. & S. Fe railroad, is surrounded by a rich agricultural country and is justly noted as being one of the best grain markets and shipping points in Republic county, especially for corn, which frequently commands a higher price here than at any other point in the county.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHURCHES.

Every shade of religious opinion and belief is represented, from Roman Catholics to Latter-Day Saints. As stated in another chapter, the first gospel sermon preached was by a representative of the M. E. church, at a very early date in the history of the county; and this denomination seems to have been the pioneers in religious organization and work, and are, perhaps, more widely diffused than any other in this county.



Methodist Episcopal Church. Belleville. Kansas.

The first to organize was the M. E. church in Grant township, known as the Fairview church, during the latter part of the year 1870, and the meeting house was built in the summer of 1872, being the first house of worship erected in the county. Rev. E. R. Brown was the instigator of the enterprise, Thomas Gray being the architect and builder. This house was erected under great disadvantages, as nearly all the lumber was hauled from Waterville. This building is on the farm of A. W. Way and has been used by him for several years as a barn. In 1885 the Evangelical society erected a fine house of worship in Wayne at a cost of about \$2600, and it was dedicated as an Evangelical church, but it was also used by the Methodists, who a few years ago purchased the house and now own and occupy it as a place of worship. Preaching once in two weeks, Rev. Mann being the pastor.

I am indebted to Mr. John Fulcomer for the following highly interesting historical sketch of the M. E. church at Belleville :

THE BELLEVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

In reviewing the proceedings of the church from its infancy, which is nearly all within the last quarter of a century—that being just the time that has elapsed since the issuing of the charter of its incorporation—Methodistic aggressiveness is clearly visible in all the enterprises that tend to the elevation and eternal welfare of mankind. And to this rule the pioneer settlers of Republic and adjoining counties were no exception, when we remember that not many ages have passed since this vast domain was considered as being a worthless and barren waste, but by the heroic efforts of the people who, by their persistence and the use of brain and muscle have caused it to blossom as the rose, at the same time remembering the source of all blessings. So in order that they might the more acceptably worship God they banded themselves together in Christian fellowship and commenced the holding

of religious services. The names of the persons thus uniting in the years of 1870 and '71 were in part as follows: R. P. Cheney and wife, J. F. Wells and wife, James S. Price and wife, R. P. West and wife, G. A. Hovey and wife, S. K. Waterson and wife, W. F. Compton and wife, H. B. Buck and wife, Ezra Mackey and wife, J. P. Ball and wife, Charles Counter and wife, Wm. Bond and wife, J. Beers and wife, John Watson and wife, Mrs. Annie S. Humphrey, Samuel Thompson and wife, Mrs. J. G. Rich, Mrs. W. S. Latham, James Anderson and J. Fulcomer and wife.

The first services held in the city of Belleville, according to the best recollection of persons now living here, were held in the log court house the day after the roof was put on. The dimensions of this building were about 16x18 feet, one story high. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. J. W. Reynolds, of the U. B church, and the first Methodist Episcopal sermon was preached by R. P. West a week or two later, which was followed shortly after by Dr. Griffith, Christian, and Rev. Odell of the Cumberland Presbyterian persuasion.

The records show that in the year A. D. 1871 Belleville was embraced in the Lake Sibley and Concordia circuit and Manhattan district. It also shows that the preaching points embraced in this circuit were Lake Sibley, Concordia, Norway, Belleville, Fairview, Rose Creek, White Rock, and all the region lying beyond, which, to my mind, leaves the western boundary very indefinite.

The first quarterly conference ever held in Belleville was on May 27th, 1871, with Presiding Elder G. S. Dearborn officiating and Rev. Freem preacher in charge. Jas. S. Price was appointed secretary; others named as being present at said first quarterly conference were R. P. West, R. P. Cheney, W. F. Compton and G. A. Hovey. There was also appointed at that conference a committee on church building consisting of J. F. Wells, R. P. West, S. K. Waterson and J. S. Price. And the Presiding

Elder was requested to send a young man to the work who would make his headquarters at Belleville. This implies a resignation on the part of the pastor, and it is claimed that this young preacher, though a college graduate, gave as a reason the cause of his resignation "that there was too much intelligence in 'this neck o' the wood.'" Admitting that to be the fact, is it any wonder that Belleville has gained the very unenviable reputation of sending away a great per cent of her preachers long before the expiration of their term? It is also very evident that in the early history of the church the ladies were considered an important factor in the onward march of Methodism, as has been demonstrated by the first committee ever appointed, on missions, which was by a Quarterly Conference, held on January 18th, 1872, consisting of Mesdames Latham and Price, for Belleville, Mrs. Hovey, for Rose Creek, Mesdames Fisher and Persinger, for White Rock, Mrs. McCathron, for Norway, Mrs. Bean for Concordia, and on tracts, Mesdames Price, West, Cheney, Raymond, Smith, Silvers, and Scribner. The said quarterly conference also appointed a committee to secure a charter for the legal organization of the church at Belleville, said committee consisting of the following named persons, viz., I. T. Hull, Jas. Wood, Waterson, West, Compton, and Price. It was also ordered that the circuit be divided so as to create a new one, to be known as the Belleville circuit. A committee consisting of the pastor, Rev. Nicholson, Hull and Sprague were appointed to establish the boundary line between the Concordia and Belleville circuits. Under the pastorate of Rev. James Walters in the summer of 1872, a parsonage was built at Belleville, the total cost of which was about \$400. Early in January, 1873, application was made to the state for a charter of incorporation of the Methodist Episcopal church at Belleville, in which document the following names occur: Charles H. Smith, Ed. E. Chapman, W. S. Chapman, J. F. Wells, S. K. Waterson, James Price, G. A. Hovey, R. S. A. Tarbell and Albert

Myers, and on the second day of May, 1873, a charter was issued, signed by W. N. Smallwood, secretary of the state.

Under the careful management and heroic efforts to more thoroughly establish Methodism in Belleville, the Rev. J. T. Shackelford and his staff, which consisted in part of such persons as James VanAkin, J. E. McCullough, W. Bond, W. G. McBride, Samuel Thompson, J. N. Snyder, and James Swan, whose names had not occurred in the preceeding allusions of this sketch, the erection of a church edifice was contemplated. This was in the summer of 1873, after a very noted revival held in the frame court house on the north side of the square in the latter part of December, 1872, and the early days of 1873, conducted by Rev. J. T. Shackelford, assisted by Rev. Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian church. It will be remembered that up to and for some time after this date no church organization represented in Belleville had a building of its own in which to worship. Thus, under the pastoral management of Rev. J. T. Shackelford, the erection of the first church edifice of Belleville was commenced, near the close of the year, 1873, being completed some time during the summer of 1874, and was dedicated on the 17th day of October, 1875, the sermon being preached by the Rev. C. Holman. There were present Rev. James Lawrence, P. E., Rev. Gray, pastor, Rev. George Winterbourn, pastor at Cuba, also Revs. Jones and Odell of the Presbyterian churches. The cost of this church was about \$2,000. The Presbyterian congregation, not having any house of worship of their own, used the M. E. church every alternate Sabbath during the first year after its completion. And the Rev. Joy Bishop, Universalist, who resided at Delphos, Kansas, and traveled the entire distance on horse back, also preached in the M. E. church once in four weeks. In its struggle for existence during and shortly after the memorable year of 1874, known as the grasshopper year, Methodism, in order to hold the fort and more fully establish her borders, found it necessary to take up some new appoint

ments. Hence there were added to the Belleville circuit Union Valley and Washington and later still, Beauchamp and Scandia. The first M. E. Sabbath school organized in Belleville was in the new church in the spring of 1875, with J. Fulcomer as superintendent, all previous ones being undenominational or union in sentiment. The first ladies' organization was known as the Mite Society and was organized prior to 1876.

The first Sabbath school organized into a missionary society on Belleville circuit was in 1878, and as time rolled on and the wealth of the church increased and other names were annually added to its membership, it was found necessary to commence the pruning process by lopping off some of its outside appointments. Fairview being the first, which was added to the Seapo circuit in 1877, and Washington, was set out the same year. Union Valley was dropped in 1880 and Scandia which was apportioned \$25 per year on the pastor's salary, was set out in 1881, and in the spring of 1884, the Beauchamp appointment was discontinued by request of its membership, thus leaving Belleville circuit with but two outside appointments. Spring Hill was attached in 1886 to Rose Creek circuit, and Belleville was declared a station, which was more in name than practice, as the Grace Hill appointment was not dropped for several years thereafter.

The charter of the Epworth League organized at Belleville bears as date of issue June 8th, 1890.

In the years of 1890-91 it became evident that the old church building was inadequate for the accommodation of its congregation, the natural result was the agitation of the project of building a new and more commodious one, which in the summer of 1893, under the labors of the irrepressible pastor, Rev. D. A. Allen, was commenced with the understanding that its cost would reach \$5000. The erection of this church was crowded to its completion with all possible speed, which was accomplish-

ed by the middle of January, 1893. On investigation it was ascertained that about \$3,500 was not yet provided for, thus it became necessary to ask for pledges covering the amount before any further steps could be taken in the line of dedication. And Bishop Warren with his very earnest appeals to the people during the morning and early evening services succeeded in getting pledges to the amount asked for and immediately proceeded with the dedication services, being assisted by Rev. E. P. Michener, P. E., and Rev. D. A. Allen, pastor, thus ended the dedication services of January 15, 1893. And all hearts were aglow with bright anticipations of the future of Belleville, realizing that a great work was accomplished for God and the church. But lo, the scene was soon changed when in midsummer the clouds withheld their rain and south winds began to blow and the corn tassels were withered and the ears hung down by the sides of the stalks. Men's hearts began to fail; the condition of pledges were not complied with; interest was accruing every day on the debt. The board of trustees heroically stood shoulder to shoulder, each one becoming personally responsible for the whole amount. Thus having been tried as by fire we have now entered upon a new era. The early and the later rains have descended in copious showers; the husbandman reaping such a harvest as has hitherto been unequalled; prosperity has returned; the dark clouds, which for three long years hung as a harbinger of despair over our little city have disappeared, and the glorious sun of righteousness has arisen with healing for the nations. So is it any wonder that with the uplifted eye of faith, men and women are heard every week in the prayer circle crying for a hundred souls in Belleville for God and the church. Who can estimate the value of, or what will a man give in exchange for his soul.

Following are the names of all the Presiding Elders and Pastors since the organization of the church, in their regular order:

PRESIDING ELDERS.

G. S. Dearborn,	C. L. Shackelford,
James Lawrence,	E. P. Michener,
W. J. Mitchell,	F. D. Baker,
J. H. Lockwood.	

PASTORS.

Rev. Freem.....	the fore part of 1871
G. E. Nicholson.....	latter part of 1871, to March, 1872
J. J. Walters.....	March, 1872, to April, 1873
J. F. Shackelford.....	April, 1873, to April, 1874
T. B. Gray.....	April, 1874, to March, 1876
C. B. Crysler.....	March, 1876, to March 1877
Geo. Winterborn.....	March, 1877, to March, 1879
W. B. Holland.....	March, 1879, to March, 1882
R. A. Hoffman.....	March, 1882, to March, 1885
J. F. Shackelford.....	March, 1885, to March, 1887
G. W. Wood.....	March, 1887 to March, 1888
W. T. Robinson.....	March, 1888, to August, 1888
C. T. Shackelford.....	August, 1888, to March, 1891
W. H. Pierce.....	March, 1891 to September, 1891
D. A. Allen.....	October, 1891, to October, 1893
D. McGurk.....	October, 1893, to March, 1894
O. L. Housel.....	April, 1894, to April, 1895
W. L. Cannon.....	April, 1895, to April, 1897
E. L. Hutchins.....	April, 1897, to April, 1901

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL.

Situated on the southeast corner of section 25, Scandia township; was built in September, 1892, under somewhat peculiar circumstances, inasmuch as there was at that time, but one professional member of the Methodist church in the neighborhood, that being Mr. Henry Fulcomer, and it was through his suggestion the project of building a church was taken into consideration. Upon his interviewing the neighbors, it was found that although a large majority of them were members of no church, all of them were God-fearing men and women who readily acquiesced in his suggestion to erect a church, consequently a meeting was held at Red Top school house and all that were interested were invited to attend. Rev. Al-

len, at that time the Methodist minister at Belleville, was consulted and readily offered his assistance, and was there to preside at the meeting, giving a preliminary discourse from the text found in John, 1-46: "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" He evidently thought that because there were no members in the vicinity, he was justified in making the comparison. After the sermon the business part was taken up and Mr. Fulcomer chose the present location, which was not objected to by any one. The site being on the southeast corner of Mr. Brady Bowling's farm, that gentleman arose and offered to donate one acre of ground as his share towards the church.

The site being thus secured, subscriptions were next in order, and before the meeting closed enough money and labor had been subscribed to insure it safe to go ahead and build. Thereupon a building committee composed of George Bowling, Mose Bushby and Henry Fulcomer was chosen and instructed to proceed to collect the money and have the building erected, which was done without delay, at a cost of \$1,020; \$600 of which was collected in cash, the balance in labor and material. As soon as it was finished Rev. Allen notified Presiding Elder Michener of the Concordia district that it was ready for dedication, whereupon the Elder came up and conducted the dedicatory services, assisted by Rev. Allen, who also made arrangements with the Elder to have it attached to the Scandia circuit. Rev. Ryan having charge of that circuit at that time, was the first to hold regular services in the chapel, but was removed from Scandia the following spring and Rev. Jenkins assigned to the charge. He proved to be a good sermonizer and was held in high esteem by the Chapel people, and through his instrumentality several converts were added to the one mentioned at the beginning. However, Rev. Jenkins only remained at Scandia one year and was followed by J. I. Osman, who did some hard work both at the Chapel and at Scandia, and was successful in adding some fifteen or twenty converts, besides six or

eight who joined by letter, giving them a membership of twenty-five or thirty, who, strange as it may seem, every one of them have remained steadfast in the faith up to the present time. Rev. Osman remained on the circuit two years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Elwell, a bright young man, an elegant speaker, and, although a good sermonizer and an earnest worker while in the pulpit, his social life was not up to what some of his members deemed the standard, consequently he was removed from Scandia at the end of his first year. Several members were added to the organization through his efforts at the Chapel.

Next came Rev. Nichols a stranger who had just been transferred to this conference, but proved to be a failure as a minister of the gospel and gave up the appointment before the first year expired. W. W. Wells, now of Belleville, was our next minister, and gave fair satisfaction, and won the respect and admiration of the Chapel people for his kind disposition, largeness of heart, ready to do good at every opportunity. He, too, at his own request, remained on the charge but one year, and was followed by Rev. James Kerr, a man of considerable experience, having passed the middle mile stone of life, but still retains a strong, loud voice while speaking from the pulpit. He always seems to have words at his command. This makes his third year on this charge. The organization at the Chapel now consists of forty or more members in good standing who have one of the best attended Sunday Schools in the county, the old people as well as the young attending regularly the year around. They also have preaching every Sunday alternately morning and evening. Providence Chapel is now known far and wide and its people have the reputation of being courteous, well behaved, and under all circumstances maintaining perfect order, even when crowded to its utmost capacity. Miss Howard, county superintendent, has held several commencement exercises at the Chapel and made the statement at the last one, May 7, 1901, that of all the ex-

ercises she has held in the county, better order has bene maintained at the Chapel than at any other place in the county.

So it seems after all, that some good did really come out of Nazareth, and if Rev. Allen should ever visit the Chapel neighborhood, he will find a nice little band of humble followers of the lowly Nazarene.

KACKLEY M. E. CHURCH.

A church was built by subscription at Kackley in 1892, at a cost of about \$700, and was dedicated by the Pentecost. This church has recently passed into the hands and under the control of the Methodists, and forms a part of the Courtland charge. Preaching once in two weeks.

AGENDA M. E. CHURCH.

The Agenda M. E. church was chartered August 29th, 1891, with A. R. Dillehay, W. J. Clark, M. Kenney, Geo. W. Smith and Stephen Bradley as charter members. The first pastor of this church was Rev. D. A. Allen, before the present building was erected and while the meetings were being held in the school house. The church was built the latter part of 1892 and the spring of 1893, at a cost of about \$1,800. Was dedicated in July, 1893, by Rev. E. P. Michener. Sunday school every Sunday and preaching once in two weeks.

SPRING HILL M. E. CHURCH.

In the spring of 1892 the Spring Hill Society of the M. E. church, which had regularly held services in the Spring Hill School House (District No. 43) since 1873, decided to build a church. Accordingly, a regular organization was effected, a charter procured and a society incorporated. A subscription paper was circulated, the community generously responded and in a short time a sufficient amount was subscribed to erect a commodious church. A site was selected on the southwest corner of

A. M. Bond's farm, on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section eleven, Freedom township. In December the building was completed and dedicated, with Rev. M. J. Baily as pastor and Rev. E. P. Michener as presiding elder. The cost of the church was about \$1,300. Services have been held weekly since the erection of the church, and the present pastor is Rev. M. O. Moyer.

MUNDEN BETHEL M. E. CHURCH.

The Bethel M. E. church at Munden, was commenced in the fall of 1884, and finished early in the winter of that year. The house is 28x45 feet with a 20-foot ceiling, and cost \$2,000. It stood on the southwest corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section three, town two south, range two west, land owned by Joseph Northrup, a pioneer settler of that township, and to whose untiring and well-directed efforts the building of this church was made possible, he having contributed in time, labor and money, far more than any person connected with it. At the time it was built, it was probably the best house of worship in Republic county. The building was dedicated December 28th, 1884, by Rev. B. D. Fisher, assisted by Rev. C. L. Shackelford and Rev. J. H. Lockwood. The house was moved to Munden in the summer of 1888, and a parsonage built soon after. Rev. M. J. Bailey was the first resident pastor. The following have been pastors of this church: A. N. See, S. Brooks, George Winterborn, J. W. H. Williams, Don A. Allen, Joseph M. Ryan, B. F. Rhoades, M. J. Bailey, G. W. Burch, W. Vandervoort and M. O. Moyer, the latter being the present pastor. The present membership is forty-four.

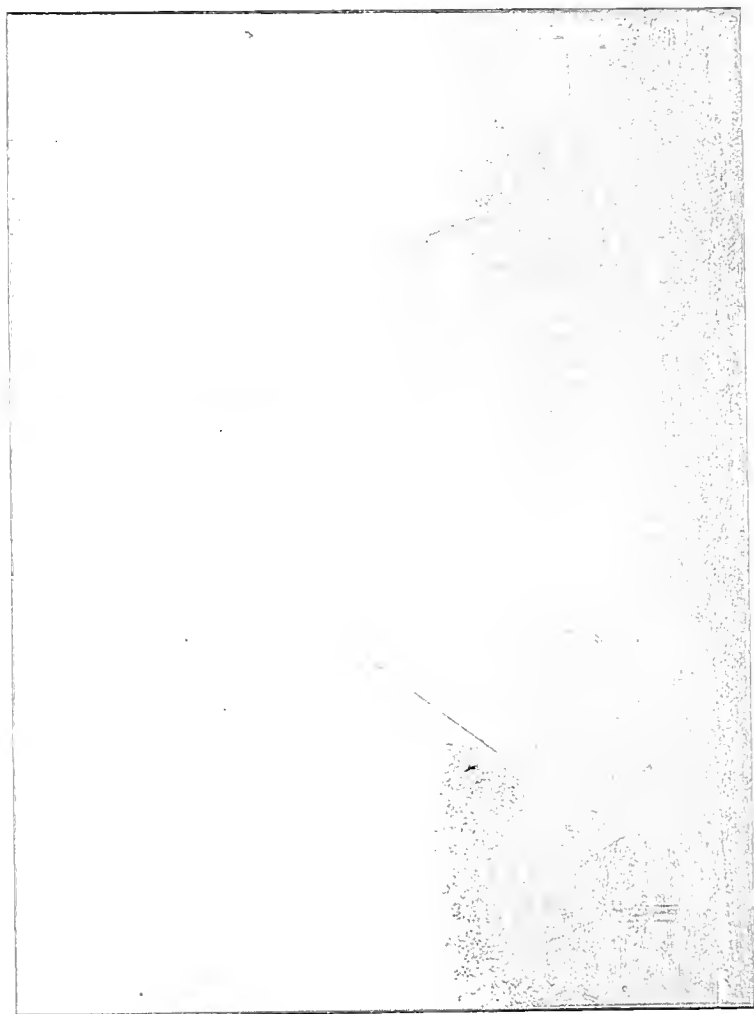
COURTLAND M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church, of Courtland, Kansas, was organized in the year 1888, on the 25th day of November, by James Flowers, who at that time lived at White Rock. The class began with a small membership and, like all churches, has had its time of adversity and also of prosperity. In the year 1893 the present house of

worship was erected. It is a neat and commodious building, conveniently located on the west side of Main street. The entire cost, including the furnishing, was about \$2,200. The first class leader was Nathan Pilcher, better known as Father Pilcher, who, after a faithful service of two years, went to his reward. The church has been served in succession by the following pastors: James Flowers, George T. Rarick, W. S. Sedore, S. A. Greene, M. J. Bailey, James Flowers, Rev. Wright, J. Ramsey, B. F. Hutchins, J. H. Brown and W. A. Pierce, the last named being the present pastor. The present membership of the class at Courtland is forty-five. It has had at different times the following outlying classes attached to it: White Rock, Lincoln and Kackley. The last two named belong to the Courtland charge at the present time.

CUBA M. E. CHURCH.

In the spring of 1890, the annual conference of the M. E. church decided to take up Cuba as a work, and a class was accordingly organized there under the ministry of D. A. Allen, who continued as its pastor until October, 1891, when he was transferred to Belleville. Rev. E. G. Alderman was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. Since that time G. L. Rarick, E. Price, W. E. Jenkins, L. B. Tremain, and N. S. Ragle have successively served as its pastors, Rev. N. S. Ragle being the pastor present. While D. A. Allen was pastor, a lot was purchased and a house erected for use as a parsonage, which, however, was not entirely cleared of debt until 1898. Rev. L. B. Tremain served the longest pastorate—four years. During his service the old Free Will Baptist church was bought and repaired and made free of debt. It was made ready for use January 1, 1899, at which time also our first Sunday school was organized, which is still prospering, with a membership of about seventy-five. Among the first members of this class were Mr. and Mrs. John Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ingham, who are still mem-



Methodist Church, Seandia, Kansas.

bers of the same. The present membership is about thirty.

PLEASANT VIEW M. E. CHURCH.

In the summer of 1892 it came into the hearts of the Methodist people of the Beauchamp and Star classes to unite and by their joint efforts erect a suitable house of worship, these two classes belonging to the Munden charge which forms a part of the Northwest Kansas Conference. The church building was dedicated to the Lord February 26, 1893, by Rev. E. P. Michener, Presiding Elder. The Rev. M. J. Bailey was the pastor at the time the church was built and dedicated. The cost of the building was \$2400. The following are the trustees: D. A. Zech, President; R. M. Vaughn, Secretary; John Moss-hart, Treasurer; Wm. E. Whitney, Welden Worrel, C. C. Ball, G. S. Wells, E. C. Carson, C. L. Porter.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SCANDIA.

Owing to the fact that the records of the Methodist church at this place were lost a few years ago, it is impossible to give a complete history. The church was organized in 1883. The trustees were, C. G. Bulkley, S. Albro, W. O. Boots and two others. Dr. J. H. Lockwood, who was Presiding Elder at that time writes as follows:

"It would be impossible for me to write a correct sketch of the Scandia church. It has been too long, and I have no record to refer to. I think Bro. Albro could come as near giving you the facts as any man I know of. I was the Presiding Elder when the appointment was really established. I have a very distinct recollection of Bro. Albro, who then as now was upon the streets with his dray, stopping me on the streets as I was driving through from Beloit to Belleville and saying, as he held my horses by the bits, 'When are you going to send us a preacher?' I sent Bro. Hollen. G. H. Woodward followed him. While Bro. Woodward was pastor, the church was bought from old Father Marks, of Reynolds, Neb. I

met him on the road between Scandia and Belleville. We did not know each other, but we introduced ourselves and I bought the church before we parted, and Brother Woodward completed the contract. The church was enlarged while Bro. J. O. Osman was pastor. I dedicated the church. I cannot give you all the pastors during these years. Before the church was bought we held our services in the Presbyterian church when it was on the hill."

The church was rebuilt and enlarged to its present handsome proportions in 1894. This was the year that Rev. Henry Williams conducted his celebrated revival here. The meetings were held at first in the old church, but speedily outgrew the room and were transferred to the city hall. Since the church was enlarged the pastors have been: 1894-5, Rev. J. O. Osman; 1896, Rev. C. S. Ellwell; 1897, Rev. W. W. Wells; 1898, Rev. A. A. Nichols; 1899, Rev. James Kerr, who is now in the pulpit.

NARKA M. E. CHURCH.

The Narka M. E. church was organized in the District school house in 1881, with twelve members. Organized by D. A. Allen. Church was built in 1893 and dedicated in February, 1894, by Rev. E. P. Michener, assisted by Rev. Sedore, the pastor. The cost of the church building was \$2,250. The present membership is about eighty. The present pastor is G. P. Miller. Sunday school organized about the same time and has been kept up continuously ever since, and is well attended.

WAYNE SWEDISH M. E. CHURCH.

The Swedish M. E. church at Wayne, was organized May 17th, 1878. A house of worship was built on the southeast corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, town 4, range 2, in 1882. The church site contains one and one-half acres of land. Rose Hill cemetery, belonging to this church, comprising about two acres of land, is located in section 17, in the same township. Services have been held regularly once a week until the present season.

Preaching only once a month now, Rev. Oscar J. Shaw pastor; membership forty.

RICHLAND METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant church in Richland township is located near the southeast corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25. The house was built during the winter of 1900 and 1901, is 26x36 feet and cost \$500. It was dedicated in January, 1901, by Rev. Shepherd, assisted by Rev. Green, the pastor. Preaching every two weeks. A Sunday school has been organized in connection with the church which is doing well. The congregation is made up of members from both Washington and Republic counties. The church membership is not large, but the meetings are well attended.

BELLEVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian church of Belleville was organized in May 1873. The foundation of the church building was laid by William Phelps of Prairie Home in September and October 1874. I. O. Savage was treasurer of the board of trustees until the completion and dedication of the house. The Belleville Town Site company donated the society the south half of block No. 15 on which to erect a building. Among those who contributed largely in labor I mention Mr. James Taylor, Capt. W. W. Wait and S. T. Collins. Caleb E. Jones was the first pastor and preached during the spring and early summer of 1875 in the M. E. church in Belleville, also had regular appointments at Scotch Plains during that time.

At a Congregational meeting held June 20th the following church officers were elected: W. W. Wait, ruling elder, S. T. Collins, deacon and Mrs. Charlotte A. Taylor, Mrs. Mary Lawton and Miss Chryssie Kindt as deaconesses. The first sermon preached in the house was on August 17th, 1875, by Rev. Jones. The house was dedicated August 25th by Rev. T. Hill, ably assisted by Rev. Jones, pastor, who served the church three years, was succeeded

by Rev. Laughlin for one year, Rev. Moffatt three years, Rev. Smith one year, Rev. Abram Steed nine and a half years, Rev. Gane one year and the present pastor now in his third year.

SCANDIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

“Oh that men should praise the Lord for His goodness, and His wonderful works to the children of men. Let them exalt Him, also in the congregation of the people, and praise Him in the assembly of the Elders.”

The Presbytery of Solomon met at Concordia, April 26, 27 and 28, 1877, appointed the following committee to visit the field and organize a church at Scandia: Rev. A. D. Laughlin and H. Falbright and Elder A. Doctor. On June 10th, 1877, the committee proceeded to organize a church, consisting of the following members, viz., James Kelley, Mary Kelley, Joseph T. Cooper, Nancy J. Cooper, Mrs. Louisa Whitney, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Laughlin, Ellen F. Laughlin, and Mr. Charley M. Laughlin. James Kelley was chosen elder. Services were held in the school house in the western part of town until a church building was erected on the hill in the eastern part of town, adjoining the present residence of H. S. Cooper. This house of worship was dedicated January 25th, 1880. *“For the Lord has chosen the vine.”* He has desired it for his habitation. In the year 1888 the church building was removed to present situation on Fourth street and improved. Improvement committee was Messrs Hunter, Caldwell, Bulkley, Wilson and Mesdames Louisa Whitney, Caldwell, Donaldson, Bulkley, Kelly, Laughlin, Kerr and McGillivray. The records show that the above named committee was very faithful and zealous, and performed a great amount of work before their labor was finally crowned with success, and the house of worship improved and furnished to meet the requirements of the congregation.

“And let the beauty of the Lord, our God, be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us. Yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.”



Presbyterian Church, Scandia, Kansas.

Of the members of the original committee there remain in this field only the following: Mr. and Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Louisa Whitney, the others having removed from Scandia. Those now living are nearly all widely separated and are now located, some on the Pacific coast, some in Kansas and some in Georgia. But nearly all hold property interests in Scandia and return from time to time to the scene of their early church work. To say of this committee that their friendship and religious ties, formed in those early days grow stronger as the years pass, would perhaps hardly express their feelings or their deep interest in each other and the church work, in which they were instrumental in organizing and perpetuating all these years. Since the church was organized there has been a succession of ministers as follows: Revs. Laughlin, Woodruff, McMeekin, Hensh, McGillivery, Maxwell, Phillips, E. P. Shier, H. H. Gain, W. W. Kilpatrick and H. Cooter who now occupies the pulpit. There have been nine elders, two deacons and nine trustees. The records show a membership of eighty-two; of this number eight are deceased and forty-eight have removed from the bounds of the Scandia church, but none are forgotten.

“This gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness for all nations and then shall the end come.”

SCOTCH PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Scotch Plains Presbyterian church was organized May 11th, 1873, at the Bowling Green school house by Rev. S. G. Clark of the Highland Presbytery with the following named persons as members viz: James Lowden, Hugh Scott, Mrs. Hugh Scott, Mrs. Alexander Maxton, Elizabeth Donaldson, Mrs. Janett Curry, Mrs. James Kelly, Mrs. Mary Bainbridge, Margaret J. Hamill, R. A. Hamill, Marion Duncan, Ellen Doctor, Margaret McGuire, Janett Doctor, Ann Kerr, E. C. Baker, Helen Chalmers and Catherine Hay; at which place meetings were held until 1878 when the place of meeting was changed to the school house

in district No. 35 where it remained until 1885 when a church building was erected on the SW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, town 3 south, range 3 west, at a cost of \$1,250, C. E. Jones being the first pastor. Services are held regularly every two weeks, Rev. Kilpatrick being the last pastor. The present membership is 35. A Sabbath school was organized in connection with the church and has been maintained ever since.

CONCORDIA UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Concordia United Presbyterian congregation was organized the first Monday in December 1875. The church is located on the SE corner of section 29 in Lincoln township, the church site containing one and three-fourths acres of land. Had no regular pastor until 1879, the pulpit up to that time being filled by supplies, Rev. Joseph McKelvey being the first. In 1879 Rev. P. D. Patterson became the first called and regularly installed pastor. The meetings were held in the school house in district No. 98 until 1885, when a commodious house of worship was erected. The present pastor is J. P. Stevenson and the membership is 47.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Republican Valley Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church consisting of congregations in Republic, Jewell, Washington and Cloud counties was organized at Belleville, November 20th, 1874. Rev. Albert Odell acting as moderator and Rev. G. H. Hawks as clerk. On the election of permanent officers Rev. Odell was chosen clerk and Rev. J. M. Pantier treasurer. The second meeting of the Presbytery was held at Belleville, June 4th, 1875 at which time Rev. R. P. West united with the Presbytery. At this time the Belleville congregation was the only one represented from Republic county, Rev. A. Odell being the pastor. Steps were taken at this meeting to organize Sabbath schools throughout the entire Presbytery. Courtland Center congregation was organized in

1877 and the Albion congregation in the spring of 1878, and the Rev. S. M. Hunt appointed pastor which charge he held continuously for four and a half years. He was chosen moderator of the Presbytery August 21st, 1879. West Union congregation, seven miles southeast of Belleville was organized in 1881, by Rev. R. P. West. Concord congregation in Albion township was organized by Rev. Hunt in 1887. Minersville was organized in 1888 and Agenda and Seapo in 1889, making seven congregations in Republic county. The Albion and Concord congregations were merged into one and formed what is known as the Narka congregation, which has a fine church building, a handsome parsonage and is free from debt. The congregation at Agenda has a good house of worship and is also free from debt. A fine building site has been purchased and paid for at Courtland, but no church has yet been erected.

Among the early ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church I mention Revs. A. Odell, G. H. Hawks, R. P. West, S. M. Hunt, Smith McCall, A. Short and F. M. Madden, all residents of Republic county and all preached here during the 70s.

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKER) CHURCH.

In 1871 an organization was effected in Farmington township. This is now known as the east branch of the Belleville church. There are now about fifteen members, with Daniel Smith as minister. August 1880 Elder Lemuel Hillery took residence five miles southwest of Belleville on the NW quarter of section 20. In the autumn of the same year the Belleville church was organized at the home of Wm. Gooch with the following charter members: L. Hillery and wife, Kate Gooch, Sarah Daggett, Chester Daggett, Nellie Daggett, Rufus Hillery and wife, Mary Gooch, Carrie Gooch, Susan Wise and Louisa Williams. The membership increased greatly under the care of Elder Hillery. In 1884 A. W. Austin, a minister from Jewell

county, Kansas, took residence in the congregation and rendered assistance. During the autumn of 1884 Elder M. M. Eshelman took charge of the church, remaining until the close of 1887. In this time the membership was commendably increased and a commodious house of worship built on the NW quarter of section 20. This house was dedicated by Elder Jacob D. Trostle of Abilene, Kansas, October 25th, 1885, sixteen other ministers being present. The first children's services were held October 25th, 1885, forty bright little ones being present. It was at this time through the efforts of Elder M. M. Eshelman that the first collection, resulting in \$71.90, was taken up for the purpose of purchasing a farm for Elder C. Hope, who had spent nine years in Denmark as the first foreign missionary of the Dunker church. The home was eventually purchased for him at Herrington, Kansas. The bible for the church was donated by Elder D. N. Workman and wife of Ashland, Ohio. The first love feast was held in the new church October 24th, 1885. On the 29th of December 1886 at a meeting called for that purpose, Albion C. Daggett was elected to the ministry. He is now an ordained Elder and is one of the district evangelists.

September 1887 Elder M. M. Eshelman, being identified with the McPherson, Kansas, college, moved to McPherson, and he was succeeded by Elder C. S. Holsinger who had charge until 1899 when Elder Samuel Henry assumed the oversight. There being a need for more ministerial workers, D. R. Holsinger was chosen to the ministry in 1894 and is still an efficient worker in the congregation. June 3rd, 1899, C. F. Daggett was elected to the ministry. A large and flourishing Sunday school has been maintained since the erection of the church house. Recently through the directions of a committee a thorough canvass by sections was made by sixteen members to encourage those who attend some Sunday school, and invite those to become attendants who are not identified with the work. Thorough organization and proficient work char-

acterizes the Sunday school efforts of the Pleasant Hill school. At this time the enrollment is 82, teachers 5, collections past year \$28.53, conversions 6. The membership of the church is about 100, with six ministers and six deacons and a mission board of three members.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLEVILLE.

Organized September 28th, 1884. Charter members: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Andrews and Janet Beecher. Worshipped awhile in Powell's hall and other places. But through earnest endeavor and noble sacrifices a splendid brick edifice was constructed, at a cost of nearly \$4,000. It was dedicated January 31, 1886. A Sunday school was organized February 14th, 1886. The pastors:

J. W. McIntosh	September 28, 1884, to July, 1887.
J. D. Matthews.....	July, 1887, to September, 1889.
Thos Phillips.....	September, 1889, to September, 1890.
L. M. Newell.....	November 9th, 1890, to November, 1893.
R. N. Martin.....	February, 1894, to February, 1895.
Frank L. Rozelle.....	Supplied a few months in 1895.
J. D. Matthews.....	1895, to February, 1897.
C. E. Flanigan.....	February, 1897, to February, 1899.
G. M. Adams.....	February, 1899, to August 28, 1900.
Lee Boyce Parker.....	February 1st, 1901.

Members now, 125.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF REPUBLIC CITY.

On March 23, 1879 the following named persons: Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sherrard, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thompson, bringing letters from the Otter Creek Baptist church in Republic county met in Big Bend township and proceeded to organize the First Baptist church of Big Bend. Their first pastor was Rev. J. C. Thomas, who served until December 1879, when D. H. Babcock became pastor. In 1881 J. W. McIntosh was called to the pastorate and served in that capacity until April 1885. In 1883 it was decided to move the organization to Republic

City and change the name to the First Baptist church of Republic City and to build a church house. The following trustees were appointed to look after the work of building the new church: F. E. Thompson, Wm. Maguire, H. H. Smith, R. W. Polley and I. M. Baxter. It was decided to locate the building in East Republic. Lots were donated and the work begun. The house was dedicated May 25th, 1884. The cost of building and furniture was \$2,000. The pastors of the church since have been: John M. White, 1885; J. W. Hough, 1890; J. D. Matthews, 1893; John Farley, 1894; E. G. Boyer, 1897; F. L. Cox, 1899; John Melmaker, 1901.

In February of 1897 in the midst of a series of revival meetings the church was totally destroyed by fire. The members felt their loss keenly and at once set about forming plans for the erection of a new church house. W. H. Stinson, H. A. Baxter and A. Fogelberg were chosen as a building committee. A larger and better church was planned and it was some time before the actual work on the building could be begun. The work proceeded rapidly however and the house was ready for use in February, 1898, and was completed and ready for dedication in October of that year. Present valuation of church property \$3,000. Present membership (1901) 79.

White Rock Regular Baptist church was organized March 1st, 1872. Rev. L. McDaniel, moderator; A. L. Crouch, clerk, making it one of the oldest religious organizations in Republic county. A suitable church edifice was erected in the summer of 1878.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—SCANDIA.

The United Brethren church of Scandia was born in a revival in February and March, 1894. This was the largest revival ever held in Scandia and was conducted by Rev. H. H. Williams, who was appointed pastor of Scandia mission by Rev. M. R. Myer, presiding elder.

In April of 1894 the church was organized with more

than one hundred members. Preparations were made to build a church house and the following board of trustees were elected: Geo. L. White, president; L. Cullers, C. W. Gulick, R. A. Heddens, John Garman, A. J. Hollenbeck, Al. Mahan. W. W. Woods was chosen secretary and treasurer. Brothers White, Heddens and Gulick were chosen as building committee. The building was completed in January, 1895, at a cost of \$3,000. The main building is fifty by thirty feet, with a wing fourteen by twenty-eight feet. The seating capacity is four hundred.

The following pastors have served the church in their order: Rev. H. H. Williams, two years; Rev. H. Eby, one year; Rev. E. R. Baber, two years; and Rev. P. M. Herrick is pastor at present.

The church from the beginning has maintained a thriving Sunday school of about one hundred enrollment, a Ladies' Aid Society, Young People's Society, Woman's Missionary Society and a large children's band.

P. M. Herrick was pastor of this church one year and the pulpit is now occupied by Rev. G. M. Beeler.

The Washington United Brethren church was chartered September 13th, 1892, with the following charter members: David E. Vance, L. E. Stone, Geo. W. Stewart, Wm. H. Mead and J. W. Brumbaugh. The church was built on the NE corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 21, town 1, range 4. The meetings were first held at Blue Mound, J. D. Baker first pastor, and Noah Miles, first class leader. This class formed a part of what was known as Republic Mission West Kansas conference, known at first as Blue Mound class and afterward changed to Otterbein class by which name it is now known. This class took steps to build a church in September, 1892, by circulating a subscription paper, \$1,693.32 being in a short time subscribed. Work was immediately commenced and pushed rapidly to completion, the house being dedicated February 12th, 1893. The cost of the building was about \$1,800.

The present pastor is George Cavanaugh and the present membership is thirty-seven.

ST. ISADORE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Isadore's Catholic church was organized at Cuba in 1878 and a stone church 14x24 was built the same year by Asa White and James Dorman. The building was enlarged some ten years later by a frame addition 24x40 feet. The church site consists of ten acres of land on which is the priest's residence and a fine well kept cemetery. The membership consists of twenty families, at present under the charge of Father Dragoun, an able and highly educated man who is very popular with all classes of the community in which he resides.

ST. JOSAPHAT CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Josaphat Catholic church, located on the northeast corner of section seven in Freedom township, was organized in 1874 and meetings were held regularly once a month at the residence of John Shemonski until 1883 when a fine church building was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. The church site contains three acres of land with a well fenced and carefully kept cemetery. The membership consists of 24 families, with services at least once a month by Father Dragoun.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. George's church (Catholic) was organized in 1886 and a fine house of worship erected on the southwest corner of section 17, in Fairview township in the summer and fall of 1887. The building is 30x60 feet and cost about \$1,500. The building site and cemetery grounds comprise three acres of land. The membership comprises seventeen families, services being held at least once a month, Father Dragoun in charge.

BELLEVILLE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Catholic church was erected in the Third ward of the city of Belleville in the summer of 1901. The build-

ing is 24x40 feet, is nearly completed, but has not yet been dedicated. The cost of this building has been up to this time about \$1,000, exclusive of the lot.

OUR SAVIOR'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Our Savior's Evangelical Lutheran church at Norway, Kansas, was organized at the home of C. J. Stromgren, on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section ten, on the 4th day of August, 1872, by the pastors Brun and Andersen and at which R. Lehn presided and R. Rimol was elected secretary. The total membership was 19. The congregation was then somewhat regularly attended by R. C. Chilleene a Swedish minister from Clay Center who held services once a month for nearly two years. During the next two years the congregation had no regular minister, but services were held at different times by J. A. Hoiland from Buffalo Creek, N. Nelson now of Oneonta, and others. In 1876 J. A. Hoiland became its regular minister until 1880 when he resigned. In 1881 H. C. Roernaes was called as minister.

A parsonage was built by the congregation in the fall of 1881 but was sold to H. C. Roernaes in 1888. The present church at Norway was built in the spring of 1888 by popular subscription among its members, and others in the neighborhood who contributed liberally. Assistance was also given by the Ladies' Sewing association, who had then been in existence for a number of years. The building of this church was largely due to the earnest and energetic efforts of its minister at that time, H. C. Roernaes. The corner stone was laid on the 19th day of April, 1888, by Rev. J. E. Maurer, Lutheran minister at Hardy, Nebraska. On the evening of the 26th day of May of the same year, and about two weeks after it had been enclosed and after one service had been held in it, the church was struck by a terrific windstorm and turned over on its roof and the steeple torn completely from the main building. At a cost of some over \$200.00 it was put

back on its foundation and finally finished. There was no insurance on the church at this time.

Through the strenuous effort and influence of Rev. H. C. Roernaes, a loan of \$200 was at this time obtained from the "General Synod's Church Extension Fund," which amount was used for seven years without interest. The size of the church is 24x40, belfry 12x12, height of spire, 60 feet. Through the praiseworthy efforts of Mrs. Amund Larsen, who superintended the subscription, a bell costing about \$85 was hoisted in the steeple in the spring of 1893. In 1892 Rev. N. Fosseland was called as minister, Rev. H. C. Roernaes having previously retired, and continued as its minister until 1896, when he removed to Iowa, and Rev. N. Holm took his place and is the present incumbent.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL AMANA CHURCH.

The Swedish Evangelical Amana church in Beaver township was organized in 1873. A fine church building 34x95 was erected in 1883 and was at that time the finest church edifice in the country and is yet far above the average. Services are regularly held every Sabbath, Rev. Oden being the resident pastor. In connection with, and composed of members of this church, are the Old Ladies' Society, the Young Ladies' Society and the Lutheran Language Society, all doing effective religious work, and a church choir of about forty members. The present membership is 200.

SCANDIA SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Amana church at Scandia, Kansas, was organized in June, 1873. Charter members were thirty-eight. Name of first minister, O. Chilleen. Cost of church completed, \$1,000. Present number of members, 130. Name of pastor, C. J. Maxwell.

SWEDISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal church of Scandia was organized 1877. Some of the early settlers in Repub-

lie county were Methodists and a local preacher, Mr. Nels Peterson, was the first to hold religious services in the Scandia settlement. At his request there came two ministers from Clay county. John B. Anderson and Jonas Engstrom, who held a series of meetings in February, 1887. Rev. John Linn, Des Moines, Iowa, was presiding elder in charge of the missionary work in Kansas at that time and he also visited the place and perfected the organization. The first members were Nels Peterson and wife, A. M. Swanson and wife, and Mrs. Lysholm, who already belonged to the church from other places. Among those who joined the church at the organization or soon after may be mentioned: P. E. Walen, Olof Olson, Andrew Rosene, A. P. Rosene, H. J. Rosene, A. Westine, Henry Anderson, A. F. Granstedt, A. Johnson and their wives. A substantial church building was erected the same year, 30x50 feet, of stone, and a parsonage was built in 1878. The first preacher in charge was Jonas Engstrom, but he did not reside in the place. Rev. J. B. Anderson was the first pastor who lived there. He had charge for two years and was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. C. Charnquist. The present pastor is O. J. Swan and the membership is some over a hundred. Last year the congregation, after having put new pews in the church and other improvements, gave to missions and other benevolent work \$332, besides the current expenses and pastor's salary. This year, 1901, they have built an addition to the parsonage, making it the best in the district. Assisting the pastor in the work is C. J. Peterson as Sunday school superintendent, Otto Chellberg and A. J. Blom as local preachers, and Johannes Johnson, exhorter.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

The Swedish Evangelical church in Courtland township dates back about fourteen years, a christian family by the name of Anderson being identified with its early history, by gathering the Swedish people together and urg-

ing upon them the importance of Evangelical work. Axel R. Anderson, a son in the above named family being especially active and zealous in establishing the church and who later became the pastor of a church of the same name in Kansas City, Missouri, afterwards pastor of a church at Seattle, Washington, and for the last two years evangelist at Cape Nome, Alaska. The meetings of this church were held at first in school houses and family homes until about five years ago a building was secured in Scandia, rebuilt and consecrated to religious worship, Rev. August F. Carlson being in charge of the church for about six months when he moved to Enterprise, Kansas. Rev. J. H. Hanson succeeded him, being in charge over a year. Then for some time the church was without a pastor, but was frequently visited by S. Armqvst as traveling evangelist, until June 1900, when the Rev. Joseph Esterborg was chosen pastor and is now in charge. After due deliberation it was decided to establish the head of the church near Courtland and to erect a suitable house of worship which was accordingly done, the building being completed in the spring of 1901 at a cost of \$2,200, and is one of the neatest and finest looking country churches in the county. To the credit of the American people in the neighborhood it must in justice be said that they contributed liberally to the building fund, about two-thirds of the cost of the building being subscribed by them. Rev. Esterborg gave freely of his time and labor to this enterprise and without whose valuable assistance it is not probable that the work would have been brought to a successful termination. The church was dedicated June 16th, 1901, over seven hundred people being in attendance.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Central Christian Church of Belleville was organized in January, 1889, in the small hall in the opera house block, by R. L. Downing, an evangelist from West-

moreland, Kansas, who was an active and earnest worker in the church.

At first it was distinctively a missionary movement. There were sixteen charter members, namely: A. O. Baldwin and wife, D. B. Perry and wife, C. A. Clark and wife, James McKenzie, Frank and Susie Perry, Mrs. M. J. Watkins, Mrs. E. A. Everts, Mrs. Nellie Rose, Miss Cora Davis and three others whose names do not appear in the record. The first pastor was J. H. Speer, who came from South Haven, Kansas, on the recommendation of the State Missionary board. The first elders were A. O. Baldwin and Charles A. Clark; the first deacons were D. B. Perry and J. W. McKenzie. A meeting was held at the home of A. O. Baldwin in October, 1889, when the first steps toward the erection of a house of worship were taken. Charles A. Clark was chosen president and John Nesmith, secretary. The following members were elected trustees: Charles A. Clark, John Nesmith, J. L. Daniels, J. L. Spillman and A. H. Perry. It was then resolved to build a house of worship 24x40 feet and the following members were appointed a building committee: John Nesmith, C. A. Clark and J. L. Spillman, who were directed to proceed accordingly. The building was erected in the fall of 1889 on lot 3 of block 41, city of Belleville. This lot was purchased by Joseph B. McCune, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, for \$250 and donated by him to the church as a building site.

Mr. McCune during his life was a steadfast friend of this church, often assisting it in a financial way; donating at one time \$100 in payment of a bill for lumber. John Nesmith, chairman of the building committee, received the thanks of the church for the prompt and creditable manner in which his duties were performed. The house, which was begun in October, 1889, was completed and opened for services in January, 1890. The cost of the building, exclusive of the lot, was \$1,400. The pastors of the church have been: J. H. Speer, 1890; J. W. Bryant,

1892: J. R. French, 1893: John L. Stine, 1895: C. Earley, 1896: W. I. Thomas, 1897: W. E. Pitcher, 1898: C. Henderson, 1900, all earnest and faithful in their religious work. Especially we mention J. R. French, whose pastorate marked an epoch in the history of this church, more than one hundred members being added while he was in charge. He died at the home of F. N. Munger December 10, 1894, deeply regretted by all classes of the community. The membership of this church February 1, 1901, was 216.

CHERRY CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Cherry Creek Christian church, located on the northeast corner of section 23, town 2, range 1, was organized by Elder J. C. Griffith, of Belleville, February 15th, 1873. The church site contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land. The house of worship, was built in 1890 at a cost of \$1000. The following are the names of the charter members:

David Edwards,	Nelson Mapes,
William Flint,	Sarah Spencer,
Cary Mapes,	Webster Mapes,
A. W. Stone,	Sarah Mapes,
John E. Edwards,	Susan Flint,
America Edwards,	Mary J. Griswold,
Nathan Mapes,	Lucy Oliver,
Lovina Mapes,	Sarah Stone.

J. C. Griffith and R. R. VanWinkle have been pastors of this church, but at present it has no pastor, but a Bible school is held every Lord's day at 10 a. m. The present membership is 31.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF COURTLAND.

The Christian Church of Courtland was organized in the year 1889 by Elder Pickett, then state evangelist, with a membership of fifteen. Elder Garner the same year held a protracted meeting and made eighteen additions, after which the society gradually grew until it now has a membership of sixty. The present church building was erected about 1893 and is a neat, commodious structure

located in the east part of town. Elder Bryant followed as pastor in 1893 and Elder E. J. Babcock in 1895. Elder W. P. Jewett came in 1896 and remained until the present time. He has but recently moved to Hill City and his place will be filled in the near future.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In the spring of 1872 the first Friends' meeting was held by appointment, with fourteen members, at Wm. A. Brown's home on Mill Creek, near Cuba, Republic county, Kansas. Mill Creek preparative meeting and meeting for worship on first and fourth days was set up by Tonganoxie monthly meeting at the home of Isaac Mardock with Abner George clerk for the day of the preparative. The meetings were held from house to house until the summer of 1877 a log house was built in which they held their meetings until the fall of 1883 the present building was put up, a frame 30x40. John W. Stribbling, of Iowa, holding the first meetings in it.

The charter members were Isaac and Nancy Mardock, Nathan and Jemima Bales, Wm. A. and Mary W. Brown, Richard and Joanna Brown, Elkanah and Sallie Mardock and John F. Mardock from Iowa and Indiana yearly meetings. At the time of the setting up the preparative meeting there were twenty-one members. Through the steadfastness of these fathers and mothers and the faithfulness of Elkanah and John F. Mardock, who were chosen vessels of God to watch over and feed the flock, the membership increased till November, 1876, union monthly meeting was set up by Spring Dale quarterly meeting, which was held alternate at Mill Creek, Riddle Creek and Peach Creek, the latter now called Dale.

Under the ministry of the above named Friends and others of God's servants which came among them, their borders were enlarged and their stakes strengthened, until February, 1879, God saw it proper to remove by death Elkanah Mardock. His last meetings were held at

Mill Creek and many can now say that he was the instrument in God's hands in bringing them to Christ. Just before the close of the meeting he said "that the veil was getting very thin between him and God. Oh, if I only knew you would be faithful I would not hate to leave you." After the meetings closed he went home, told his wife that that was as far as he could see, and thought God was going to call him to distant lands or was going to call him home, he thought the latter. He withdrew all of his appointments, "He being dead, yet speaketh." (Hebrew 11-4.)

Among our home workers who carried on the work were Townsend Mardock, Steven Hankers and Leah Bales. Wm. P. Haworth, James Kerr and Wm. Harris each labored for a season with them. Lealds Mardock and James Henley too have been efficient ministers. In 1882 they had a membership of 172. In 1886 the number had increased to 351. Owing to the setting up of other meetings in Washington county their numbers were reduced in 1887 to 292, in 1892 again they reached 310, by 1897 their numbers were reduced by removals, death and releasements and a few disowned to 250. At this time the enrollment is the same as in 1882, 172.

BOHEMIAN CHURCH, CUBA.

The Bohemian church at Cuba was organized in 1876 but meetings had been held at school houses in the neighborhood of Tabor prior to that time. The church was divided in 1888, one part remaining at Cuba under the Presbytery and the other establishing itself at Munden as an independent Bohemia Reform church, having a pastor of its own and owning its house of worship.

The church at Cuba has a fine church building, erected in 1890 and dedicated in October 1891 by Rev. V. Pisek of New York. Frank Rundus was the first pastor at Cuba after the church was built, the cost of which was about \$1500. The present membership numbers 50. Preaching



GRADUATING CLASS OF 1901.

Zelora Muzzie Currier.
Wesley George Saup.

Charles J. Arpudnot.
William Hall Billingsly.
Nelson J. Ward.

Kathryn Maud Stanfield.
Luman Frederick Collins.

every Thursday night and every Sunday morning by J. A. Kohout, pastor, under whose able and efficient management much good is being accomplished.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WAYNE.

The Church of Christ at Wayne was organized by J. H. Speer, September 20th, 1891. Elders James McFarland and J. C. Morford; Deacons, Solomon McVey and B. F. Bashford; Treasurer, Z. Reeder; clerk, Ida A. White. First pastor, I. T. LeBaron. A store building was soon afterwards purchased and fitted up for a church, where social meetings have been regularly held ever since and preaching most of the time. Present membership 35.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Republic county was built in 1867, and the first school was taught in the fall of that year by Margaret Tate, a married lady, and oldest daughter of J. G. Tuthill. This was a log house built by Peter Moe, a Swedish pioneer settler, for a dwelling, afterwards purchased of him by the early settlers and finished up for a school house, was located on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, town 3, range 2, now known as Jefferson township. This building was 18x20 feet, 12 feet high at the eaves, roofed with split oak shingles, known in some timbered countries as "shakes," contained but one room, one door and two windows, was ceiled overhead and had a good board floor, and was, without doubt, the finest and most pretentious building of any kind in Republic county at that time.

In it the first political convention and a few of the first meetings of the board of county commissioners were held, the site of this building having been designated by Gover-

nor Crawford as the temporary county seat. The district where this school was taught was twelve miles long and six miles wide and embraced all the territory occupied by the first settlers in this part of the county. On the division of this district, for some reason which has never been explained, that part having the first school house and where the first school was taught was named No. 2, and is still so known, and district No. 1 was formed from territory lying next on the south.

There has been some little controversy about where the first school was taught, but from the best information obtainable I am satisfied that the above is correct, in fact there is scarcely a reasonable presumption that it can be otherwise.

The following is a list of the names of the pupils who attended the first school, some of whom are still residents of this county:

George Harris,	Sanford Robbins,
Andrew Frint,	Inez Jackson,
Fred Frint,	Mary Robbins,
Mary M. Frint,	Nettie Myers,
Elizabeth Frint,	Nate Myers,
Della VanNatta,	George Myers,
Hattie Stout,	Eva Reily.

There may have been others but these are all the names I have been able to obtain. Mrs. Tate, the teacher, believed with Solomon in a liberal application of the rod. This statement will be verified by George Harris of Cuba, to whom, by permission I refer in case the reader has any doubt.

In this first school house above described, Hon. N. T. VanNatta taught two terms of school; viz, in 1873 and 1874. In the meantime a stone school house had been built on the hill in the same district in which he taught three terms. He was succeeded as teacher by his daughter, Maggie, now the wife of Senator Ward, who taught four terms, and she after a lapse of several years was succeeded by her son, Guy, who taught one term, thus the representatives

of three generations have been teachers in the same district and in the same school house. How long this succession is to continue remains to be seen.

A school house was built in what is now school district No. 4 in the fall and winter of 1867-68, and a school taught by Miss Viola McBride in the summer of 1868. This school district embraced at that time a territory of nine by fifteen miles and a school population of 18. Among the other schools taught about the same time was one taught in what is now district No. 1, by a Miss Adkins in a part of Captain I. M. Schooley's residence on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 7, Grant township, the particulars of which I have been unable to obtain.

I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Leigh of Hardy, Nebraska, for the following sketch of the first school taught in Big Bend township. This was in the winter of 1871-72. "The building used for a school house was on John Pecht's claim being the farm recently sold by Judge Hurst and being about three and one-half miles northwest of where Republic now is. 'Twas a 'little log cabin' 10x12 or possibly 12x14, built of small cotton-wood logs chinked up and daubed with earth and straw, the straw answering the same purpose hair does in plaster. The building was covered with split poles, brush and straw and also earth. It had a board floor made of rough cotton-wood lumber, and in the south side of the building there was a hole 12x18 inches to admit light and air and watch for Indians by the parties who occupied the building previous to this time.

"After Mr. Pecht bought the claim that had this building upon, he built for himself and family quite a pretentious house out of hewn logs with a shingle roof, moved into it leaving this smaller building vacant which was secured for school purposes. The loop hole was closed up and windows were put into each end by putting in the sash lengthwise, and a board shelf 12 or 14 inches wide was fastened against the wall at each end for the desk, two heavy cotton-wood slabs were secured from the saw mill

at White Rock, out of which seats were made by boring holes and inserting wooden pins for legs. When a pupil wished to use the desk or shelf he had to turn around and sit with his back to the teacher; and there may have been ten pupils enrolled that term. The first thought that would naturally come to us would be that these boys and girls must have been very backward, this being the first term of school ever taught in the township, but they were from the east and had been out of school less than a year. One of them, Harry Lowe, was from the graded school of Lena, Illinois, and in mental arithmetic was a 'cracker.' It was all that I could possibly do to follow him through the long mental problems that he solved most readily, and Will Hill of McHutcheon's family had attended some Catholic school in Canada, where he studied French, and was naturally as bright as a star. One day I was hearing him read, it was about Washington's home, he came to the word, 'Potomac,' and stopped. I looked at the word, became confused, finally jumped onto it and called it 'Po-to-mack,' with the accent on the last syllable, and that boy looked up and laughed in the face of as kind a teacher as ever failed to get a certificate, and I saw the confidence in the superior intellectual ability of his teacher fade away from his bright countenance, and I knew something had to be done, and that quick too. so I said: Young man, all proper names are either herbivorous or cornivorous and may be effervescent or suffrutescent and are subject to bifercation, and the accent is always on the ante-peanut syllable, if it was not somewhere else, and it was hard to tell always whether they were roasted or raw, and that in this case I believed 'Po-to mack' was a little raw. And I had him squelched and held his confidence and respect for the balance of the term of three months, for which I received \$25 per month. I say it without boasting or fear of contradiction that it was the best school that had been taught in the township up to that time, and there was not a pen or pencil tablet within fifty miles of us."

Other pioneer schools are referred to in the chapter on Townships, all of which clearly indicates that the early settlers of Republic county were not only interested in securing homes for themselves and families, but used all the means at their command to secure educational advantages for their children. And, kind reader, do not for one moment imagine that because these primitive conditions existed that there were no good teachers or bright pupils in those days, for there were as thoroughly well qualified teachers in Republic county in the early 70s as there has been at any time since; some of them holding state, and several holding first grade certificates, among whom I mention: N. T. VanNatta, David C. Gamble, R. H. Galloway, E. W. Wagener, J. C. Price, H. O. Studley, Miss Clara Jones, Lou Arbutnot, Cordelia Bradley, Clara Turner and Mrs. Eliza G. Latham.

I am indebted to Mr. E. E. Baird, our gentlemanly county superintendent, for the following highly interesting sketch of the present conditions of the schools of the county: "Republic county has one hundred and twenty-six organized school districts, one hundred and twenty-one of which lie entirely within its boundaries, and five of which are joint districts—Joint No. 1, Republic and Jewell counties; Joint No. 1, Republic and Cloud counties; Joint No. 1, Republic, Cloud and Washington counties; Joint No. 2, Republic, Cloud and Washington counties; and Joint No. 1, Republic and Washington counties. One hundred and forty-eight teachers are required to teach these schools. The school population at this time is 6,541, with an enrollment for last year of 5,478 pupils. The districts having the largest school population are No. 14, with 712; No. 6, with 268; and No. 111, with 214. These districts include the cities of Belleville, Scandia and Cuba respectively.

"To maintain our schools requires an expenditure of nearly \$60,000 annually. Of this amount \$40,250 is paid for teachers' wages. The average salary per month paid to male teachers being \$40.37 and to female teachers \$34.77.

The school districts are now comparatively free from debt, the bonded indebtedness at present being only \$15,350.

“For the better preparation of teachers the county normal institute is held at Belleville four weeks each year, as has been the custom since the law was enacted providing for institutes. The largest institute ever held was in the year 1899, when 226 bona fide members were in attendance. This was the largest institute held in the state that year.

“The Republic County Educational Association is a permanent organization of the teachers of the county for the mutual benefit of the teachers and for the promotion of education. Seven sessions are held annually at the various cities in the county. Each teacher in the county is considered a member and it is his duty to attend, and to take a part in as many of the meetings as possible.

“At no time have the schools been in better condition than at present, and at no time has the teaching force been so well prepared for the work of the profession. Even district schools are graded and a definite course of study is followed. A system of graduation from the common schools at the completion of the eighth grade work has been in vogue since 1892. The number of graduates for the different years is as follows: 1892, 15; 1893, 21; 1894, 117; 1895, 113; 1896, 113; 1897, 40; 1898, 69; 1899, 59; 1900, 74; 1901, 88; total 709. Each year commencement exercises are held at convenient places in the county. Each graduate delivers an essay or an oration of his own preparation. Representatives of each class take part in a central commencement held at Belleville at the time of the normal institute.

“The teachers’ Reading circle has been an impetus toward the reading of professional books by a majority of our teachers, and this has been one means of raising the standard of the profession.”

Residence of J. C. Hamblrey, Belleville City.

CHAPTER XIX.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Belleville Telescope, the pioneer newspaper of Republic county, was established by James C. Humphrey, in September, 1870, when there were only two buildings on the townsite. The paper was issued regularly for sixteen months, when its publication was discontinued, the last issue being January 19th, 1872. The reason for so doing, as briefly stated by Mr. Humphrey in his valedictory, was "to make room for a larger paper, as he had not the capital to enlarge to such a size as the county demands." After a lapse of eighteen months he resumed its publication, the first issue being July 3d, 1873, greatly enlarged and improved and fully up to the demands of the town and county at that time, Mr. O. A. A. Gardner assuming editorial management of the agricultural department of the paper, Mr. Humphrey being the editor-in-chief, proprietor and publisher until October 23d, 1884, when the late Mr. E. B. Towle took the place of Mr. Humphrey as editor, remaining in charge of the editorial columns until September 29th, 1887, when the paper was sold to E. E. Brainerd, who took possession October 6th, 1887, having sole control until March 22, 1888, when a partnership was formed with J. W. Shackelford, which continued until November 1st of that year, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Brainerd again assuming entire control until September 1st, 1889, when Humphrey and Shackelford purchased the paper, Mr. Shackelford becoming editor, continuing as such until November 14th, 1890, when Mr. Shackelford retired, leaving Mr. Humphrey again the sole owner of the paper, remaining so until July, 1900, when he formed a partnership with his daughter, Adela, which continued until July 1st, 1901, when they sold the paper to Mr. A. J. Bayse, who is now conducting the paper. The Telescope

has always been republican in politics, has labored earnestly and persistently for the advancement of the material interests of Belleville, Republic county, and northern Kansas.

SCANDIA JOURNAL.

The paper now published as the Scandia Journal was first published in Belleville under the name Belleville Republic. The first issue was printed February 7, 1872. For eighteen months it was the only paper in the county, having taken the place of the Telescope, suspended in January, 1872. A. B. Wilder was the founder of the paper and was associated with it off and on until 1888. At different times other men were associated with him or bought it from him, but none of them made a success of the business. During the time Mr. Wilder had the paper it was Independent Republican in politics. Since that time it has been radically republican. Mr. Wilder's first partner was a Mr. Kirby. From May, 1872, to February 5th, 1873, it was under the editorial control of Hugh M. Sawyer, a scholarly man, afterward a prominent school man in Iowa. May 6th, 1874, it was sold to Frank Kirk and the office removed to Jewell Center, re-established under the same name at Belleville August, 1875. The last issue of the Belleville Republic was August 9th, 1876. The next issue came out as the Scandia Republic, Mr. Wilder having moved the plant to Scandia during the week. On January 1st, 1878, the paper was sold to L. H. Tibbitts, a Scandia lawyer, who changed the name to the Republic County Journal. Mr. Tibbitts did not become a shining light in the newspaper field and on August 21st of the same year the plant was returned to Mr. Wilder. He now associated with him A. P. Wilber, who remained on the paper until November 15, 1879. At this time it was sold to S. W. Moore, who edited it until June 4, 1881. On this date it was sold to Charles F. Woodward. Mr. Woodward continued in control of the paper until after the tragic death



A. B. KIMBALL,
Editor Scandia Journal and Post-
master, Scandia, Kansas.

of his brother. Dr. Wm. H. Woodward. On April 29th, 1882, Mr. Wilder again came into possession and continued to wield the editorial pencil until January 1st, 1887. During the month of August, 1885, the Journal was published as a daily, the only daily paper ever published in Republic county. On the first day of January, 1882, Mr. Woodward changed the name from Republic County Journal to Scandia Journal, which name it has since borne. From January 1st to October 7th, 1887, George F. Page was editor. On May 18th, 1888, Mr. Wilder sold the Journal to Stoy E. and I. C. Ware and finally severed his connection with newspaper work. The paper was published by Ware & Co., until September, 1890, when Stoy E. Ware was appointed postmaster, and I. C. Ware continued the publication alone. In August 1889 the Journal absorbed the good will and subscription accounts of the Scandia Independent, deceased, since which time it has been the only newspaper in Scandia.

Mr. Ware retired from the newspaper work December 1st, 1891, being succeeded by George F. Page as editor and proprietor. In September 1892 the plant was burned and was a total loss, there being no insurance. Through the generosity of friends Mr. Page was put on his feet and not an issue was missed. Entirely new equipment was put in and the paper became a five-column quarto and one of the handsomest in the state. This form has been retained and the paper is now issued with from eight to twelve pages as the business requires. In 1895 Mr. Page contracted the California fever and on March 1st sold the plant to Albert B. Kimball, who has conducted the business ever since. In his hands the paper has been more of a success, financially than ever before. From time to time material additions have been made to the office, until at this time it is probably the best equipped newspaper and job office, size of town considered, in the state of Kansas. In July 1900, the proprietor bought as a home for it, the two story stone building it now occupies, and last spring

put in an engine so that all the machinery is run by power. Mr. Kimball has been postmaster at Scandia for the past four years and has the postoffice in the same room as the Journal.

SCANDIA SENTINEL AND REPUBLIC CITY NEWS.

The Scandia Sentinel was established at Scandia by William H. Ketchum early in the year 1881. In May of that year Mr. Ketchum found that it would be to his advantage to move his plant to Republic City, which was done, and the name of the paper changed to the Republic County Sentinel. Ketchum was a practical printer and a newspaper man with more than the average ability. His editorials possessed a vigor which made the Sentinel a popular country newspaper. He was a staunch republican and was fearless in his advocacy of republican principles. But like many another—liquor and convivial habits got the better of him and in May 1882 he was forced to suspend publication. He next moved his plant to Table Rock, Nebraska.

The place of publication at the time the Sentinel was first issued in Republic City, was in the top story of a large frame building known as the "Garside Block." Later it was moved into a building which yet remains on the town-site, and on the front of which may be seen to this day the sign "The Republic County Sentinel." It may be of interest to say something of the building itself. It was first built on Rose Creek, for a store, 15 or 16 miles east of where now stands Republic City. Along about 1879 or 1880 it was moved to a site on Otter Creek, on the farm where Mr. John Sumblor now lives, where it contained "a large and complete stock of general merchandise,"—it having the prodigious dimensions of 16x24, with a Boston front. Shortly thereafter, when it was determined to have a town on the site of Republic City, the building was once more put on to a truck and moved to "the city," and set down on the corner of Broadway and Republic avenue.

There it was occupied as a drug store where behind its capacious prescription case the early denizens of "the city" were wont to slack their thirst with liberal libations of "squirrel whiskey"—"squirrel," because as soon as two or three drinks were imbedded in a man's frame he wanted to climb a tree, or a telegraph pole, for a lack of a single tree on the townsite. A Kansas zephyr came along one day and blowed the shack down and the badly fractured remains were gathered together and moved "up the avenue" a bit further, to its present site. The Sentinel was moved into the building in the new location and remained there until its early demise, which incident happened, as near as I can remember from the hearsay evidence, before it was yet a year old. The editor and proprietor might have done well, in fact did do well, if he had devoted his time to his business, but he had very little time for that, as he was very busy most of the time "looking for another drink." The town was for some time without a paper.

In March, 1883, one Charles H. Wolfe, learning the necessity of a newspaper at Republic launched the News. He was lacking in all the essential traits and qualifications of a newspaper man, and after six months' experience sold the venture to Gomer T. Davies, a native of Wales, the purchase price being \$150. Gomer developed into a practical and fearless newspaper man, possessing rare qualifications for the work in which he was about to engage, and who made for Republic City, through the medium of the News, a reputation that will live for many years to come. Gomer T. Davies is one of the few men who have in Kansas made a success of a country newspaper. While editor of the News he was twice elected as a republican to represent his district, comprising the north half of Republic county, in the state legislature, sessions of 1887 and 1889. Later he became an earnest advocate of the principles of the populist party, and is at the present time the editor and proprietor of the Kansan, a paper of state reputation. D. A. Davies, a brother of Gomer, succeeded to the proprietor-

ship of the News in 1897 with George H. Litsinger as editor. After a few months Litsinger severed his connection with the paper to take a course in medicine, and in 1900 graduated at the head of his class of 125, from the University Medical college of Kansas City, Missouri. He is now engaged in a successful and lucrative practice at Riley, Kansas. Following D. A. Davies, Tom Charles, a half-brother, became editor and proprietor of the News in 1898. He was ably assisted in the editorial work by his mother, Mrs. Lydia Charles, a woman of rare attainments, and a vigorous writer. Under the management of D. A. Davies and Tom Charles the paper remained populist in principle. In 1900 the paper again changed hands and political policy. It is now owned and edited by Don Patterson who is keeping the paper up to the demands of the times and the satisfaction of its patrons. Tom Charles has taken charge of the Belleville Freeman and is running a paper of which a much larger town might feel justly proud. In conclusion it is but fair and just to say that the Republic City News has not been at any period of its history altogether obscure in the newspaper world of Kansas, nor is it now.

THE BELLEVILLE DEMOCRAT.

The Belleville Democrat was established at Belleville, August 1st, 1885, by J. and C. M. McLaury and was published as a democratic paper for about ten years. Its publication was suspended for about one year, while John, the senior member of the firm, was postmaster at Belleville. The paper came from Chester, Nebraska, where it had been published about seven months. It was a reliable newspaper, always taking a lively interest in all measures calculated to promote the best interests of the city and county.

THE BELLEVILLE ASTONISHER.

The Belleville Astonisher was first issued as a weekly November 24th, 1886. The prospectus stating the objects and giving subscription rates was as follows: "The As-

tonisher is published for the social and financial benefit of the residents of Republic county, Kansas, and also for the benefit of the editor. With the latter object in view the price is six dollars per year. If you do not think it is worth that amount please leave your name with the editor and you will receive it free. W. A. Godard, Editor and Proprietor." Under the last clause of the prospectus quite a large number of our best citizens were induced to become subscribers. This paper was published for some time as a weekly and afterwards as a monthly. It was neutral in politics.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FREEMAN.

This paper was established in June, 1880, by H. N. Boyd, as a greenback paper, at Logan, Phillips county, Kansas. In October, 1890, at the solicitation of the Republic County Alliance it was moved to Belleville. During the period from 1880 the paper supported for President, General Weaver twice, Mr. Streeter once, and Mr. Bryan twice. In January 1889 he sold it to the Kimball Publishing Company, which again sold it in 1900 to Tom Charles, who is now publishing it as a populist paper and which has the largest circulation of any paper in Republic county. Mr. Boyd mentioned with some pride the fact that during his nineteen years ownership of the paper there were births, deaths and marriages in the family and the paper was moved 120 miles without missing an issue.

THE NARKA NEWS.

This paper was established by James A. Harris, editor and publisher, the first issue being on June 22nd, 1893. Mr. Harris published the paper about one year when he sold to J. L. Addington, editor and publisher, who made it a spicy and readable paper, wielding considerable influence. During most of the time that it was published by Mr. Addington it was a Peoples party organ. After about six years proprietorship he sold to H. E. Moore, who

took charge in September, 1900, and who published the same until August, 1901, when he sold to W. H. McCurdy, who is now publishing it as a republican paper. The News during its entire history has been ably edited, its columns always bright and newsy, and a credit to the town in which it has been published.

THE TALMO ENTERPRISE.

The Talmo Enterprise, a six column weekly, V. D. Bullen, editor and proprietor, was published at Talmo, the first issue being September 22nd, 1887. This was quite a breezy paper, republican in politics, devoted to the interest of Talmo and vicinity, had quite a liberal advertising patronage, but like many other ventures of a similar character, died young.

THE WARWICK LEADER.

The Warwick Leader, republican in politics, was published at Warwick by J. H. Price in 1885 or 86.

THE ADVANCED LEADER.

The Advanced Leader also republican, was published at Warwick in 1888. Peter McHutcheon being editor, publisher and proprietor. This paper like many others did not live to an advanced age.

THE CUBAN RECORD.

The Cuban Record was published at Cuba, commencing in August, 1900 till March, 1901, by L. L. Moon. Republican in politics.

THE CUBAN UNION.

The Cuban Union, a republican paper, was published for a short time at Cuba by T. A. Cordry in 1887 or 1888.

THE UNION AND PILOT.

The Union and Pilot were merged and formed the Cuba Daylight, which is now being published weekly as a

republican paper by Nutter & Novak; is a bright and newsy local paper and well patronized.

THE WHITE ROCK INDEPENDENT.

The White Rock Independent, a weekly newspaper, was published at White Rock for about a year in 1877 and 78, by Harlan Taylor, a brother of the late A. E. Taylor, and was what its name indicated, independent in politics.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

The Weekly Record, an independent paper was published at Belleville for a few months in 1883 and '84 by J. M. McAfee.

THE REPUBLIC COUNTY CHIEF.

The Republic County Chief, a republican paper was published at Scandia in 1884, A. E. Blank, editor and publisher.

THE WAYNE REGISTER.

The Wayne Register, republican in politics, was published at Wayne in 1885 and '86, by B. W. Curtis, editor and proprietor.

THE CUBAN.

The first newspaper at Cuba was The Cuban, published in the summer of 1885, by John D. Bennett.

THE REPUBLIC COUNTY PILOT.

The Republic County Pilot was published at Cuba in 1886 and '87 by W. S. Elliott. Republican in politics.

THE COURTLAND REGISTER.

The Cortland Register, (now Courtland) was established by F. M. Coffey and the first issue published February 2nd, 1889. After about six months J. A. Litsinger was pen pusher. About 1893 H. A. Hoyt came into possession of the paper and continued to publish it for five years. On the 1st of May 1898 it came under its present management. This paper has seen its ups and downs.

Twice its suspension has been announced but both times it failed to suspend and now is a money maker. It has had almost as many changes of politics as of editors but is now straight republican.

THE CUBA ADVOCATE.

The Cuba Advocate, a People's party paper is published weekly at Cuba, John Brown, editor, proprietor and publisher. It is ably edited, has a large circulation and good advertising patronage.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The Independent, a four page paper, in size about 7x9, possibly a little larger, greenback in politics, was published in 1875 in the rear of Hart's furniture store in Belleville, by W. C. Thornton, commonly known as "Dirty Shirt Thornton," and this paper was pretty nearly, if not quite as dirty as its editor.

THE SCANDIA INDEPENDENT.

The Scandia Independent, a Democrat newspaper, was published at Scandia in 1888 by Newton and Scott.

CHAPTER XX.

CENSUS STATISTICS AND ASSESSED VALUATION FOR 1901.

The population of the county was, in

1860	00	1876	8758	1885	17540	1894	16771
1861	5	1877*	—	1886	18070	1895	16676
1862	13	1878	10132	1887	17539	1896	15658
1863	47	1879	12193	1888	17575	1897	16059
1868	630	1880	14913	1889	17539	1898	17161
1870	1281	1881	13117	1890	19002	1899	17925
1873	7055	1882	14057	1891	17048	1900	18248
1874	8020	1883	14897	1892	16933	1901	18562
1875	8048	1884	16237	1893	17047		

* No report for 1877. .

In 1880 about 1500 laborers employed in building the B. & M. railroad were enumerated by the United States census takers in the townships of Big Bend and Rose Creek, which accounts for the large increase from 1878 to 1880, and the falling off from 1880 to 1881.

Census of Republic county by townships and cities for 1900 and 1901:

	Assessors	Government.
Townships	1901	1900
Albion	725	707
Beaver.....	625	612
Belleville	663	658
Big Bend.....	772	772
Courtland.....	724	704
Elk Creek.....	757	757
Fairview	915	894
Farmington	763	753
Freedom.....	667	667
Grant.....	804	800
Jefferson.....	649	649
Liberty	752	747
Lincoln	709	709
Norway	724	726
Richland.....	881	877
Rose Creek.....	742	738
Scandia	701	699
Union.....	740	740
Washington	776	776
White Rock.....	602	602
Belleville City.....	1984	1833
Scandia City.....	601	598
Cuba City.....	476	445
Courtland City	287	286
Narka City.....	275	258
Republic City.....	248	241
Total.....	18562	18248

Abstract of the Assessment Roll of Republic County, 1901.

Name of Township or Incorporated City.	No. acres taxable lands under cultivation.	No. acres taxable lands not under cultivation.	Total No. acres of taxable land.	Average value per acre.	Aggregate value of all lands taxable.	Aggregate value of all town lots.	Aggregate value of all personal property.	Aggregate value of all railroad property.	Total value of all taxable property.
Albion.....	17050	5851	22901	\$1 619	\$106620	\$.....	\$23750	\$42894	\$173361
Beaver.....	15290	6979	22269	3 333	76220	536	13540	29964	126260
Belleville.....	12790	9160	21950	3 965	87635	.....	24160	57631	161926
Big Bend.....	16874	5361	22235	4 421	98310	1183	40300	73639	223132
Courtland.....	17470	5403	22873	4 508	103120	.....	20370	67654	191144
Elk Creek.....	18820	4074	22894	3 769	86295	828	21120	43818	152061
Fairview.....	15580	7234	22829	4 452	101635	2082	26270	73131	203118
Farmington.....	14470	8435	22905	3 385	77600	256	29350	15526	113732
Freedom.....	16380	5690	22070	4 530	100420	.....	20660	15763	136843
Grant.....	12060	10593	22653	3 302	74810	3871	21810	60719	161243
Jefferson.....	13990	8938	22928	3 430	78555	.....	21555	37103	137213
Liberty.....	18060	4924	22984	4 242	98510	.....	29350	.....	117860
Lincoln.....	12910	10098	23008	3 618	83250	.....	14850	3066	101166
Norway.....	12940	9486	22426	4 011	90630	690	20650	31896	152866
Riehard.....	12740	9828	22568	3 609	81455	.....	19870	58516	152841
Rose Creek.....	17510	5588	23098	4 170	96340	.....	24510	60061	180941
Scandia.....	14210	8009	22217	4 429	98420	.....	33320	73191	206931
Union.....	18330	7877	26207	1 463	116970	.....	25210	27152	168332
Washington.....	18990	4024	23014	4 299	98935	642	21050	16568	137195
White Rock.....	13260	6179	19439	4 465	87405	274	23900	.....	111579
Narka City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9635	14830	7035	31500
Cuba City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20541	14570	4278	33389
Belleville City B T.....	334	.....	334	9 715	3245	78180	53020	14636	149081
Belleville City F T.....	380	45	415	6 941	2950	15074	5880	36411	60315
Scandia City.....	18	.....	18	16 111	290	15400	40040	8583	64313
Republic City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10485	15990	2478	28953
Courtland City.....	70	12	82	9 146	750	10375	17630	10411	35566
Total.....	311126	143801	454927	4 065	1849800	176055	64485	865224	3530064

CHAPTER XXI.

SOLDIERS' REUNION, ORGANIZATION, ETC.

A public meeting was held in Belleville November 29th, 1878, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a reunion of the ex-soldiers of the county, at which time a committee of arrangements was appointed, with instructions to report program, time and place of holding the meeting, etc.

The committee reported on the 7th of December, naming December 13th as the time and Belleville the place for holding the same, which report was accepted and adopted.

Friday, the 13th, the day set for the reunion, turned out to be the stormiest of the season thus far; the wind being one of those peculiar Kansas zephyrs which, farther east, would be called a high wind, blowing at its best gait all day, and the snow flying so as to render traveling well nigh impossible. Notwithstanding all this, some 200 of the "boys," fired by the patriotism still so fresh in their bosoms, managed to be present, besides quite a number of citizens, including many ladies, who so kindly furnished the most bountiful supply of luscious rations, of which there was a large quantity left over. The day was passed in exercises, in drill, speaking, story telling, and drinking genuine soldiers' coffee, etc., all within doors, the weather being too inclement for outdoor exercises.

The welcome address was delivered by Mayor Woodward, who was followed by Mr. Ed. Knowles, H. G. Dow and others. Hon. E. J. Jenkins, of Concordia, who had been expected to speak, expressed his inability to be present in the following sympathetic and patriotic letter:

CONCORDIA, December 11th, 1878.

W. H. Woodward, Mayor, Belleville, Kan.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 7th has just been received. The time between this and the day of your reunion is so

short that it will be impossible for me to arrange to be present. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to be present at a reunion of the soldiers who defended the republic. During my official career in the Republican land district I have met many gallant fellows among the homestead settlers who, having done gallant and noble service in the defense of their country, in time of peace exhibit the best evidence of good citizenship by improving and developing the prairies of the west, thus aiding the nation by advancing civilization westward, into the hitherto wild waste of wilderness.

Many of them carry as many scars as were upon the person of Coriolanus of old, and I have frequently thought that our government, in the disposition of public lands, has not done as much for the honorably discharged soldiers as they deserve for their services. I believe every honorably discharged soldier, who fought for the defense of the Union, should have a quarter section of land, free of charge, to be selected from the public lands belonging to the government. If the odd-numbered sections within the limits of grants to the railroad companies, that have been granted to such companies since the close of the war, and during that struggle, had been reserved for and given to the honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and orphans, the government would have done a noble work as a partial compensation to the men whose patriotism and valor saved the government and the nation as a unit, with its escutcheon untarnished.

A feeling of sadness comes o'er my mind as I contemplate the remembrance of the departed who fell in battle, while there is one thought that is consoling,—that they are not forgotten by the true patriots living, while the mystic chord of memory stretches from every battle field and soldier's grave to every hamlet and dwelling place throughout the land.

Very Respectfully,

E. J. JENKINS.

No steps were taken at this time to effect a permanent

organization, but on the 9th day of August, 1879, in pursuance of previous notice a meeting was held for that purpose, at the court-house in Belleville, and a permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. G. McCathron; vice-president, S. A. McKay; secretary, P. F. Grant; treasurer H. G. Wallin.

A committee of arrangements was then appointed, viz., J. H. Crane, George Lembke, S. A. McKay, E. C. Baker, Capt. W. W. Wait, and H. C. Swartz. At this meeting, it was decided to hold the annual reunion on the public square in Belleville, on September 18th. The following persons were announced as speakers: E. J. Jenkins, Concordia; Hon. I. O. Savage, Freedom township; Dr. W. H. Woodward, Belleville; L. C. Hanson, Scandia.

The Second annual reunion was held at Belleville, September 18th, 1879, and proved to be a perfect success, a more enjoyable affair having never before taken place in Republic county. From 7 A. M. until nearly noon, crowds flocked in from all parts of the county, until the number reached the neighborhood of 2,000. They were about 500 soldiers present, who were formed into companies, and, under the command of Col. D. C. Gamble and their respective captains, they were drilled and marched, marched and drilled, until some of the boys cried, "Give us a rest."

After dinner, the assembly repaired to the grove on the public square, which had been neatly seated, and where a stand had been erected for the speakers, so as to listen to eloquent and patriotic addresses by Mayor Woodward and others, all of whom were attentively listened to and loudly applauded. The music and singing, by the choir, was excellent: also, the martial music to the White Rock and Cuba martial bands did much to enliven the occasion. Great credit is due Messrs. J. E. Hallowell, J. H. Crane, S. A. McKay, and others of the committee of arrangements, for the zealous and earnest manner in which they

worked to make the second soldiers' reunion a grand success.

It was decided to hold the third annual reunion at Belleville on the first Thursday and Friday of September, 1880. The third annual reunion was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 14th and 15th, 1880. Gov. St. John and Senator Plumb were advertised to address the meeting, but, failing to attend, their places were filled by Colonel Gamble, Dr. W. H. Woodward, Hon. R. P. West, and others. There were fully 400 soldiers in attendance, and the best of feeling prevailed. The weather was fine, the attendance of citizens large, and everything passed off in a most harmonious and satisfactory manner.

The fourth annual reunion was held at Belleville, September 9th and 10th, 1881. The crowd the second day exceeded by far that of any former gathering in Republic county, and the programme was carried out to the letter. Not less than 3,000 people were in attendance.

The fifth annual reunion took place at Belleville, September 1st, 1882, and was well attended by the old soldier boys, as well as by citizens generally throughout the county. Dr. Griffith made the address of welcome to the boys, Thursday forenoon, which was able, interesting and well delivered. The oration delivered by Col. M. M. Miller was a masterly effort, and was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by all present. Captain Dixon was officer of the day, and acquitted himself nobly in the discharge of his duties. This occasion was one long to be remembered by all present.

The sixth reunion was held at Belleville September 6th and 7th, 1883. Music was furnished by the K. of P. cornet band from Washington, the band from Republic City and two martial bands.

Hon. Wm. Glasgow was president of the day. One of the leading features was the parade of Co. "E," composed of soldiers from Freedom and Liberty townships under command of Capt. B. Dutton.

The principal addresses were made by Col. Dan L. Brown, of Concordia, Hon. David Heron, of Mankato, and Col. David C. Gamble, of Seapo.

The "Virginia Veteran" was played to crowded houses both evenings and everybody voted the sixth reunion a decided success.

The seventh reunion was held at Belleville September 25th and 26th, 1884. Col. D. C. Gamble, president, and Capt. Adam Dixon, officer of the day. Music by the Belleville cornet band, Walker's martial band of Freedom, Mosher's, of Scandia, and Wagener's, of Cuba.

Hon. John A. Anderson, our member of congress, was the orator of the day, delivering a very able address, which was followed by a short address by John M. Lawrence.

SECOND DAY.

Speaking by Rev. R. A. Hoffman, T. M. Noble, E. B. Towle, J. F. Close and others interspersed with music. A recitation by Miss M. O. Davies, entitled "The Irish Veteran's Wife," rendered with pathos and feeling, was warmly applauded by her appreciative hearers. Much credit was due to Colonel Gamble and Captain Dixon for the very able and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties on this occasion.

The eighth reunion was held at Scandia August 6th and 7th, 1885, and was one of the largest ever held in Republic county. Although the weather was exceedingly warm, the exercises were highly enjoyed by all. The citizens of Scandia acquitted themselves nobly, doing everything in their power for the comfort and enjoyment of the vast number of veterans in attendance.

The inter-state reunion at Beatrice was held the second week in September, 1885. Republic county was represented there by about 200 veterans, John Brown Post attending practically in a body, carrying the new banner received by the Post September 3d, 1885. This banner

was made of dark blue silk, surrounded by a heavy gold fringe, hung by a gold cord. The front contained a large painting of old John Brown, after whom the Post was named and the finest likeness of him I ever saw, and the lettering John Brown Post, No. 44, Belleville, Kansas, and the letters G. A. R. On the reverse side the grand army badge and the words "Mustered in March 25th, 1882, Department of Kansas."

This was the finest banner in the parade, admired by all and of which the Post justly felt proud. It was destroyed by fire November 4th, 1890, when the G. A. R. hall and all its contents were swept away. The sickness and sudden death of Comrade John M. Thompson while at this reunion cast a gloom over what otherwise would have been a most enjoyable occasion. The boys returned home one day earlier than they had intended on that account.

The eight annual reunion, September 9th and 10th, 1887. Weather unfavorable and the attendance light. All the exercises were held in doors, owing to the inclement weather. Addresses by Rev. Geo. W. Wood in the court room, on Friday forenoon, and Gen. J. C. Caldwell in the afternoon. Ex-Governor Geo. T. Anthony spoke on Saturday. Music of a high class was furnished by the Belleville Cornet band and Walker's martial band of Freedom.

A broom brigade from Republic City, was also in attendance, composed of young ladies in uniform, under command of Thomas F. Marlatt. Their drill was very fine, and had the weather been pleasant, they could have given a very interesting exhibition. The addresses of General Caldwell and Governor Anthony, on this occasion, were very able, and pleased the soldier boys so well a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the association. The resolutions were as follows:

RESOLVED—First, that our association has been very highly favored during the reunion, just held, by having the

pleasure of listening to the very able and interesting addresses of General J. C. Caldwell and Governor George T. Anothony.

RESOLVED—Second, that to these gentlemen our warmest thanks are due for the services they have rendered, in adding to the enjoyment and permanent interest of the occasion.

RESOLVED—Third, that we will hold them in grateful remembrance, and cherish the truths they gave us, and will be delighted to have them visit us again, assuring them of a warm and soldierly welcome.

GEORGE W. WOOD,
H. O. STUDLEY,
I. O. SAVAGE,
Committee.

Camp John A. Logan, Belleville, Kansas, August 9th, 10th and 11th, 1888. This was the largest and most successful reunion ever held by this association. A large number of tents were obtained and pitched in the public square for all who wished to spend the night there, and on Friday night they were all filled.

The music was by Walker & Wagener's martial bands combined, a martial band from Concordia, and the Belleville K. of P. band. The officers were: H. C. Swartz, colonel; C. H. Hansen, lieutenant colonel; Sam. M. Stewart, major; W. W. Wait, adjutant. Officers of the day: John R. Bowersox, first day; T. F. Marlatt, second day; John H. Crane, third day.

FIRST DAY.

Address of welcome by H. O. Studley and address by Rev. Don A. Allen. Camp fire at night when short addresses were made by several comrades.

SECOND DAY.

Hon. Lewis Hanback, of Osborne county, delivered an able address in the forenoon and Rev. Geo. W. Wood, of Guthrie Center, Iowa, in the afternoon.

THIRD DAY.

In the forenoon Col. John W. Foster delivered the principal address. In the afternoon a sham battle was fought in the open field west of the city, C. N. Hansen, colonel, commanding the Union forces, and Colonel James Smith commanding the Confederate forces. The boys labored under disadvantages in not having enough guns, and the few they had were muzzle loaders, consequently the firing was neither heavy nor rapid. Of course the Union forces were victorious and marched triumphantly back to town with the whole Confederate army as prisoners. Taking everything into consideration, this was the most complete success of any celebration of the kind ever held in the county. The weather was exceptionally fine and the attendance the largest ever known in Belleville up to that time. It was estimated by good judges that on Saturday there were at least 6,000 people in attendance. Seventeen states were represented by ex-soldiers, Illinois having sixty-six, being the largest number from any one state.

September 12th, 13th and 14th, 1889, twelfth annual reunion. Eminent speakers from abroad who had accepted invitations failed to put in an appearance, consequently home talent had to be called into requisition, of which there was no lack. Still it was a disappointment to many who never appreciate home talent anyway. The speakers were J. F. Close, E. L. Meek, W. H. Pilkenton, E. W. Wagener, D. A. Allen, H. O. Studley and Rev. Shackelford. The Belleville juvenile band, the Scandia cornet band and the Mosher-Sheeks martial band furnished the music throughout the reunion.

On Friday afternoon the grand review took place and it was quite a creditable exhibition. Captain Wm. Walker of Scandia, commanded the column, which was reviewed by General Dixon, and staff, consisting of Captain Studley, Jacob Beck and C. G. Bulkley. The exercises, though

not quite as interesting as on some former occasions, were of a creditable nature, when everything is taken into consideration. The following criticism of this reunion appeared in the Belleville Democrat, at that time edited by Charlie McLaury, and although perhaps a little severe, very nearly portrays the situation at that time:

The twelfth annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Republic county closed on Saturday. We do not say that the reunion was an entire failure, but do say that it bordered very closely to one, had but a small margin to go on, and in saying that it was not a fizzle we are making a distinction where but a slight difference exists. This is attributable to several causes, first and chief, perhaps, was the unfavorable weather the second day; second, disappointment in the speakers who were advertised, and third, the mismanagement, or rather total lack of management all the way through. Last week we questioned the propriety of sending off for United States senators and other celebrities when the committee inviting them feel pretty certain that none of them will show up and we are of the same opinion yet. But if the managers persist in this course, let us suggest a program something like the following for next year:

FIRST DAY.

Addresses by Right Hon. William E. Gladstone and Charles Stuart Parnell.

SECOND DAY.

The following distinguished speakers will address the assembled multitude: James G. Blaine and William Windom.

THIRD DAY.

Twenty minute speeches by Ben. Harrison, Secretary Noble, Assistant Secretary Bussey, Corporal Tanner and Private Dalzell.

(It might be proper to append a footnote to the pro-

gram, in small letters, stating that in all probability not a single one named would be here.)

Whether the above criticism by Charley or a general feeling of apathy on the part of the members of the association is responsible for the collapse of the annual reunion meetings is left to the careful consideration of the unprejudiced reader. At any rate no meetings have since been held.

CHAPTER XXII.

CORN JUBILEE.

BELLEVILLE, KANSAS, AUGUST 23, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—In view of the fact that Republic county will this year harvest the most bountiful crop of corn in its history, it is deemed just and proper that this event be celebrated in an appropriate manner; therefore a mass meeting of the farmers, and any and all others interested, will be held at the court house in Belleville on Monday, August 28th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the holding of a Corn Carnival or Fall Festival not later than the first week in October, to continue not less than three days, at which the agricultural and horticultural products of the county are to be exhibited, the display of corn being made a leading feature.

It is also recommended that one day be devoted to exercises conducted by the Old Soldiers' and one by the Old Settlers' Reunion Association of Republic county.

The railroads running through the county have already signified their willingness to co-operate.

Fellow citizens, let us for one week lay aside our ordinary business cares and celebrate with songs and rejoicing the fact that it is our good fortune to reside in one of the grandest and most fruitful counties on earth.

You are earnestly requested to attend, also to give this circular the widest possible publicity in your neighborhood and see that your township is represented by a large delegation of your leading farmers at the meeting on Monday, August 28th.

I. O. SAVAGE,
R. B. WARD,
GEO. W. COLLINS.

In pursuance of the above call, a meeting of the farmers and others, interested in Republic county, was held at the court house in Belleville, August 28th, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a Fall Festival or Corn Carnival that fall. The meeting was called to order by Hon. John M. Doyle and the object briefly stated by I. O. Savage. After an interchange of views, all present favored the project, a permanent organization was effected by the election of John Harris of Richand, president; I. O. Savage of Belleville, secretary; Capt. C. A. Potts of Lincoln, treasurer; and a vice president from each township in the county. The meeting then adjourned to September 9th, when all necessary committees were appointed and the association was declared fully organized, the general management and very many of the details being left to the executive committee, of which Senator R. B. Ward was chairman. A mammoth tent 70x110 feet in which to make the exhibit was procured and pitched on the vacant lots on the north side of the public square, also a tent suitable for secretary's office. The time was fixed for October 4th, 5th and 6th, only twenty-five days after it was definitely determined to hold the jubilee.

FIRST DAY.

The first day, Wednesday, was devoted to getting everything in position in the tent where the display of products was made, and when evening came it presented a scene of interest and beauty. Broad tables extended around the tent and upon these were placed exhibits.

those upon the south side being set apart for individual exhibits and they were all well filled. Below we give a complete list of the entries, which tells the reader what the tables contained.

John A. Swenson had an individual exhibit of the products of his one farm, which was extraordinarily fine. The articles were numerous in variety and unexcelled in quality and took the first premium in its class.

John Fulcomer also had a very fine exhibit of products from his several farms. It consisted of several varieties of every farm product, in the aggregate numbering about thirty, and all of the very best quality. In addition to these his table was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers, canned fruits, etc., of his own raising. It was a fine display, attracted much attention and took first premium.

The township displays of Jefferson, Rose Creek and Freedom were in place and the only ones until Union pulled in her float after the parade the next day, and these were the only townships that made a display in the tent. Imagine what it would have been had all the townships participated.

SECOND DAY.

All nature seemed to smile upon this effort of the people of Republic county to display her (nature's) bounties, for day never dawned upon finer weather for such an occasion. Early in the morning people began to pour into town from every direction, and by 10 o'clock the streets were crowded and, but for the wise precaution of the committee in roping in the square to exclude vehicles, there would have been a complete blockade. The parade, which was to be the first and principal feature of the day, was a little late in starting, but the immense crowd kept itself interested by looking through the tent and listening to the music by the Clay Center and Belleville brass bands, both of which organizations were lavish with the

highest order of music, but finally the parade started.

THE GREAT PARADE.

The parade was beyond all expectation, magnificent beyond description, and it is impossible to give a description of the floats that would convey to the mind of the reader who did not see them even a faint idea of their beauty, or of the artistic decorations made of corn, kaffir corn, the various varieties of grasses, wheat, oats and vegetables, all blended in perfect harmony, in designs that were really artistic, beautiful and pleasing to the eye and perfect beyond criticism.

The line commenced to form at the ball grounds, and as the floats took their places the head of the line moved up into town, so when the parade was ready for the final start the head was on the south side of the square while the rear end was yet on the ball ground, and at about 11 o'clock the final start was made and everything moved along with the precision of clock work.

The Belleville Military Band, one of the solid and most admired institutions of the city, led the parade and during the march of more than an hour was playing almost constantly which, with the Clay Center band that rendered similar good service, and the schools on floats that were almost continuously singing, made music in abundance.

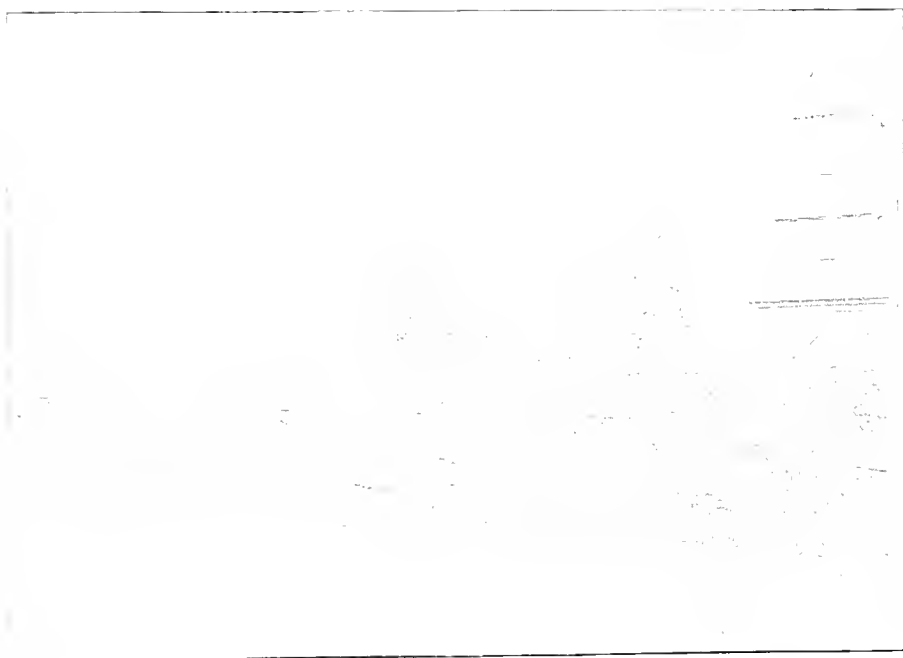
The next, and one of the prettiest and most unique attractions in the parade, was a vehicle constructed of bicycles, upon which was a platform and on this a pedestal, and upon this pedestal about ten feet from the ground stood Miss Effie Chapin, representing the Goddess of Liberty: this was drawn by three bicycles, little Miss Ethel Lord beautifully representing an angel, leading, followed by Mr. M. J. Chappius and M. Ed. Gratingny riding abreast, the former representing John Bull and the latter Uncle Sam, all apparently driven by the Goddess who had lines extending to each of the riders.

Next came the Union township floats, which were drawn by a large traction engine, nicely decorated and driven by Clint Brackney. The float was one of the handsomest in the parade, and but for the failure of the township to make the proper showing in the tent, which they could have easily done, it would certainly have taken one of the premiums. The float consisted of a platform nine or ten feet wide and probably twenty feet long on low wheels. On this was a neatly constructed and gracefully proportioned boat about fifteen feet in length, two and a half feet deep and nicely rigged with masts and yard arms, etc., all made of cornstalks and grasses firmly bound together. The platform from the outer edge in to the bottom of the boat was laden with the products of Union township farms so arranged as to present a very attractive appearance; and the trimmings, which were unexcelled by any other float, were strikingly beautiful and artistic and all made from the products of the farm. And here we will mention another article—the result of genius backed with patience and perseverance which was on the float the second day. It is a rocking chair made of sixty-four horns from Texas steers. The chair was made by Capt. Dancy, and each horn represents one year of his age at the time he made it. Each horn is polished as smooth as glass and so arranged that every curve of bottom, back and arms were perfect. It was a pretty piece of work, solid and substantial, and required many hours of the Captain's leisure time to complete it.

The float was followed by Union Valley school in full force on a neatly trimmed float, all singing as merry and happy as larks.

Freedom township came next with a magnificent float drawn by six beautiful gray horses, followed by individual floats and other amusing and interesting features that attracted great attention.

The main float, which in connection with their splendid display within the tent, gave that township first



Freedom Township Float.
Awarded First Premium at Corn Jubilee,
held at Belleville, October 4th, 5th and 6th, 1896.



premium, consisted of a platform at least 10x20, decorated nicely about the edges, in the center of which was a pyramid about six feet at the base and gradually tapering to a point ten feet above with a nice red pumpkin at the top. The sides of the pyramid were richly ornamented with corn wrought into various pretty designs, producing a very pleasing effect. The portion of the platform not occupied by the pyramid was covered with the products of the township and so arranged as to make a splendid showing. At each corner of the platform stood a sheaf of grain and beside each of them, with an old time sickle in hand, one of Freedom's handsomest girls. Large as it was, but well proportioned and handsomely trimmed, it combined the grand with the beautiful and delicate in such pleasing harmony that the result was perfect.

One of the very nice and suggestive floats was that of H. J. Slutts. The fore part of his covered spring wagon showed Kansas in her primitive state, that is it was ornamented with buffalo grass, nothing more, while the latter part was well laden with the products of farm—corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, apples, and various kinds of grasses. On the front end of a board attached horizontally to the wagon on either side was the word "before" and at the latter end the word "after" and between the words was a plow nicely outlined with grains of corn. It took first premium.

Another beautiful float with a young lady standing upon a pedestal with the sword of justice in her hand and in front of a banner bearing the words "protection, peace, prosperity," was very elegant.

Next came Scandia's contribution to make the parade a success, and no float excited more curiosity or attracted more attention. To many it was a moving mystery. The design was a large boat, longer and wider than the wagon upon which it was built. The top of the hull was as high as the wagon box, shaped and curved in to graceful form; from this to the ground, representing the part that would

be in the water, was suspended a matting made of heads of kaffir corn, so closely and perfectly put together that at only a short distance away they closely resembled the dark, gracefully curved sides of the lower part of a boat in dry dock. On top of the craft was a small deck, and steering rigging. The propelling force was a mystery, no horses in sight, no smoke or steam or noise escaping, and yet a man at the wheel guiding it at his will as it moved noiselessly along, it put a good many to guessing. But by getting close enough to look through or under the mysterious force could be seen the form of a pair of mules. It was a unique and ingeniously constructed craft, and had its builders not quit too soon; that is to say, had they gone ahead and put on decks and masts and other rigging they would have been a winner.

Next in line came Center Valley School, District No. 92, Washington township. Their float was handsome and loaded down with bright, happy, healthy children, all of whom seemed to be enjoying their day of recreation.

Washington as a township, made no display, nevertheless ex-sheriff H. C. Swartz, here showed up in the line with a very handsome individual float, upon which he received a premium. Hank was determined his township should not go unrepresented, notwithstanding the fact that he could not get the people to see that it was to their interest to make a township display.

The Sons and Daughters of Justice, Lodge No. 106, followed with a large, elegant and tastily ornamented float, Miss Mabel Penfield, appropriately attired as the Goddess, standing upon a high pedestal blindfolded and holding in her hands the scales and sword of justice. The portrayal was complete.

Next in the line was the Clay Center brass band of eighteen pieces, and as fine a musical organization as can be found in Kansas. Each member is a first class musician and a gentleman, and during their visit here they gained the respect of everybody.

Rose Creek township's display was next in line. It was a beauty and attracted much attention. The big float was a house on wheels, a house that cost more money, time and labor to construct, and a house more pretentious in style and appearance than the houses that sheltered its builders in the early days in Kansas. The building itself did not constitute the merit of the display; that was in its ornamentation, and we don't see how it could have been improved. The window and door casings were ornamented pieces of ears of corn arranged in pretty shapes and looked as neat as carved wood work; the sides of the house were beautifully ornamented with all manner of indescribably beautiful designs made of corn and grass, and the roof was equally as rich, and on the comb of the roof stood a board on either side of which was the outlines of Old Glory, the stars and stripes and back ground all clear and distinct in proper colors and made of kernels of corn. An immense amount of patient, persevering work was required to make this float. It was filled with children and drawn by four nice horses hitched abreast.

Ida school with 30 to 40 children on a float drawn by four elegant gray horses made a fine appearance.

Jefferson township received a fair share of the merited compliments that were paid to the floats as they passed in review between the lines of people who thronged the streets on both sides along the line of march. The float was built on low wheels, the platform was large and commodious, and on this was constructed a raised platform about two and a half feet high, the sides sloping up at an angle of about 45 degrees, leaving a platform about twelve by three feet at top; on this was a boat trimmed up and rigged out in good style at the Salt Creek navy yard. The portion of the lower platform not covered by the upper one was covered with fruits and other farm products and the sloping sides referred to were also handsomely festooned and ornamented, the products of the

farm being the only material used, but so deftly arranged as to present a strikingly handsome effect.

The next was an old covered wagon filled with children and bearing the label, "The Crop that Never Fails." It made a good hit, everybody saw the point and cheered it as it passed. This float was from Liberty township and all agreed that the committee made no mistake in awarding it the first premium.

Liberty township was also represented by a very handsome float carrying Excelsior school, district 66.

Washington township by Center Valley school, district 92.

Rose Creek by Star school.

Courtland by Courtland school.

Every school in the county ought to have been here. Citizens of Belleville had several attractions in the parade.

The parade being over the people amused themselves in various ways until 4 p. m., when the glee club sang and the show of twenty one samples of the "Crop that Never Fails in Kansas," took place at the grand stand. This was the baby show. In the evening again thousands assembled at the stand to listen to the Clay Center band, the colored vocal musicians of the same city, witness the cake walk by the same parties, and the marriage ceremony that made Fred Martin and Miss Maggie Regester man and wife. This closed the program for the day, but the corn throwing and other innocent amusement that suggested itself continued until late in the night.

THIRD DAY.

The third day was as nice and bright as either of the others, and though the crowd was not quite as large as the day previous they were just as full of fun and enthusiasm. It had not been the intention to have the parade over again on Friday, but it being so far beyond what had been expected hundreds wanted to see it again, and to accommodate them and also those who did not see it the day pre-

vious, it was decided to repeat its principal features, and those having charge of the main floats kindly consented, and accordingly at ten o'clock the parade was again on the march, as grand as before, though not so large, followed by "Sousa's Band," which was not a feature the day before.

In the afternoon all the sports and contests came off according to the programme and furnished an abundance of fun for all who could get within seeing distance. And here again was a demonstration of the good feeling and fellowship that prevailed throughout the jubilee, for if there is one thing more than another calculated to stir up bile and bad blood it is a contest where the physical prowess of man or beast is involved with money at the end of it, but in these several contests not a harsh word was uttered or a particle of dissatisfaction manifested.

When these contests closed the great Republic County Corn Jubilee of 1899 was practically over; a thing of the past, but its memory will last as long as anyone is living who is now old enough to realize its magnitude, and everyone who did something to help it along can always point with pride to his county's great jubilee and say "I did what I could."

The following descriptive sketch is from the pen of Harry Root, correspondent of the Topeka State Journal, who attended the Jubilee as special reporter for that paper:

Belleville, October 6.—Republic county has been holding a three days' corn Jubilee in Belleville. The big day was Thursday. Ex-Sheriff Kindt who has been here about as long as anybody, says the crowd outnumbered two to one any other crowd ever seen in Belleville, and Kindt has seen all of them. The crowd reminded everybody of the great populist rallies and picnics of 1890.

Republic county has a just right to rejoice this year, and her people are celebrating over the most bountiful crops ever raised in the county. Her farmers had out over 210,000 acres of corn. There is not a poor field in the county, and they estimate not less than ten million

bushels as the product for 1899. And they make the claim that when the statistics are all in, Kansas will then credit Republic county as the banner corn county for the year. And this year her people are holding a great corn jubilee, the like of which has perhaps never before been seen in Kansas. Atchison came nearer to it, but Republic county can go them several lengths better.

A mammoth tent has been secured where the cereals of the garden and farm are shown by townships, and for which liberal premiums are offered for the best display. The contests have been spirited. The inside of the big tent is worth going miles to see. It is full of the products of Republic county farms. Ex-State Senator Savage, who came to Republic county in 1871, and who was one of the assistant commissioners to the Centennial from Kansas, says the display of corn at this jubilee beat anything in the corn line at that exhibition when Kansas made such an effort to get the best, by 50 per cent. He says the display of farm products at this jubilee beats anything he has seen in all his travels.

Every merchant bore his part in the decorations of windows and buildings, each one trying to outdo his neighbor in neat and artistic corn emblems or other farm cereals. Suffice to say that all the business men were with one accord to see the first corn jubilee made a crowning success.

The parade was magnificent. It was headed by the queen of the corn jubilee, Miss Effie Chapin, the Belleville military band in the lead. Union township came with a float representing a ship made of corn and farm products and drawn by a traction engine. Scandia township had another ship float, loaded down with vegetables, corn and farm and garden cereals. The float of the Sons and Daughters of Justice of Belleville council No. 6, was a most attractive one in its decorations. Rose Creek township's float was a house tastily trimmed with corn and cereals, and filled with young girls, the beauty of this township.

Freedom township's float was a large wagon, in the center of which was a huge pyramid built of corn, and tastefully trimmed with the products of the farm and garden. Liberty township had a float laden down with young girls and boys, with the inscription: "Crop that never fails." It was also artistically decorated with corn and other farm emblems.

Every float was gotten up to attract. They were all good. There wasn't a bad feature in the parade. They were gotten up to entertain and the jam of people went away satisfied. To speak of each one separately, and they all deserve special mention, would fill columns. Many of the decorations and floats would be creditable to picture out in the leading magazines and newspapers of the country.

Liberal premiums were offered by the committee which tended in a measure to increase the interest in the corn jubilee. Neighboring towns swelled the crowd until Belleville was overflowing with a perfect jam of people, estimated from 12,000 to 15,000. The attractions put on the bills are numerous, each having scores of backers, though the main one was Republic county's farm and garden cereals. Republic is the first county in Kansas to hold a purely farm and garden carnival.

The crowd was as orderly as it could possibly be at a corn jubilee, and when daylight came the streets were white with corn meal. Not a serious accident occurred.

The corn jubilee is the biggest advertisement Republic county and Belleville has ever had. The crops are large this year, specimens of which are on exhibition from most every township in the county. All of Atchison, which is the father of the corn carnival enterprise in Kansas, would praise the first successful efforts of the people of Belleville and Republic county in making so complete a success of their jubilee. In fact her people will not take a back seat in their first successful attempt at a corn jubilee.

Many visitors from Topeka, St. Joseph, Kansas City and points east thereof, say it was the grandest display of

farm products they ever saw and a number say they visited Philadelphia in '76 and Chicago in 1892-93, but there was no better display of corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, etc., than those on exhibition here today.

Old gray haired men and women who immigrated to this county in the sixties and seventies, looked on with amazement and surprise that so many people had gathered together, so many well dressed, well behaved people with happiness and prosperity written on their brows.

Nearly every, if indeed not every township in the county, was represented either in the exhibition tent or in the grand parade and hundreds of business men and others fell in line.

The following names, together with number of entry and products entered, and every individual in the list, has the happy satisfaction of knowing that he assisted in making Republic County's Corn Jubilee the greatest affair of the kind ever held in the state, and in doing so contributed to the two days' pleasure and enjoyment of the ten thousand of his fellow citizens who attended it. Indeed it is a

ROLL OF HONOR.

- | | |
|---|---|
| B. F. Carson, Belleville township.
1 50 ears White Dent corn.
2 59 ears Yellow. | P D Patterson, Lincoln,
19 50 ears Yellow Dent corn. |
| M. M. Donges, Belleville City,
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes. | W. P. Hamilton, Belleville township,
20 25 heads of Kaffir corn. |
| L. W. Bethards, Belleville City,
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes, six weeks
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel turnips,
6 1 dozen Mangoes. | Orrin Jewett, Lincoln,
21 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes. |
| J. A. Miller, Freedom township,
7 50 ears Yellow Dent corn. | J. F. M. Smith, Jefferson,
22 50 ears Bloody Butcher corn. |
| R. H. Boyes, Freedom township,
8 59 ears White Dent corn. | W. W. Boyes, Freedom,
23 50 ears White Dent corn. |
| Sons and Daughters of Justice, Lodge
No. 1—
9 float. | Henry Osman, Belleville township,
24 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes,
25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel turnips,
26 1 pumpkin. |
| H. J. Slatts, Freedom township,
10 Decorated family vehicle. | Henry Passmore, Grant,
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel sweet potatoes. |
| Edward Kipper, Freedom,
11 50 ears pop corn, sample on stalk. | Orry Corey, Grant,
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes. |
| Thomas Benson, Liberty,
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes,
13 Plate of apples. | Henry Passmore, Grant,
29 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes. |
| 14 do do do
15 do do do | Charles Passmore, Grant,
30 50 ears White Dent corn. |
| Aaron Boyes, Freedom,
16 Plate of apples. | Henry Passmore, Grant,
31 50 ears White Dent corn. |
| 17 do do do | W. M. Owsley, City,
32 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes. |
| Aaron Perry, Liberty,
18 Decorated float. | W. W. Wait, Freedom,
33 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel Irish potatoes. |
| | W. W. Wait, Freedom,
34 50 ears White Dent corn. |

- A. J. Hill, city.
 35 50 ears sweet corn.
 36 50 ears sweet corn.
 37 50 ears pop corn.
 38 50 ears pop corn.
 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- F. M. Johnson.
 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- Charley Pangle.
 42 50 ears pop corn.
- Z. J. Tate.
 43 1 radish.
 44 1 bungle horn squash.
- Mrs. Geo. Hodgkinson, Freedom.
 45 50 ears pop corn.
- Orrin Abby, Freedom.
 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- T. M. Hemphill, Belleville township
 47 50 ears White Dent corn.
- E. Howard, Belleville City.
 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- Willis Childs, Freedom.
 49 50 ears pop corn.
- George McCune, Jefferson.
 50 1 pumpkin.
 51 1 squash.
 52 1 squash.
- I. N. Champlon, Jefferson.
 53 50 ears White Dent corn.
 54 50 ears Bloody Butcher corn.
 55 50 ears pop corn.
 56 50 ears Yellow Dent corn.
- Ted Black, Freedom.
 57 50 ears White Dent corn.
- H. D. Cooley, City.
 58 1 squash.
- Geo. M. Adams, Belleville City.
 59 50 ears pop corn.
- Ed Kipper, Freedom.
 60 50 ears pop corn.
- M. L. Canfield, Freedom.
 61 50 ears White Dent corn.
 62 25 heads white Kafir corn.
 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- C. Corbut, Lincoln.
 64 50 ears Yellow Dent corn.
 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- Abbott Cheney, Freedom.
 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- L. W. Bethards, Belleville City.
 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel turnips.
 69 1 dozen Mangoes.
- E. B. Helwick, Liberty.
 70 50 ears Bloody Butcher corn.
- R. T. Jellison, Liberty.
 71 50 ears White Dent corn.
- Geo. W. Sickels.
 72 50 ears Yellow Dent corn, (Golden Beauty.)
- H. C. Hancock, Albion.
 73 50 ears Yellow Dent, (Gold Stan.)
- E. J. Millen, Washington.
 74 2 Hubbard squashes.
- W. Steenblock, Rose Creek.
 75 25 heads white Kafir corn.
- Jessie Jellison.
 76 decorated bicycle.
- R. T. Kelley.
 77 5 plates apples.
- J. M. Randall.
 78 50 ears White Dent corn.
 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- 80 50 ears pop corn.
- Wm. Hadley, Liberty.
 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- Julius Beecher.
 82 1 pumpkin.
- J. D. Pangle, Belleville City.
 83 50 ears Yellow Dent corn.
- F. N. Townsend, Big Bend.
 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- 85 Yams.
- Geo. M. Powell.
 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- T. J. Bucknell.
 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- A. P. Larsen, Warwick, Kansas.
 88 50 ears White Dent corn.
 89 50 ears Bloody Butcher corn.
- Peter Welsh.
 90 50 ears Yellow Dent corn.
- J. W. Abbott.
 91 1 pumpkin.
- Anna C. Feight.
 92 squashes.
- Geo. W. Cowle.
 93 50 ears Yellow Dent corn.
 94 oats.
 95 squashes.
 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
 97 25 heads white Kafir corn.
- Smith Brothers, Norway township.
 98 50 ears White Dent corn.
- D. W. Wilson, Lincoln.
 99 1 peck wheat.
- Jonathan Taylor, Scandia towns
 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- W. P. Hamilton, Belleville.
 102 50 ears White Dent corn.
- John Kuhn, Belleville township.
 103 onions.
- Thos. Benson, Liberty.
 104 plate of apples.
 105 plate of apples.
- P. M. Howard.
 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel potatoes.
- S. Pentico, Elk Creek.
 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel sweet potatoes.
 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- P. M. Howard.
 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of oats.
 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
 112 50 ears White Dent corn.
- Thos. Benson, Liberty.
 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel oats.
- B. F. Carson, Belleville.
 114 50 ears White Dent corn.
- P. M. Howard.
 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel wheat.
- C. A. Ball.
 116 50 ears Yellow Dent.
 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- H. J. Slatts.
 118 decorated float of farm products.
- P. M. Howard.
 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel wheat.
- Chas. Larson.
 120 50 ears White Dent corn.
 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Calico corn.
 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Irish potatoes.
- James S. Price.
 123 sample of alfalfa.
 124 1 pumpkin.
 125 1 squash.

- Geo. Thompson,
126 50 ears White Dent corn.
A M Canfield, Belleville City,
127 ½ bushel sweet potatoes.
J. H. Waterson, Rose Creek,
128 50 ears Bloody Butcher corn,
129 50 ears Yellow Dent corn,
130 50 ears White Dent corn,
131 50 ears Calico corn,
132 50 ears pop corn
A. M. Canfield,
133 ½ bushel onions, (grown from seed.)
Mrs. Gardner, Washington,
134 pumpkins.
I C Ware, Scandia,
138 sweet corn,
W Bateman, Courtland,
135 50 ears White Dent corn,
136 50 ears Yellow Dent corn,
137 apples
J D Pangle,
139 50 ears pop corn.
W. M. Eccles, Farmington,
140 50 ears White Dent corn.
S T Collins,
141 sample of wheat.
142 sample of corn grown from seed supposed to be 4,000 years old.
Lewis Young,
143 ½ bushel Irish potatoes.
O. B. Haven,
144 ½ bushel Irish potatoes,
145 ½ bushel Irish potatoes.
M Kenney,
146 ½ bushel Irish potatoes.
John L Lewis, Belleville township,
147 ½ bushel Irish potatoes.
U. S. G Bowersox, Union,
148 50 ears White Dent corn.
C Baker,
149 50 ears Yellow Dent corn.
J. A. Cardwell, Union,
150 50 ears Calico corn.
Aaron Boyes,
151 plate of apples.
M Kenney, Elk,
152 50 ears Yellow Dent corn.
H. C. Hancock Albion,
153 1 plate apples,
154 1 plate apples,
155 6 longest ears of corn.
G. W. Hubbard, Lincoln,
156 50 ears pop corn.
L. N. Bonner, Belleville,
157 ¾ bushel sweet potatoes.
Toney Hansleek, Fairview,
158 ½ bushel Irish potatoes,
159 ½ do do do
160 ½ do do do
John Randall Jefferson,
161 1 plate of grapes.
J. O. Larson, Beaver,
162 ½ bushel spring wheat.
Wm. Bateman, Courtland,
163 1 plate of apples.
W. H. Remy, Washington,
164 ½ bushel Irish potatoes.
W. O. Tate, Norway,
165 ½ bushel Yellow Dent corn.
Thos Ward,
166 50 ears squaw corn.
Baby entries:
Otis Lash, 4 mo.; Paul Fulcomer, 10 mo.; Helen R. Legerstrom, 7 mo.; Chas. W. Rae, 9 mo., first prize; Trueman Smith, 11 mo., second prize; Maude Buhner, 11 mo.; Lewis Harold Chlastic, 10 mo.; Ester Hicks, 3 mo.; Elmer Løgue, 2 mo.; Leslie Waters, 8 mo.; Freddie Sherman, 4 mo.; Isabelle Collins, 4 mo.; Mollie Nixon, 4 mo.; Willie Kelley, 12 mo.; Fern Corwin, 6 mo.; Walter Polly, 9 mo.; Bessie Kuhn, 4 mo.; Evert Thomas, 1 year; Helen Bales, 10 weeks; Rosey Robins, 4 mo.; Elsie Swenson, 11 mo.
Following are the judges and awards:
Com. on decorated bicycles and earriages:
Mrs. D. D. Bramwell,
Mrs. Dr. Kamp,
Mrs. Chaune Perry.
Best decorated horse and rider:
Mrs D. D. Bramwell,
Mrs. Dr. Kamp,
Mrs. Chaune Perry.
Com Township display:
T. M. Thompson,
D. Lake,
Joseph Brenneman.
Com. on Individual display:
Wm. Bell,
John Yale,
John Mosshart.
Display by townships:
Freedom township . . . 1st \$50.00
Rose Creek township . . . 2d 25.00
Jefferson township . . . 3d 15.00
White Dent corn:
G. M. Hemphill, Belleville . . 1st 5.00
J. M. Randall, Jefferson . . . 2d 3.00
Smith Brothers, Norway . . . 3d 2.00
Yellow Dent corn:
M Kenney, Elk Creek . . . 1st 5.00
George W. Siekels, Freedom . . 2d 3.00
P. D. Patterson, Lincoln . . . 3d 2.00
Calico corn:
J. A. Cardwell, Union . . . 1st 5.00
J. H. Watterson . . . 2d 3.00
Bloody Butcher corn:
J. F. Smith, Jefferson . . . 1st 5.00
A. P. Larson, Warwiek . . . 2d 3.00
I. N. Champion, Jefferson . . 3d 2.00
Pop corn:
Chas. Pangle, Belleville City . 1st 2.00
Willis Childs, Freedom . . . 2d 1.00
J. M. Randall, Jefferson . . . 3d .50
Sweet corn:
I. C. Ware, Scandia City . . 1st 3.00
A. J. Hill, Belleville City . . 2d 2.00
A. J. Hill, Belleville City . . 3d 1.00
White Kafir corn:
A. Steenblock, Rose Creek . 1st 3.00
M. L. Canfield, Freedom . . . 2d 2.00
W. P. Hamilton, Belleville . . 3d 1.00
Squaw corn:
Thomas Ward . . . 1st 2.00
Irish potatoes:
Abbott Cheney, Freedom . . 1st 3.00
Lewis Young, Rose Creek . . 2d 2.00
F. N. Townsend, Big Bend . . 3d 1.00
Sweet potatoes:
Henry Passmore, Grant . . . 1st 3.00
A. M. Canfield, Belleville C . 2d 2.00
L. N. Bonner, Belleville . . . 3d 1.00
Six largest ears corn.
H. C. Hancock, Albion, Telescope 1 year.

Six heaviest ears of corn:			
A. P. Larsoa. Warwick. Telescope			
1 year.			
A. P. Larson. Warwick. by Cash			
Store. 1 pound Tourist coffee.			
Best peck Irish potatoes:			
M. L. Cantfield. Freedom. Telescope			
1 year.			
Best plate apples:			
H. C. Hancock. Albion. Freeman 1			
year.			
Best $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel onions:			
John Kuhn. Belleville township. 6			
loaves bread. S. S. Brown.			
Best plate grapes:			
John Randall. Jefferson. Freeman 1			
year.			
Best $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel wheat:			
J. O. Larson. Beaver—Cash Store. 1			
pound Tourist coffee. N. Y. Store.			
towel rack and mirror.			
Largest Squash:			
Geo. Cowles. Lincoln—Cash Store.			
1 pound Tourist coffee.			
Best Hubbard squash:			
E. J. Miller. Washington—J. C. Daw-			
son. photo album.			
Largest pumpkin:			
J. W. Abbott. Big Bend—1 pound of			
Tourist coffee by Cash Store.			
Sack Race 50 yards:			
C. L. Ward.....	\$1.00		
Egg race:			
J. T. Fleming.....	1.00		
Throwing sledge:			
W. Parks.....	2.00		
Standing jump:			
W. Parks.....	2.00		
Running jump:			
W. Parks.....	2.00		
Strongest team of horses or mules:			
A. C. Taylor.....1st	5.00		
Geo. Munger. no premium on 2d.			
Tug of war:			
Union. J. J. Eastman. Capt 1st	12.00		
Rose Creek. L. Young Capt 2d	6.00		
Baby show. 20 entries.			
Mrs. Chas. W. Rea (1st baby			
9 month old).....	6.00		
Mrs. Truman Smith (2d baby			
10 months old).....	4.00		
Best exhibit of farm product by			
any individual, grown on the			
land owned or controlled by			
the exhibitor. John Fuleomer			
Belleville City.....	10.00		
Best display farm products any			
one farm. John A. Swenson.			
Freedom.....	10.00		
Best decorated float of agricul-			
tural products by any one in-			
dividual:			
H. J. Slatts. Freedom.....1st	10.00		
Aaron Perry.....2d	5.00		
H. C. Swartz. Washington,			
Telescope 1 year.			
"Crop that Never Fails in Kan-			
sas" represented by Liberty			
township float.....1st	10.00		
Jefferson to township. Freeman			
1 year.....2d			
200 yard foot race:			
W. Parks.....1st	3.00		
S. Baldwin.....2d	2.00		
Best parade by any society:			
Sons and Daughters of Jus-			
tice. Belleville.....	10.00		
Best decorated family vehicle:			
J. E. Caswell.....	5.00		
Best decorated horse and rider:			
Cash Store Indian.....	1.00		
Bicycle float:			
Effie Chapin.....1st	5.00		
Minerva Weightman.....2d	3.00		
Single bicycle:			
Grettie Crummer and Millie			
Carstensen.			

To the officers and committees who engineered it the people owe a debt of gratitude. They seem to have been the right men in the right places. Circumstances and opportunity develop the genius and ability of men to do. Others might have done as well; none could have done better, and where all have done so well it is difficult to discriminate in favor of any, still I desire to especially mention Senator R. B. Ward, chairman executive committee; S. C. Crummer, chairman committee on printing and advertising; Hon. J. M. Doyle, Ex-Mayor H. T. Crawford, Capt. C. A. Potts, treasurer, and J. T. Patterson, marshal; also Miss Lucy Howard, county superintendent, for active interest taken in having the schools represented in the parade.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F. was instituted August 27th, 1872 by Geo. W. Shriner, Deputy Grand Master. The following is a list of the charter members: W. H. Allen, W. H. Pilkenton, A. J. Smith, A. J. Hill, and A. Blocklinger, only one of whom, Brother A. J. Hill now holds membership in the lodge. This is the pioneer secret organization in Republic county. The membership June 30th, 1900 was 53.

White Rock Lodge No. 126, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 26th, 1875, by Special Deputy Grand Master W. H. Pilkenton. The following are the charter members: Andrew Lowe, W. K. Miller, D. L. Badley, Samuel Akins, J. W. Johnson, John Hobson, A. B. Young, Joseph Smith, and John Counzelman. This lodge was instituted at the old town of White Rock, the place of meeting for the first two or three years being on the second floor above Brother Bagley's blacksmith shop. On the advent of the railroad the place of meeting was moved to Courtland where regular meetings are held every week. The membership June 30th, 1900 was 21.

Ida Lodge No. 127, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 17, 1878, by W. H. Pilkenton, Deputy Grand Master; Charter members: J. S. Davenport, John Davenport, Henry Bartle, Robert Allen, F. T. Powell and D. H. Johnson. The place of meeting has been changed from Ida to Munden, where meetings are regularly held every Saturday night. The membership June 30th, 1900 was 39.

Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 12th, 1880, by W. H. Pilkenton, Grand Master of the state of Kansas, who appointed the following assistants: Grand marshal, D. L. Badley; grand warden, H. K. Peckham; grand secretary, E. A. Hallowell; grand guard-



The I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Block, Belleville, Kans.

ian, W. A. Brock. The following is a list of the charter members: M. Curran, W. A. Smith, J. L. Dixon, A. B. Wilder, Daniel Young, Leroy Whitney, C. P. Carstensen, M. Weislogel, R. Nicholas and T. M. Little. At the first meeting M. Curran was elected N. G.; L. Whitney, V. G.; W. A. Smith, recording secretary; C. P. Carstensen, treasurer. At this meeting the following persons were duly initiated as members: P. Curran, D. F. Longnecker, W. F. Allen and James Weyand. This lodge was incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas, February 22d, 1883, and is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 66.

Republic City Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 22d, 1882, by A. H. Dow, Grand Master State of Kansas. The following is a list of charter members: T. M. Little, D. S. Zencker, A. T. Miller, F. W. Craft, T. C. Clark, W. E. Finley, I. W. Williams, M. C. Polley, Wm. Taylor, T. F. Marlatt and Chas. Somers. The present officers are: F. W. Craft, N. G.; I. W. Williams, V. G., J. Beck, secretary. Present membership, 72. Meet every Saturday night at their hall in Republic City.

Nelson Lodge No. 294, at Norway, was instituted by J. S. Coddling in 1885, assisted by brothers from Belleville and Scandia. Its present membership is 17.

Wayne Lodge No. 366, I. O. O. F., at Wayne, was instituted by I. O. Savage, March 14, 1890, with the following charter members: J. M. Campbell, Geo. W. Pell, W. G. Dallas, J. A. Feters and Wm. H. Morgan. Twenty-nine persons were duly initiated, receiving all or part of the three degrees. This prosperous lodge meets every Friday night at its hall in Wayne. Membership, June 30th, 1900, 41.

Cuba Lodge, No. 371, I. O. O. F., at Cuba, was instituted by I. O. Savage, May 13th, 1890, with the following charter members: D. A. Allen, F. S. Sherman, I. F. Moon, John Kuchera, B. C. Williams, J. A. Johnson, Morris Turpin, A. T. Gillean, W. H. Beels, F. T. Baker, F. Slosponski and F. B. Kirk. Thirty-three persons were duly initiated.

ed, receiving all of the three degrees, leaving the lodge with forty-five members. The present membership is 37.

Narka Lodge No. 386, I. O. O. F., of Narka, was instituted March 19, 1891, by I. O. Savage, of Belleville, assisted by H. O. Studley, D. H. Ferguson, S. C. Crummer, H. B. Brown, C. E. Leedom, and the Degree Team of Belleville Lodge No. 96. with the following charter members: Samuel Patton, S. M. Edwards, W. F. Bobenhouse, W. B. Mitchem, J. A. Anderson, A. Brosh, A. B. Peebles, George Farlow, B. F. Doval, U. B. McIntyre, C. E. McIntyre, and Hiram Beck. Forty-two persons were initiated. and eight brothers admitted by card, leaving the lodge with 62 members. Membership, June 30th, 1900, 44.

Charity Rebekah Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Belleville, October 4th, 1886, by V. Vantrump, special deputy, with twenty-two charter members, as follows: Brothers E. Strong, A. Dixon, L. N. Tweedy, F. H. Stoddard, Chas. Hunter, R. E. Sweeny, Mark Wright, R. H. Weightman, D. W. Goodwin, G. W. Personett, Geo. N. Davis, H. O. Studley, Henry C. Brown, C. Caruthers, S. C. Crummer, L. W. Leavenworth, G. W. McKee and Ezra Mackey; Sisters M. E. Vantrump, Christina Weightman, A. A. Hamilton and Electa Wray—eighteen brothers and four sisters—only one of whom is a member of Rebekah Lodge today, and that is Sister Wray, who has held continuous membership in this lodge ever since it was instituted, three having died and all the others fallen from grace. This is a sad commentary on Oddfellowship, but only emphasizes the fact that many are active and apparently earnest in any good work at its commencement, but that only a few remain faithful to the end, through evil as well as good report. My observation convinces me that the above statement is applicable to any and all charitable and benevolent organizations on earth. The night this lodge was instituted twelve persons were added, leaving the lodge with a membership of thirty-four. The first officers were: Brother L. W. Leavenworth, N. G.; Sister M.

E. Vantrump, V. G.; Sister A. A. Hamilton, secretary; Sister Electa Wray, treasurer. Its membership June 30th, 1900, was 43.

The Rebekah lodge instituted in Republic county was Hope R. D. Lodge, No. 188, at Cuba, March 3d, 1892, by I. O. Savage, special D. G. M., assisted by Brother Evans, Sisters Clark, Wray, Leach, McCullough, Perry, Hogate, Brown, Evans, Davis, Stoddard, and Noble, all of Charity R. D. lodge No. 76, with the following charter members: Brothers S. A. Daniels, James Elliott, L. R. Curtis, F. S. Sherman, J. M. Davidson, W. J. Kennedy, C. S. Fry, W. V. Miller, C. E. Tobey, S. Case and J. A. Johnson, Sisters Daniels, Elliott, Curtis, Sherman, Davidson, Kennedy, Fry, Miller, Tobey, and Case, leaving the lodge with 21 members. Its membership June 30th, 1900 was 14.

Faith Rebekah lodge, No. 259, at Munden, February 8th, 1884, by Sister Belle Sherman, assisted by Sisters C. Daniels, A. Green, E. Elliott, J. Pennick, M. Washicheck, F. Davidson, E. Sense, E. Oliphant, S. Miller, H. Tobey, Sloskanskey, E. Kuchera, F. Kuchera, D. Davidson, Marvin Vokalkest, with the following charter members: A. Strnad, J. A. Skocdopole, J. S. Skocdopole, H. Bartle, E. Bartle, S. W. Washicheck, T. Washicheck, M. L. Gray, L. Roush, S. M. Roush, A. Kasper, J. L. Kasper, A. Stransky, Agnes Stransky, W. Drashiner, Wm. Strnad, M. Strnad, W. F. Skocdopole; 18 members. Brother J. M. Roush was commissioned as D. D. G. M. Its membership June 30th, 1899 was 20.

Louise Rebekah lodge No. 260 at Courtland, March 1st, 1894, by Ada F. Riddle, assisted by Brother and Sister Sherman of Cuba, and brothers and sisters from Scandia lodge No. 261, with the following charter members:

Brothers—

J. M. Foster,
Henry Wray.

J. E. Hesser,

L. F. Bradley,

Sisters—

S. E. Bradley,	A. N. Smith,	Caroline Smith,
L. A. Hesser,	Lucy M. Wray.	

They started with 22 members. Membership June 30th, 1900, 20.

Scandia Rebekah lodge, No. 261, at Scandia, February 28th, 1894, by Ada F. Riddle, assisted by brothers and sisters from Cuba, with the following charter members:

Brothers—

E. S. Ramsey,	J. B. Bowling,	A. L. Larson,
E. F. Leweke,	Ben Rosenquist,	Geo. D. Bowling,
A. P. Happer,	W. E. Mills,	I. N. Voorhis,
Grant Fulcomer,	Ed Bushby,	M. Weislogel,
John W. Gatchel,		

Sisters—

Martha Johnson,	Eva Leweke,	Clara Rosenquist,
Martha A. Bowling,	Connie E. Happer,	Lillie C. Mills,
Mary D. Voorhis,	Susie Fulcomer,	Eva Christian,
Luella Eckler,	Mary B. White,	Mattie E. Bushby,
Derica V. Wilder,	Anna Weislogel.	

Thirty-eight members. Brother E. S. Ramsey was commissioned as D. D. G. M. Membership June 30th, 1900, 39.

Fidelity Rebekah Lodge, No. 265, at Narka, was instituted April 30th, 1894, by Sister Belle Sherman and Sister C. J. Savage, with the following charter members:

Brothers—

Hiram Beck,	A. Brosh,	J. H. Crammer,
S. Morgan,	D. D. Johnson,	A. B. Peebles,
S. H. Bacon.		

Sisters—

Mary J. Brosh,	Lenora E. Bowles,	Anna Kuchera,
Delila Morgan,	E. T. Pebbles,	Linda Johnson,
Lydia Bacon,	Chat Kobes,	Rose Shara.

Nineteen members. Brother Hiram Beck was commissioned D. D. G. M. Membership June 30th, 1900, 39.

Friendship Rebekah Lodge No. 275, at Wayne, was instituted January 9th, 1895, by Mrs. Belle M. Sherman, with the following charter members:

Sisters—

Ellen Eldridge.,	Nettie Eldridge.	A. F. Morley.
Mary I. Reeder.	Emma G. Hill,	M. B. Kellogg.

Brothers—

D. C. Eldrich.	Z. Reeder,	Wm. Hill,
Geo. W. Morley.	G. M. Kellogg.	

Sixteen members. Wm. Hill was commissioned D. D. G. M. Membership June 30th, 1900. 21.

Republic Rebekah Lodge No. 276, at Republic City, January 29th, 1895, by Mrs. Belle M. Sherman. with the following Charter members:

Sisters—

Kate Davies.	Lessie Elliott.	Malinda Abbott.
Lennie Abbott,	Nora Sumbler,	Genie Charles,
Nellie G. Bedell,	Mary E. Evans.	Mattie Bester,
Julia A. Davies,	Lydia Charles,	Mary Jones.

Brothers—

G. T. Davies.	Geo. Beck.	W. J. T. Elliott.
J. W. Abbott,	John Sumbler,	D. A. Davies,
T. J. Charles.		

Twenty-three members. D. A. Davies was commissioned D. D. G. M. Membership June 30th, 1900, 38.

Republic Encampment No. 30. I. O. O. F., was instituted January 25th, 1876, by Special Deputy Grand Patriarch S. H. Kelsey, assisted by Chas. H. Krebs and H. S. Wooden. The following is a list of the charter members:

W. H. Pilkenton,	V. Vantrump,	I. O. Savage,
Josiah Kindt,	Wm. Hughes,	E. A. Hallowell,
W. C. Shull,	A. J. Hill,	Jas. H. Bradd,
F. M. Cox,	Geo. E. Ross,	Chauncey Perry.

The present officers are—

I. O. Savage, chief patriarch, John Soderholm, senior warden,
 Josiah Kindt, junior warden. A. J. Hill, high preist,
 C. P. Carstensen, scribe, T. N. Short, treasurer.

Pilkenton Encampment, No. 112, at Republic, Republic county on November 11, 1892, by the grand patriarch in person, assisted by Patriarchs I. O. Savage, E. Strong, J. Whalen, D. H. Ferguson, H. C. Blanchard, Wesley S.

Skocdopole, Anthony Strnad and Geo. B. McCullough, of Republic Encampment, No. 30, of Belleville, with the following charter members:

Jacob Beck,	Gomer T. Davies,	R. W. Polley,
C. M. Hall,	W. S. Hill,	D. A. Davies,
J. C. Price.		

The officers were duly elected and installed, after which five persons were admitted, advanced and exalted, leaving the Encampment with twelve members.

Belleville Lodge No. 129, A. F. & A. M. was duly chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas, A. F. & A. M., on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1872, and duly instituted by Special Deputy Grand Master W. P. Mudgett, of Waterville, Kansas, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1872. Its charter members were:

C. I. McIntyre,	Joseph Boothe,	Taylor Wilson,
R. W. VanDyke,	R. C. Carr,	S. A. McKay,
John Hadsell,	Austin Phelps,	Wm. H. Harmond,
James Mackey,	Benjamin Abbott,	A. A. Burk,
J. J. Schofield,	John F. Wells.	

Its first officers were—

C. I. McIntyre, W. M.,	Joseph Boothe, S. W.,
A. T. Wilson, J. W.,	R. W. VanDyke, treasurer,
R. C. Carr, secretary,	S. A. McKay, S. D.,
John Hadsell, J. D.,	A. L. Phelps, S. S.,
J. Mackey, Tyler.	Wm. H. Harmond, J. S.,

The present officers are:

D. D. Bramwell, W. M.,	W. T. Perry, S. W.,
W. E. Keith, J. W.,	Wm. Kamp, Sec.

Meets every second and fourth Wednesday night of each month. The present membership is 98 and the lodge is in a very prosperous condition.

The Belleville Chapter, R. A. M., was organized December 30th, 1887, with the following charter members:

George W. Wood,	S. G. Stover,	E. H. Daniels,
F. H. Sherer,	Eli Haskett,	J. B. Cain,
J. H. Hair,	E. B. Towle,	B. R. Hugin.
J. C. Gurnea.		

First Officers—

G. W. Wood, high priest, J. H. Hair, king,
S. G. Stover, scribe, J. C. Gurnea, secretary,
B. R. Hogin, treasurer.

Present officers—

Wm. Kamp, high priest, John M. Doyle, king,
W. T. Perry, scribe. Wesley Hanzel, secretary,
C. P. Carstensen, treasurer.

Meets each first and third Friday of each month, and has forty-two members.

Lebanon lodge, A. F. A. M., was organized under dispensation, August 21st, 1882, by E. D. Hylier, Past M. W. M. of the state of Kansas. Dispensation granted to S. W. Gunter, W. M.; C. S. Morey, S. W.; R. W. Swan, J. W. Charter granted February 22d, 1883, by Benj. Lake, Special Deputy G. M., assisted by A. A. Carahan, John S. Elliott and A. E. Carlisle. Present officers are:

A. B. Kimball, W. M., H. J. Hollenbeck, S. W.
M. A. Prible, J. W., I. C. Ware, Secretary,
A. P. Happer, Treasurer.

Meets regularly once a month at the Masonic Hall in Scandia, Kansas. The present membership is 29.

Cuba lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 362, began work under dispensation, October 21, 1899, and was granted a charter February 21st, 1900. The charter members are:

Ransom Stevens, W. M., W. F. Howard, S. W.,
Joseph Kesi, J. W., Jas. S. Deathridge, Treasurer,
C. E. Hoard, Secretary, F. L. Powers, S. D.,
C. A. Campbell, J. D., Royal Tyler, Tyler,
J. E. Woodhouse, S. S., L. D. Oliver, J. S.

This lodge owns its hall where it meets the first and third Monday nights in each month. It has increased its membership in eighteen months from ten to forty-four members. W. F. Howard is the present Worshipful Master and F. L. Powers, secretary.

Narka Lodge No. 349, A. F. & A. M. Papers of dispensation issued March 19th 1892. Lodge instituted April

15th, 1893, by E. B. Towle, Deputy Grand Master. Charter members 14.

First officers—

A. Steenblock, W. M., G. W. Edwards, S. W.,
W. F. Bobenhouse, J. W., John F. Wilcox, secretary.

Present officers—

W. L. King, W. M., I. P. Sellers, S. W.,
J. S. Cordry, J. W., H. S. Taylor, secretary.

Members at present 38. Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at Masonic and I. O. O. F. Hall, Narka, Kansas.

Ophel Chapter O. E. S. at Belleville, Kansas, was granted a dispensation and organized February 23d, 1892, by Deputy Grand Master, Anna Coon, with the following officers:

Jennie L. Dillon, W. M., W. T. Dillon, W. P.,
J. M. Watkins, treasurer. B. T. Bullen, secretary,
Mary E. Bullen, Conductor, Emma McCullough, Asst. Con.,
Adela Perry, Adah, Kate F. Howe, Ruth,
Anna L. Humphrey, Esther, Anna James, Martha,
Jennie Conwell, Electa, Betsey Blanchard, Warden,
Edward Blanchard, Sentinel.

This lodge received its charter June 23d, 1892, having worked under dispensation just four months. The present officers are:

Laura Doherty, W. M., Geo. W. Collins, W. P.,
Mrs. A. F. Dunn, A. M. D. D. Bramwell, Secretary,
J. H. Yale, Treasurer. Harriet L. Bethards, Conductor.
Anna L. Spencer, Asst. Con. Livona Yale, Chaplain,
Anna Wade, Adah, Adela E. Perry, Ruth,
Clara Bramwell, Esther. Lizzie Fox, Martha,
Maude Smith, Electa. Dora Carstensen, Warden,
Dr. Wm. Kamp, Sentinel, Kate G. Collins, Organist.

This lodge meets regularly on the second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month at Masonic Hall, and is in a highly prosperous condition with a membership of 71.

John Brown Post No. 44, G. A. R. Nearly twenty years have come and gone since eighteen loyal and patriotic comrades, no two of whom served in the same regi-

ment, and representing five different states, moved and actuated by the universal sentiments of fraternity, charity and loyalty and an earnest desire to keep alive and perpetuate the memories and associations of their army life, petitioned the proper authorities for the privilege of being mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic as a Post under the jurisdiction of the department of Kansas. This petition was granted and in accordance therewith they were on the 25th day of March, 1882, by Department Commander J. C. Walkenshaw, mustered in as a Post to be known as John Brown Post No. 44, Department of Kansas. Their names were as follows:

W. W. Wait, Captain Co. C, 64th N. Y. Inf.
G. A. Hovey, Q. M. Sergt., Co. F, 15th Iowa Inf.
John M. Lawrence, Private, Co. F, 13th Ill Inf.
Adam Dixon, Captain, Co. B, 104th N. Y. Inf.
G. A. Terpening, Private, Co. L, 12th Ill. Cav.
John M. Ryan, Private, Co. D, 42d Ohio Inf.
John E. Hallowell, Musician, 39th Ill Inf.
A. O. Kindy, Private, Co. K, 12th Mich. Inf.
John H. Crane, Private, Co. A, 9th Iowa Inf.
B. R. Hogin, 1st Sergt., Co. K, 9th Iowa Cav.
S. G. Stover, Private, Co. A, 92d Ill. Mounted Inf.
D. C. Bowersox, Private, Co. B, 152d, Ohio Inf.
J. R. Bowersox, Corporal, Co. E, 5th Ohio Cav.
J. H. Bradford, Sergeant, Co. A, 30th Ill. Inf.
Wm. Hughes, Sergeant Co. H, 89th Ill. Inf.
Mark C. Cuthbertson, Sergt. Co. D, 72d Ohio Inf.
H. C. Bradley, Private, Co. K, 3d Iowa Cav.
Daniel Clemons, Private, Co. H, 2d Neb. Cav.

In the preliminary work which led to securing this organization Comrade Bradford was largely instrumental, and to whose untiring and unselfish labors the early success and prosperity of the Post were largely due. He remained steadfast and active in promoting the welfare and best interest of the post during entire his residence in our midst.

When the Post was mustered Comrade B. R. Hogin was chosen Commander, was re-elected in December, 1882, serving with distinguished ability for nearly two

years, and by whose patriotic and well directed efforts the prosperity and usefulness of the Post were promoted.

Capt. A. Shaw was chosen S. V. Commander, Comrade J. M. Ryan J. V. Commander and J. E. Hallowell, Adjutant. Comrade Hallowell served as adjutant from March 25th, to June 17th, 1882, when he resigned and Comrade R. A. Hoffman was chosen to fill the vacancy thus created. The Post was mustered in the court room of the old court house, where its meetings were held until September 1883, when the place of meeting was changed to the Odd Fellows hall, which was occupied until the close of that year, then moved to Powell's Hall, where the meetings were held until February 27th, 1886, when on account of a slight misunderstanding between the Post and the proprietor of the hall the place of meeting was changed back to the old court house, where meetings were held until June 12th, 1886, when it moved to Hallowell's Block where a large and commodious hall, with a pleasant parlor nicely furnished, spacious and convenient ante and wardrobe rooms had been fitted up to be occupied jointly by the Post, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, and was so occupied until the disastrous fire of November 4th, 1890, by which the First National bank block and Hallowell's block were entirely swept away, together with the hall and all its contents, including paraphernalia, guns and our beautiful John Brown banner, inflicting a property loss on the Post of \$200, and the Relief Corp losing at least \$75. But undaunted by this misfortune, the A. O. U. W. hall in the Phenix block was rented and furnished where meetings were held until January 1st, 1896, when the Post moved to Deal's hall, which it now occupies.

The amount expended for the relief of comrades and their families since the organization of the Post has been in round numbers \$3,000, which money has been raised by dues, at first one dollar per year and later two dollars per year, the net proceeds of entertainments given by the

Post, contributions from individual members of the Post and from funds donated by John Brown Woman's Relief Corp No. 112, which, ever since its organization, has been an untiring, constant and faithful auxiliary, neglecting no opportunity to minister to the wants and relieve the distress of unfortunate and needy comrades and their families. Since its muster in 1882 one hundred and seventy-three comrades have been borne on the muster roll, representnig nearly all of the loyal states from Maine to California. The largest membership at any one time was about the close of 1882, when one hundred members were reported in good standing. About this time other Posts were being mustered in the county, to which quite a large number of our members were transferred, considerably reducing our membership: several have answered to the final bugle call and have surrendered to the angel of death, and whose graves will ever be kept green by their surviving comrades: others have moved away and a few, I regret to say, have allowed their membership to lapse for non-payment of dues, leaving only fifty members in good standing at last report, but all comrades not only in name but in deed and in truth. And in conclusion I will say that ever since the organization of this Post harmony and the utmost good will and fraternal feelings have characterized all of its proceedings and deliberations, proving conclusively that the entire membership has been actuated, regulated and controlled by the ennobling principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty.

The following is a roster of the Commanders and Adjutants of the Post since its muster:

YEAR.	COMMANDERS.	YEAR.	ADJUTANTS.
1882-83	B. R. Hogin.	1882	J. E. Hallowell from March 25th to June 17th.
1884	J. H. Bradford.	1882	R. A. Hoffman from June 17th to end of term.
1886-87	H. O. Studley.	1883-84	R. A. Hoffman.
1888	Orrin Abbey.	1885	H. O. Studley.
1889	J. H. Long.	1886	J. H. Bradford.
1890	S. G. Stover.		
1891	W. T. Humphrey.		

1892	Wm. McCullough.	1887	D. C. Baker.
1893	P. F. Scofield.	1888	D. C. Baker.
1894	John M. Jones.	1889	Daniel David.
1895	Leo Bullen.	1890	J. H. Long.
1896	John R. Bowersox.	1891	B. Dutton.
1897-98	D. C. Baker.	1892-98	J. H. Long.
1899	D. C. Baker to Aug- ust 7th, 1899.	1899	O. A. A. Gardner.
1899	Z. J. Tate from Aug. 26, to close term.	1900	S. A. Ingham.
1900	F. N. Munger.	1901	Geo. Bullen.
1901	R. F. Stanfield.		

DEATH ROLL.

NAME.	CO.	REG.	STATE.	SERVICE.	DATE OF DEATH.
William Hughes	H	89	Ill.	Inf.	January 18, 1883.
James Evans		20	Ind.	Battery	April 1, 1883.
David C. Gamble	B	12	Ill.	Cav.	Nov. 9, 1884.
John M. Thompson	E	5	Ohio	Cav.	Sept. 10, 1885.
Robert Calvert	D	42	Wis.	Inf.	January 7, 1886.
Levi M. Pitner	I	115	Ill.	Inf.	March 18, 1886.
Preserved Ireland	C	33	Wis.	Inf.	March 17, 1886.
Henry C. Fuller	I	11	Ill.	Cav.	Dec. 22, 1887.
James C. Keene	H	1	Iowa	Cav.	March 1, 1892.
Julius P. Porter	G	61	Ill.	Inf.	April 26, 1890.
James Wolcott	F	18	Wis.	Inf.	November, 1890.
Charles Blanchard	E	31	Wis.	Inf.	Nov. 29, 1890.
Wm. H. Pilkenton	F	5	Ind.	Cav.	July 15, 1892.
Michael Murphy		10	Ill.	Cav.	March 13, 1892.
Ezra Mackey	F	122	Ill.	Inf.	Aug. 11, 1894.
Chauncey Perry	E	3	Mich.	Cav.	Aug. 17, 1894.
Manoah Graham	F	36	Iowa	Inf.	Aug. 20, 1894.
John F. Wells	C	152	Ind.	Inf.	Oct. 4, 1894.
Daniel Clemens	H	2	Neb.	Cav.	Jan. 30, 1895.
Ezra Powell	A	195	Ohio	Inf.	April 16, 1895.
Joseph A. Woods	I	5	Mo.	Inf.	Nov. 25, 1895.
Wm. T. Humphrey	G	8	Ill.	Cav.	Jan. 20, 1896.
C. W. Coykendall	D	83	Ill.	Inf.	Nov. 8, 1896.
Joseph Boothe	H	144	Ill.	Inf.	October 13, 1897.
H. C. Bradley	K	3	Iowa	Cav.	April 6, 1898.
Geo. A. Burnham	I	4	Iowa	Cav.	June 1, 1899.
Dewitt C. Baker	E	9	Iowa	Inf.	August 7, 1899.
Joseph H. Long	B	152	Ill.	Inf.	Sept. 15, 1899.
N. W. Wells	C	6	Wis.	Inf.	Dec. 25, 1899.
W. W. Wait, Capt.	C	64	N. Y.	Inf.	Aug. 13, 1900.
J. E. Hallowell, Musician		39	Ill.	Inf.	March 3, 1901.

Parson Brownlow Post, No. 359, was mustered August 14th, 1885, at Wayne, Kansas, by Jacob Beck, a member of Billy Hughes Post, No. 310, assisted by comrades of that Post and John Brown Post No. 44, with 20 members.

First Commander, Geo. A. Hovey,
Senior Vice Commander, C. A. Campbell,
Junior Vice Commander, W. J. McClenahan,
Adjutant, F. W. Walker.

This Post is in good working order and meets regularly twice a month.

John Brown W. R. C., No. 112, auxiliary to the G. A. R., was organized in the early part of 1887, with about 30 charter members. The records of the Corps were all burned at the time John Brown Post of G. A. R. lost their records, together with the beautiful banner with the likeness of John Brown, all lost when the Hallowell block was burned in Belleville, October 9th, 1890. The department promptly furnished the corps with a new supply of books and rituals free of cost to the corps. The corps prospered until about the year 1893, when it surrendered its charter. On the 9th day of February, 1898, John Brown W. R. C. was re-organized by Mrs. Evelyn Bradford of Concordia, with over 40 charter members, taking the same number (112) that it had originally, since which time it has been in a flourishing condition. The membership now numbering 60. The first officers were:

Madge Long, president, Manta Galloway, secretary,
Adella Perry, treasurer.

The present officers are:

Ethel Patterson, president, Mrs. C. J. Savage, secretary,
Adella Perry, treasurer. Mrs. Yale, sen. vice.
Clara Johnson, junior vice.

Courtland Corps, No. 135, was organized by Mrs. Emma Bradley, on May 22nd, 1897. Officers were installed by J. T. Glasgow. There were 15 charter members. The first officers were:

Belle Saunders, president. Lois Nelson, senior vice,

Emma Bradley, junior vice, Aseneth Hoyt, chaplain,
 Jessie Pebow, treasurer, Anna Conway, secretary,
 Minnie Bettis, conductor, Julia Burke, guard.

The present membership numbers 24. The present officers are:

Avada Glasgow, president, Lizzie Johnson, senior vice,
 Margaret Glenn, junior vice, Belle Saunders, chaplain,
 Fanny Shelton, secretary, Aseneth Hoyt, treasurer,
 Lou Pinkerton, conductor.

Narka W. R. C, No. 35, was organized April 21st, 1900, by Abbie Adams, of Superior, Neb., National I. and I. Officer, with fourteen charter members. The first officers were:

Mattie Foster, president, Hannah Beck, senior vice,
 Clara Duskin, junior vice, Emma Benneman, treasurer,
 Laura Kramel, secretary, Christina Miller, chaplain,
 Ninnie Shopman, conductor, Agnes Hamilton, guard.

Wayne W. R. C. was organized Janurary 1st, 1889, by Mrs. Pratt, of Concordia, with 12 charter members. The first officers were:

Emma G. Hill, president, Mrs. Lawrence, senior vice,
 Mrs. Charles, junior vice, Mrs. Oliver, secretary,
 Mrs. Reeder, treasurer.

The present officers are:

Mrs. McClenahan, president, Mrs. Lawrence, senior vice,
 Mrs. Williams, junior vice, Mrs. Eldredge, secretary,
 Mrs. Smith, treasurer.

The present membership is 11.

Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. O. U. W., was instituted August 12th, 1880, by Wm. R. Sheen, Deputy Grand Master Workman, and the following officers were elected:

C. Perry, P. M. W., Joseph Boothe, M. W.,
 W. H. Woodward, foreman, E. A. Hallowell, overseer,
 L. R. White, recorder, J. P. Heaton, financier,
 E. M. Crummer, receiver, J. Vantrump, guide,
 Lafe Ball, inside watchman, J. Walker, outside watchman,
 Trustees: A. E. Taylor, J. C. Humphrey, Daniel Miller.
 Medical examiner, Dr. L. R. White.

Present officers are:

M. M. Barnhart, M. W. Ellis Carpenter, foreman.

D. C. Newcomer, recorder, D. H. Ferguson, financier,
John M. Doyle, receiver.

Meets every Tuesday night in Odd Fellows hall
Belleville. Present membership 125.

Republic City Lodge, No. 330, A. O. U. W., was or-
ganized July 14th, 1891, with 17 charter members. The
first officers were:

J. C. Price, P. M. W.,	Jacob Beck, M. W.
Wm. Bateman, foreman,	D. H. McDonnell, overseer.
Gomer T. Davies, recorder,	O. A. Throop, Treasurer,
W. W. Stover, receiver,	C. F. Neerman, Guide,
Geo. Beck, inside watchman,	O. P. Clabaugh, O. W.

The present officers are:

Frank Carr, M. W.	O. A. Throop, recorder,
George Beck, receiver,	O. H. Durand, financier,
M. C. Polly, treasurer,	W. C. Moon, overseer,
S. W. Jones, guide.	A. Fogleberg, I. W.
C. Clabaugh, O. W.	

The present membership is 38. Meets at I. O. O. F.
hall second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Scandia Lodge, No. 424, A. O. U. W., meets every
Thursday at Scandia, Kansas. Lodge was instituted on
June 20th, 1900, with the following officers:

W. B. Rhoades, P. M. W.,	Charles M. Gould, M. W.,
E. E. Parker, foreman,	Wm. Schlogle, overseer,
N. J. Hyatt, recorder,	W. B. Gulick, financier,
Theo. Granstedt, receiver,	V. T. Christian, guide,
Bert Curren, I. W.,	E. Egg, O. W.,
Medical examiners: N. J. Hyatt and E. E. Parker.	
Trustees: A. L. Larson, A. Nelson and A. D. Norris.	

Number of members 35. The present officers are:

Charles Gould, P. M. W.,	W. B. Rhoades, M. W.,
C. A. Rowe, foreman,	R. J. Bettis, overseer,
J. W. Weislogel, recorder,	W. Schogle, financier,
Theo. Granstedt, receiver,	F. Gatchel, guide,
J. Christianson, I. W.,	J. Brown, O. W.,
Medical examiners, N. J. Hyatt.	

Courtland Lodge, No. 324, A. O. U. W. was organized
March 20th, 1891, by Deputy Grand Master Workman,

Sheen, of Lawrence, Kansas, with 14 charter members. The officers at that time were:

Jno. A. Donelson, P. M. W.,	W. W. Stuart, M. W.,
C. N. Elliott, foreman,	Wm. Campbell, overseer,
E. M. Ludwick, recorder,	T. L. Freeland, financier,
Carroll Everst, receiver,	Charles Stewart, guide,
W. M. Poole, I. W.,	Andy Peterson, O. W.

Membership in good standing August 15th, 1901, 70.

The present officers are:

Henry Wray, P. M. W.,	Gustaf E. Hallberg, M. W.,
C. S. Greenslade, foreman,	M. H. Wray, overseer,
John E. Wurth, recorder,	A. C. Burk, financier,
J. E. Tucker, receiver,	Charles Pilcher, guide,
James Henderson, I. W.,	C. H. Squire, O. W.,
Trustees: J. W. Smith, G. Dickerhoof, W. W. Pinkerton.	

Since the organization of Courtland Lodge, No. 324, it has lost three members by death. J. E. Hesser, lumberman, died March, 1896. Dr. W. W. Stewart, died December 6th, 1897. Gilbert Lawrence, merchant, died March 7th, 1898; each holding beneficiary certificates for \$2,000.

Freedom Camp, No. 614, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted at Belleville, May 29th, 1888, by Deputy Head Consul F. H. Buchanan. The charter was dated June 18th, 1888, and contains the following names as charter members:

D. W. Cheney, V. C.,	J. E. Caswell, W. A.,
S. C. Crummer, E. B.,	A. I. Robinson, clerk,
C. D. Herbert, escort,	M. J. Post, watchman,
E. P. Robinson, sentry,	Dr. J. S. Billingsley and
Dr. W. J. Davis, Med. Examiners.	

J. H. Bradford was the first representative to Head Camp. J. E. Caswell, A. I. Robinson and J. E. McCullough first managers. Present officers are:

J. E. Caswell, V. C.,	Wm. R. Wells, W. A.,
J. H. Hostetler, E. B.,	D. H. Ferguson, clerk,
Oie Sorenson, escort,	John M. Jamison, watchman,
Emmitt Keith, sentry,	Dr. J. M. Billingsley, physician,
Dr. W. J. Haning, physician,	Dr. W. T. Doherty, physician,
Frank A. Train, manager,	Ellis Waggoner, manager,
Emmitt Keith, manager.	

Present membership 161. Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month.

Republican River Camp, No. 1905. Modern Woodmen of America, at Republic City, was organized July 3th, 1893, with 22 charter members. The first officers were:

R. W. Polly, V. C.,	M. R. Greenfield, W. A.,
I. L. Durland, E. B.,	M. H. Sinclair, clerk,
E. B. McArthur, escort,	E. A. Simpson, jr., watchman,
Edgar Polly, sentry,	G. A. Dillin, physician,
E. B. McArthur, manager,	C. B. Rickel, manager,
O. M. Knight, manager.	

Present membership 85. Present officers are:

R. W. Polly, V. C.,	S. J. Van Norturek, W. A.,
M. H. Sinclair, E. B.,	J. I. Horkman, clerk,
C. L. Myers, escort,	E. E. Powers, watchman,
Sol Mitcher, sentry.	Dr. W. M. Thomas, physician,
Dr. W. L. Borst, physician,	O. G. Figgin, manager,
R. W. Polly, manager.	Henry Freund, manager.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

Narka Camp No. 3394. Modern Woodmen of America was organized December 5th, 1895, by G. W. Davison, Deputy Head Consul. Charter members 15.

E. C. Boaz, V. C.,	F. A. Guy, clerk.
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Present officers:

J. E. Arnold, V. C.,	R. E. Henderson, clerk.
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Present membership 70.

Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at I. O. O. F. hall in Narka, Kansas.

Agenda Camp, No. 4587. Modern Woodmen of America, was organized March 13th, 1897, by Geo. Davison, with 17 charter members. First officers were as follows:

F. S. Long, V. C.,	W. H. Flick, W. A.,
Jno. Henderson, E. B.,	C. E. Costolo, clerk,
Jno Thompson, escort,	J. A. Woodward, watchman,
E. E. Houchin, sentry.	

Present officers:

W. E. Nixon, V. C.,	W. H. Flick, W. A.,
L. G. Paulin, E. B.,	M. B. Houdek, clerk,
F. S. Long, escort,	I. M. Lindamood, watchman,
J. A. Manning, sentry.	

The camp meets the second and fourth Saturdays in every month. The camp has built a hall 20x40 and has it nearly paid for. The membership at present is 42 beneficial and 6 social members. First managers:

John Hertzberg, J. J. Hunter, Chas. Young.

Present managers:

John Henderson, I. M. Lindamood, C. E. Costolo.

Scandia Camp No. 3720, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted March 21st, 1896, by W. H. Ramsey, with 20 members. The first officers were:

George McBroom, V. C.,	A. J. White, W. A.,
B. D. Woods, banker,	Hugh S. Cooper, clerk,
James F. Gibbons, escort,	A. P. Peterson, watchman,
D. E. Rubendahl, sentry,	N. J. Hyatt, medical examiner,
D. J. Churchill, manager,	W. A. Beck, manager,
A. P. Hopper, manager.	

The present officers:

Wm. Wolford, V. C., Hugh S. Cooper, clerk.

The present membership is 64.

De Leon Lodge, No. 147, Knights of Pythias, was organized at Belleville, May 14th, 1887, with the following charter members, namely:

George W. Collins,	J. C. Humphrey,	Josiah Kindt,
John Nealeigh,	F. N. Munger,	Chauncey Perry,
N. T. VanNatta,	Geo. W. Stephenson,	Edward Wilson,
James Anderson,	William Babcock,	F. N. Culver,
E. M. Crummer,	B. F. Griffith,	W. A. Godard,
E. A. Hallowell,	C. H. Haney,	D. W. Hamilton,
James A. Lacey,	J. H. Long,	M. Robinson,
J. S. Smith,	E. B. Towle,	R. B. Ward.

The present officers are:

E. O. Baldwin, C. C.,	H. L. Peirce, V. C.,
J. M. Doyle, prelate,	J. M. Hostetler, M. of Ex.,
W. H. Bell, M. of F.,	C. C. Canfield, K. of R. S.,
Chas. Caldwell, M. at A.,	C. C. Armstrong, I. G.,
J. H. Hostetler, O. G.	

The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and meets regularly every Thursday night.

Courtland Lodge, No. 218, Knights of Pythias, was

instituted in 1890 by J. F. Close, D. D. G. C. Officers:

J. A. Donelson, P. C.,	C. Everest, C. C.,
J. A. Litsinger, V. C.,	F. M. Boyd, prelate,
J. D. Everst, M. of F.,	C. N. Elliott, M. of E.,
Geo. H. Litsinger, K. of R. S.	W. S. Conway, M. at A.,
C. A. Boyd, I. G.,	W. P. Shewer, O. G.

Started with 32 members. Present officers:

C. A. Kimball, P. C.,	Wm. A. Neil, C. C.,
C. N. Elliott, V. C.,	J. S. Tucker, prelate,
J. E. Tucker, M. of E.,	W. S. Conway, M. of F.,
A. A. Bushow, K. of R. S.,	John Pilcher, I. G.,
Dr Roberts, O. G.,	G. E. Holburg, M. at A.

Has 54 members. Meets every Thursday evening at Tucker's hall.

Liberty Camp, No. 739, Royal Neighbors, was instituted at Belleville, August 27th, 1897, with 21 charter members. The first officers were:

Alta M. Hostetler, oracle,	Addie Swanson, vice oracle.
Mrs. D. C. Deal, recorder,	Mrs. A. C. Taylor, receiver,
Mary Hill, chancellor,	Mrs. W. C. Schissler, marshal,
Mrs. O. S. Spencer, I. S.,	Mrs. W. S. Lash, O. S.

The present officers are:

Mary Hill, oracle.	Mrs. Effie K. Paynter, V. O.,
Mrs. Alta M. Hostetler, P. O.,	Adela E. Perry, recorder,
Minnie Howard, receiver,	Mrs. Ida Ide, I. S.,
Eva Gardner, O. S.	

The present membership is 40 beneficiary members and 14 social members. Meets at Deal's hall on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Royal Neighbors, Snow Ball Camp, No. 579, Republic City. Organization of camp, March 17th, 1897. Number of charter members 19. The first officers:

Charlotte Rickel, oracle.	Blanch Figgins, vice oracle,
C. B. Rickel, past oracle,	Stella Curtis, recorder,
Mary Goosman, receiver,	Della Remy, chancellor.
Anna Goosman, marshal,	Lyda Cardwell, inner sentinel,
Stella Cure, outer sentinel.	Mr. Curtis, manager,
Iva Fogleberg, manager,	Mrs. Dr. Dunn, manager,
Dr. Dunn, physician.	

Present membership 32. Present officers:

Lyda Cardwell, oracle,	Charlotte Rickel, vice oracle,
Lynda Sinclair, receiver,	Maggie Heath, chancellor,
Edna Shrouf, marshal,	Jennie Reichley, inner sentinel,
Blanche Figgins, outer S.	Edward Simms, manager,
Rhoda Stewart, manager,	Charlotte Rickel, manager,
Dr. Thomas, physician.	

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Live Forever Camp, No. 2001, Royal Neighbors, at Agenda, Kansas, was organized Febuary 14th, 1900, by Mrs. F. L. Horton, D. S. O., of Clifton, Kansas. Twelve beneficiary members and seven social. The officers were:

Ellie Manning, oracle,	Eveline Flick, vice oracle,
Stella Nichols, recorder,	Mollie Harbaugh, receiver,
May Pauline, Chancellor,	Belle Long, marshal,
Mary Webb, inner sentinel,	Emma Houdek, outer sentinel,
Lou Henderson, manager,	Lou Patten, manager,
Jessie Giber, manager.	

It now has a membership of 20 enthusiastic members. The present officers are as follows:

Cassie Nixon, oracle,	Ellen Marsh, vice oracle,
Eveline Flick, recorder,	Lou Henderson, receiver,
May Pauline, chancellor,	Belle Long, marshal,
Inez Flick, inner sentinel,	Maud Sharples, outer sentinel,
Emma Cox, manager,	Eveline Smith, manager,
Lou Patton, manager.	

The Sons and Daughters of Justice was organized in Belleville, March 7th, 1898, by G. H. Justus, with 52 charter members and the foliowing officers:

John W. Penfield, P. P.,	Charles W. Brown, president,
Benjamin T. Bullen, V. P.,	David W. Hamilton, chaplain,
David H. Ferguson, Sec.,	David H. Ferguson, Fin. Sec.,
M. Bambaaur, treasurer,	Mrs. M. S. Perry, conductor,
N. N. Weaver, I. G.,	Charles T. Martin, sentry,
Frances E. Barrett, trustee,	Herbert G. Weightman, trustee.
Cornelius W. Elliott, trustee.	

Present membership, 102 beneficiary and 15 social members. Officers at present are:

John W. Penfield, P. P.,	O. C. Dickerhoof, president,
Willis Spratt, vice president,	David H. Ferguson, financier,
C. P. Sanford, treasurer,	Clara Sanford, secretary,

Effie S. Waite, chaplain. Mary Nealeigh, conductor.
Frank Doutey, I. W.. W. M. Hubbard, sentry,
Mary Perry, organist.

Courtland Council, No. 327, F. A. A., was organized May 27th, 1897, by C. M. Polly, Topeka, Kansas, with 30 charter members, 22 beneficiary and 8 honorary members. The officers were at that time:

Wm. Bateman, P. P., C. N. Elliott, president,
Ellen Elliott, vice president, J. C. Clark, secretary,
J. E. Tucker, treasurer, W. W. Stewart, M. Ex.,
Emma A. Litsinger, chaplain, John E. Wurth, guide,
C. H. H. Squire, observer, John Oliver, sentinel,
Mrs. J. E. Tucker, trustee. Wm. Bateman, Trustee,
M. McGregor, trustee.

Membership in good standing, August 15th, 1901, 70.

The present officers are:

Harrison H. Johnson, P. P., John E. Wurth, president,
John H. Bower, vice pres., Joe A. Litsinger, secretary,
J. E. Tucker, treasurer, R. A. Stewart, M. Ex.,
S. J. Snider, M. Ex., Arvina Bower, chaplain,
Jennie Elliott, guide, Geo. Malcome, observer,
Samuel Malcome, sentinel, John. H. Bower, trustee,
Harrison H. Johnson, trustee, C. N. Elliott, trustee.

Since the organization of Courtland Council, No. 327, it has lost four members by death, Dr. W. W. Stewart, December 6th, 1897; L. McGregor, June 27th, 1898; Chas. Sallmon, 1900; James A. Pilcher, April 1st, 1901. Amount beneficiary certificates: W. W. Stewart, \$2,000; L. McGregor, \$3,000; Chas. Sallmon, \$1,000; J. A. Pilcher, \$2,000.

On April 19th, 1894, twenty persons met at Deal's hall and were called to order by M. E. Ellinwood, deputy of the Knights and Ladies of Security, and proceeded to make a permanent organization. The officers elected were:

Chauncey Perry, president, Mrs. R. A. Evans, 1st V. P.,
George Nelson, 2d V. P., Mrs. S. E. Robinson, prelate,
John A. Jacobs, Cor. Sec., Mary J. Billingsley, conductor,
Mrs. A. E. McKeen, Fin. Sec., Jacob Hollenbeck, guard,
G. B. Freeman, sentinel, Dr. J. S. Billingsley, Med. Ex.,
R. I. Jellison, treasurer, W. W. Evans, trustee,
J. H. Yale, trustee, John L. Daniels, trustee.

Of the 25 present at its organization, the following have died: Chauncey Perry, W. T. Humphrey, Wm. Alexander, A. O. Baldwin. The order now has 152 beneficiary and 40 social members.

Munden Council, No. 883, Knights and Ladies of Security, was instituted January 2d, 1901, by Major H. N. Boyd, and the following officers were elected and installed:

Chas. Ramsey, president,	Anton Strnad, vice president,
Lorna Ramsey, 2d vice pres.,	Mrs. M. C. Morey, prelate,
Florence Morey, conductor,	H. H. Howes, Cor. Sec.,
Mrs. L. M. McCall, Fin. Sec.,	Geo. Saip, treasurer,
Joseph Janasek, guard,	Frank Hanel, sentinel,
H. E. Kirk, trustee,	Joseph Brokesh, trustee,
Frank Larhman, trustee.	

Talmo Council Knights and Ladies of Security, No. 883, was organized July 2d, 1901, with 15 members, by H. N. Boyd, national deputy.

W. H. Bottomley, president, Mrs. S. Y. Bottomley, Cor. Sec

Republic Supreme Court of Honor, No. 690, was organized April 22d, 1898. Officers and charter members:

R. W. Polley, chancellor,	John W. Ambrose, vice chan.,
A. M. Johnson, past chan.,	Jessie Craft, recorder,
Lydia E. Myers, treasurer,	O. A. Throop, Chaplain,
C. A. Remy, conductor,	Mary Myers, guard,
R. E. Myers, sentinel,	H. H. Smith, director,
D. A. Davies, director,	F. M. Baxter, director,
W. M. Thomas, medical Ex.	

Members to date 34. Present officers:

F. W. Craft, chancellor,	Lydia E. Myers, vice chancellor,
D. A. Davies, past chancellor,	Geo. H. Cundiff, recorder,
Mary Myers, treasurer,	Maude L. Cundiff, chaplain,
Mrs. John Counzelman, con.,	R. E. Myers, guard,
John Counzelman, sentinel,	J. I. Horkman, director,
A. L. Counzelman, director,	F. M. Baxter, director.
Dr. D. E. Foristal. Med. Ex.,	Dr. W. M. Thomas, Med. Ex.

Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month.

A Court of Honor Lodge was instituted at Cuba, on June 27th, 1901, by District Deputy, W. S. Rowley, with 25 charter members, with the following officers:

Frank Barnett, chancellor,	Edith M. Cashman, recorder.
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A Court of Honor lodge was instituted at Belleville on June 1st, 1898, by District Deputy W. H. Remy, with 27 members, with the following officers:

Ole Sorenson, chancellor, D. Y. Wilson, recorder.

They now have a membership of 75.

Republic City Lodge, No. 203, Degree of Honor, was organized March 3d, 1898, with 22 charter members. The first officers were:

Daisie Jones, P. C. of H.,	Lydia E. Myers, C. of H.,
Laura Goodrich, L. of H.,	Nannie Throop, C. of C.,
Mary E. Myers, recorder,	Nellie Elliott, financier,
Lillie Rockhold, receiver,	Aggie Shaver, usher,
Bert Myers, O. W.,	Salina Kelley, I. W.

The present officers are:

Salina Kelley, P. E. of H.,	Nellie Beck, C. of H.,
Mary Jones, L. of H.,	Anna Hall, C. of C.,
Ethel Beck, recorder,	Winnie Chappell, receiver,
Lydia E. Myers, financier,	Ida Kelly, usher,
Wm. Kelley, O. W.,	Delpha Fogelberg, I. W.

The present membership is 35. Meets every first and third Thursday of each month at the I. O. O. F. hall, Republic City, Kansas.

Ziz Kuv Dub Lodge, No. 109, a Bohemian fraternal and benevolent insurance order was organized June 29th, 1884, in Cuba, Kansas, where it meets every second Sunday in each month, in a fine commodious hall owned by the lodge. This lodge is in a flourishing condition and has a membership of 57. Joseph Barton is president and John M. Marsicek, secretary.

The Bohemian Benevolent Society was instituted April 2d, 1894, by J. J. Houdek, at Narka, Kansas, with 24 members. The first officers were John Marsicek, chairman, and Fred Novak, secretary. Re-organized July 4th, 1897, when ladies were made eligible to membership. The organization is now known as Western Bohemian Society Z. C. B. J. Meets every second Saturday of each month in Odd Fellows' hall in Narka. Present membership: males, 28; females, 11. The present officers are: J. C. Jensek, chairman, J. M. Marsicek, secretary.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PATRIOTIC RECORD.

Abbey Orrin, of Freedom township, enlisted in the naval service on the seventh day of November, 1864, and served as a seaman on the gunboat, Paw Paw, on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers for one year, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. Enlisted again as a private on the fifteenth day of February, 1865, in company E, 38th regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, to serve one year or during the war. Was in the battles before Richmond, just prior to Lee's surrender. Was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., July 26th, 1865, by reason of special orders, headquarters department of Washington.

George D. Bowling was born at Rock Island, Illinois, in 1847, where he lived until eighteen years of age, when, with his parents, he moved to Henry county, remaining there about three years, when he came to Kansas, locating in Atchison county. In 1870 he came to Republic county, and homesteaded the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25, in Scandia township, being one of the earliest settlers in this part of the township, there being only one house in sight when he moved on his place. Was elected State Senator in 1892, on the Populist ticket, over one of the most popular candidates ever nominated in the district by the Republican party, by a plurality of 158.

T. C. Bales, enlisted August 7th, 1862, at Michigan City, Indiana, and was enrolled as a private in Co. K, 73d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Took part in nearly all of the fights in which the regiment was engaged. Was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, in July, 1865.

Wm. A. Brown was enrolled as a private August 13th,

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1862, at Indianola, Iowa, in Co. C, 34th Volunteer Infantry. Was in active service with regiment and in thirteen general engagements, besides skirmishes. Was wounded at Atchafalaya Bayou, in October, 1863, but was never in a hospital. Was mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15th, 1865.

L. W. Bethards enlisted on the third day of July, 1863, for three years or during the war. Was mustered into the service on the tenth day of July, 1863, and assigned to Co. K, 88th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted to corporal and placed on detached duty, and served in that capacity almost the entire time. Was mustered out on the third day of July, 1865, by reason of the war coming to a close.

Jacob Beck enlisted at Atchison, Kansas, in September, 1862, and was enrolled as a private in Co. D, 13th Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Served under General Blunt in the seventh army corps. Was mustered out and honorably discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas, in July, 1865. Settled in Big Bend township in June, 1872.

I. L. Bullen, known by his comrades as Leo, enlisted October 7th, 1861, at the age of seventeen, at Florida, Ohio, and was enrolled as a private in Co. F, 68th Volunteer Infantry. Served with Grant from Donelson to Vicksburg; was in Gen. Logan's third division, 17th army corps. Re-enlisted at Vicksburg in the summer of 1863. Served under Gen. Sherman the remainder of his term, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. Was in all the engagements in which his regiment took part. Was mustered out and honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 9th, 1865.

Chester L. Babcock enlisted September 17th, 1861, at Utica, New York, and was enrolled as a private in Co. B, 26th New York Volunteer Infantry, it being a two years regiment. Served in the army of the Potomac and took part in the battles of second Bull Run, Chantilly, South

Mountain, Anteitam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Was mustered out and honorably discharged at Utica, New York in May 1863. Settled at Manhattan, Kansas in 1865, moving to White Rock, in this county, in the spring of 1870 and settling on section 7, town 2, range 5.

John R. Bowersox enlisted as a private on the 11th day of September, 1861, and served in Co. E, 5th Ohio Cavalry and was mustered out as a corporal on the 29th day of November, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio. Participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, seige of Corinth, Iuka, Chattanooga and the engagements through Georgia to Atlanta.

Horatio N. Boyd was born in Wilmington, Delaware, July 29th, 1845; enlisted in July, 1861, in the 7th regiment Illinois Cavalry, and served until December, 1865; was twice severely wounded and once a prisoner of war. Entire service of four years and four months before he was twenty-one years of age. Moved from Iowa to Kansas in 1877.

Charles A. Campbell enlisted in July, 1862, at Perry, Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. F, 99th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served in the western army under McClelland and Canby, and was on duty with the regiment during the entire period of his enlistment; was in the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hill and in the Vicksburg campaign; served in Texas and the Red River campaign, and Spanish Forts and Fort Blakesley; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, after serving three years.

Adam Dixon was born in Cumberland county, England, July 4th, 1827. He emigrated to America in 1851, arriving at New York, April 20th. He soon after located in Livingston county, New York, where he remained until the war broke out. He enlisted as a private in October, 1861, in the Wadsworth Guards, at Geneseo, New York, and was mustered into the United States service with the



HON. H. N. BOYD.

104th regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, November 2d, 1861, and was in active service with the first corps, army of the Potomac from Cedar Mountain to Gettysburg. He was promoted to first sergeant and commanded Co. G, at the second battle of Bull Run. Was promoted to second lieutenant September 12th, and to first lieutenant October 21st, 1862. and to captain May 23d, 1863. for meritorious conduct while before the enemy; was captured at the battle of Gettysburg and held as a prisoner of war in the prison pens of the south for twenty months; was mustered out and discharged at Elmira, New York, July 28th, 1865. He came to Kansas in 1870, taking a homestead on section 3, in Freedom township, this county, April 12th; was the first trustee of that township, being appointed July 11th, 1871. He held the office of brigadier general in the Kansas National Guards for several years, which position he filled with distinguished ability.

John W. Duskin enlisted August 13th, 1863, at Centerville, Iowa, and was enrolled as a private in Co. H, 8th Iowa Cavalry; served in the department of the Mississippi, under Gen. Wilson. The regiment was captured July 30th, 1864, at Noonan, Georgia, but Duskin being on detached service at the time, was not captured; took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and any number of skirmishes; was mustered out at Macon, Georgia, and received final discharge at Clinton, Iowa, after having served two years.

William K. Dixon enlisted at Carroll, Ohio, was mustered in the U. S. service at Camp Dick Robison, Kentucky, on the 30th day of August, 1861, to serve three years or during the war and was enrolled in Co. I, 17th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Served three years and twenty-six days. Was honorably discharged at Camp Denison, Ohio, on surgeon's certificate of disability, September 26th, 1864. Was badly wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, on September

20th, 1863; was paroled on the Chickamauga field, September 29th, 1863, and conveyed by ambulance to the Union line at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Saw two years and twenty days constant service in the ranks and participated in all the battles and skirmishes that the regiment was engaged in to the 20th of September, 1863. Took part in the battles of Wild Cat, Kentucky; Mill Springs, Kentucky; Corinth, Mississippi; Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee; Tullahoma campaign, Tennessee; Hoovers Gap, Tennessee, Chickamauga, Georgia. Served in the 14th army corps.

I. G. Donaldson enlisted July, 1862, at Troy, Kansas, and was enrolled as a private in Co. H, 13th Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Served in this regiment about two months and was discharged for disability. Re-enlisted in August 1863 in Co. H, 14th Kansas Cavalry, as corporal. Served under Generals Steele and Blunt; was in the fight at Jenkins Ferry and a large number of skirmishes. Was on detached duty a part of the time as clerk in the quartermaster department. Served with this regiment until the close of the war. Received final discharge at Lawrence, Kansas.

D. C. Eldridge enlisted November 7th, 1861, at Berlin, Wisconsin, and was enrolled as a private in Co. A, 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Served in the department of Tennessee under General Sherman and marched with him to the sea. Was mustered out and honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, in February, 1865.

S. L. Everts enlisted in Allegan county, Michigan, January 2d, 1863, and was enrolled in Co. F, 8th regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, as a sergeant. Served under Burnside in the 23d army corps, was all through the Morgan raid and in most of the fights in which the regiment was engaged; was captured at Athens in east Tennessee, September 27th, 1863, and was held as a prisoner of war for seventeen months in Andersonville and other prison

pens of the south. Was mustered out and honorably discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 14th, 1865.

David H. Ferguson enlisted as a private in Co. C, 118th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 2d, 1862, at Hamilton, Illinois. Was mustered in as a corporal in that company which he held for a short time, when he was promoted to sergeant major of the regiment, which office he filled in a most satisfactory manner until the close of the war. Served in the 13th army corps, taking part in Sherman's first attack on Vicksburg; was in active service during the entire period of his enlistment and was in nearly all the fights and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged. After serving three years and two months was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, receiving final discharge at Springfield, Illinois.

George Fritzinger enlisted August 28th, 1862, in Jay county, Indiana, and was enrolled as a private in Co. H, 100th regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Had served seven years in the French army before coming to America. Was in the 15th army corps under General John A. Logan and took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville and marched with Sherman to the sea. Received no wounds during the whole ten years service, the nearest approach of it being bullet holes through clothing and knapsack. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 8th, 1865.

N. E. Gile enlisted February 1st, 1861, at Newport barracks, Kentucky, and was enrolled as a private in Battery G, 4th U. S. Artillery; was in the West Virginia campaign in 1861 under Generals Rosecrans and McClellan; was wounded at Greenbriar, West Virginia, and again at Malvern Hill and again at Ringgold, Georgia, this time severely. Took part in 57 engagements including Gettysburg and Antietam; was employed in the secret service of the government about 18 months; was mustered out and honorably discharged from the battery at Bridgeport, Alabama,

February 1st, 1864, was discharged from the secret service at Washington, D. C., September 11th, 1865, having served in all, a little over four years and a half.

William Glasgow enlisted in Co. F, 4th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, in September, 1861, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was enrolled as a private, but was mustered in as fifth sargeant in the same company and served in Missouri and Arkansas. His company was on detached service most of the time, being detailed to procure subsistence supplies from the enemy's country. In the first skirmish in which he was engaged, the lieutenant in command of the company was killed and one man wounded. Served later in the western army under Curtis and took part in many of the fights and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged; was a comrade and messmate of the late George A. Burnham, of John Brown Post; was discharged at Helena, Arkansas, by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability, in September, 1862.

Noah H. Griffis, of Belleville township, enlisted in Co. C, 15th regiment Iowa Volunteers in 1861 and served four years and two months; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Iuka, Atlanta, Ezra Church; Bentonville, North Carolina, and marched with Sherman to the sea; was first sargeant of the company, afterward promoted to lieutenant and was in command of the company for one year.

John C. Griffith enlisted in August, 1861, at Laporte, Indiana, and was enrolled as hospital steward of the 29th Indiana Infantry and served as such for eighteen months, when he was promoted to first assistant surgeon of the regiment, which position he held until discharged by reason of disability at Chattonooga, Tenn., August 29th, 1864. Was in eighteen general engagements and several skirmishes. The last eighteen months of his service he had entire charge of the medical department of his regiment. He died at his home in Belleville.

O. A. A. Gardner enlisted September 18th, 1861, at Camp McClellan, Iowa, and was enrolled as a private in Co. A, 11th Volunteer Infantry; served in the department of Missouri; was on detached service as military telegraph operator and as provost marshal the whole term of service; was mustered out and honorably discharged at St Louis, Mo., June 22d, 1865; was in the government service about four years after the close of the war.

William L. Hubbard enlisted in September, 1861, and was enrolled in Co. B, 34th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served in the army of the Cumberland, and was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River. Was honorably discharged in 1864, having served three years and two months; came to Kansas in 1873, and settled in Lincoln township, where he has since resided.

Joshua Harlan enlisted August 1st, 1862, at Valpariso, Indiana, and was enrolled in Co. I, 5th Indiana Cavalry, as a blacksmith, in which capacity he served but a few months when the blacksmith tools were turned over to the regiment quartermaster. Served in the 23d army corps under General Burnside. Took part in the battle of Henderson's Mills, Tennessee, after which the regiment fell back to Wraytown, where a stand was made and another battle fought. The rebel troops engaged were Bragg's and Longstreet's commands. Was in all the campaign in East Tennessee; was partially disabled by being thrown from his horse while making a cavalry charge; also took part in the capture of John Morgan; was mustered out and honorably discharged May 28th, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

H. K. Hoyt enlisted in Co. E, 9th Vermont Volunteer Infantry as a private, at Woodstock, Vermont, December 17th, 1863. Served in the army of the Potomac; took part in the battle of Newport and several skirmishes. Served on detached duty as hospital steward about one year; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Burlington, Vermont, December 1st, 1865.

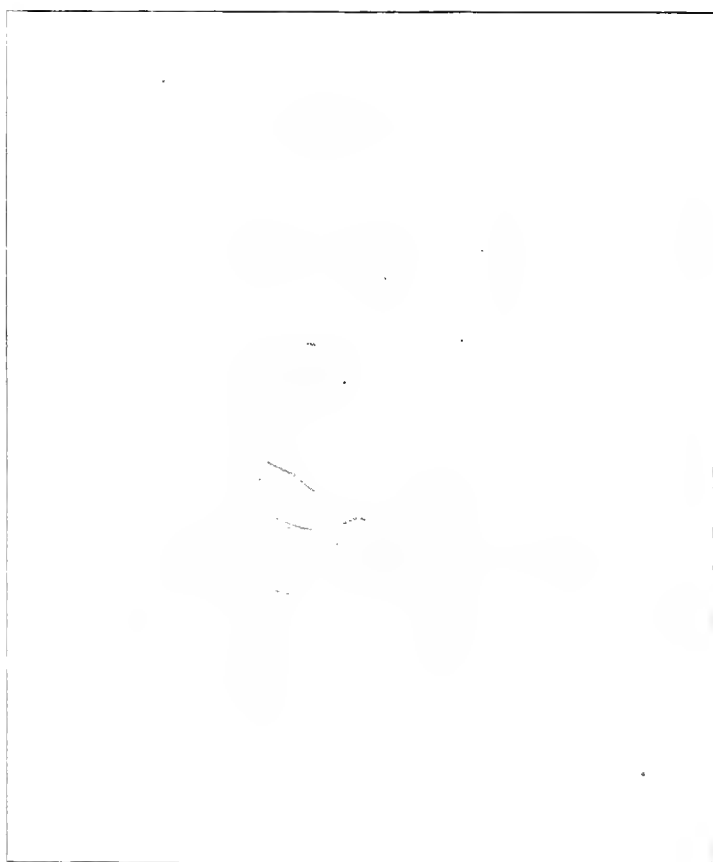
W. H. Hamilton enlisted August 11th, 1862, at Saybrook, McLean county, Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. F, 116th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served in the 15th army corps under General John A. Logan. Took part in the attack on Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, seige of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; Missionary Ridge, Atlanta campaign and marched with Sherman to the sea. Was never in the hospital or sick a day; was mustered out at Washington and received final discharge at Springfield, Illinois, June 28th, 1865.

F. M. Higgason enlisted at Monmouth, Illinois, in August, 1863, and was enrolled as a private in Co. C, 83d regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served in the army of the Cumberland under General Thomas. Served about six months and was discharged by reason of loss of left arm while in the line of duty.

Joseph L. Harkness was born in Huron county, Ohio, November 24th, 1831. He enlisted on the 12th day of August, 1862, at Story City, Iowa, and was enrolled as a private in the 32d regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battle of Pleasant Hill and many minor engagements: was with General A. J. Smith on the famous Red River expedition. He was made a prisoner of war at the battle of Pleasant Hill and spent thirteen months in prison at Tyler, Texas. Came to Republic county October 13th, 1876, and settled in Belleville township, where he still resides.

Ben Hull enlisted in the fall of 1861, at Ottawa, Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. G, 4th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. Served in the western army. Took part in the battles of Fort Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and several minor engagements. Was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, after having served three years and two months.

John Harris enlisted in August, 1861, in the Leroy, Coffee county, Kansas, Home Guards, commanded by Cap-



R. T. JELLISON.

tain Scott, in which he served three months. This company was recognized and paid by the general government. Soon after being discharged from the Home Guards, he enlisted in Co. C, 2d Kansas Cavalry. Served in the western department; was in several skirmishes and running fights with Quantrell's men. Was honorably discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas, after having served two years.

James Isaac enlisted in November, 1861, and was enrolled as a private in Co. I, 10th Kentucky, Volunteer Infantry. Took part in the battles of Mill Springs, Kentucky, seige of Corinth, campaign in Kentucky under General Buell, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, and many minor engagements. Was mustered out and honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, in February, 1865. Settled in Grant township in the spring of 1869, where he still at resides.

S. A. Ingham, a native of the state of New York, from whence he moved at an early age to Wisconsin, where he resided until February, 1862, when he enlisted in the 9th Light Battery, Wisconsin Volunteers, Captain James H. Dodge commanding. Served in the western division under Generals Blunt and Curtis. Was honorably discharged Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January, 26th, 1865.

David Jones enlisted July 25th, 1861, at Kimmunda, Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. B, 40th Illinois Infantry. Served in the 15th army corps under John A. Logan. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Jackson, and took part in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged: marched with Sherman to the sea. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 25th, 1865, having served exactly four years.

Robert T. Jellison was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, January 3d, 1848, came to Kansas in 1859 where he has resided ever since. Enlisted August 19th, 1862, in Co. I, 13th Kansas Infantry, and was mustered in

soon after at Troy, Kansas. Served in the 7th army corps. Took part in three heavy engagements and several skirmishes: was mustered out July 26th, 1865, and honorably discharged. Comrade Jellison claims the distinction of being the youngest soldier now living in Republic county, if not in the state, who served in the war of the rebellion as long as he did, being only 14 years and seven months old when he enlisted. Came to Republic county in 1884: was elected register of deeds in 1894, serving two terms.

Gabriel M. Jones was mustered in as a private and enrolled in Co. H, 2d regiment, Illinois Cavalry, August 12th, 1861. Served in the department of Mississippi the first two years, and the last year in the department of the Gulf. Took part in the battle of Holly Springs and all the fighting and skirmishing in which his regiment was engaged: was seriously wounded in the leg at Sabine Cross Roads: was mustered out and honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 11th, 1864, having served exactly three years.

Josiah Kindt enlisted April 21st, 1861, and was enrolled as a private in Co. A, 20th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the following engagements: Fredericktown, Missouri: Charlestown, Missouri: Forts Henry and Donelson, siege of Corinth, battle of Estanola or Brittons Lane, Fort Gibson, Jackson, Mississippi: Baker's Creek, Vicksburg, and many minor engagements and skirmishes: was mustered out and honorably discharged after having served three years and nearly three months. He was four times elected sheriff of Republic county, viz: in 1873-75-79-81, always on the independent ticket, never receiving large majorities but getting there just the same. He fed and shipped the first stock from Republic county, two cars of cattle and two of hogs in the spring of 1874.

Solomon Kent enlisted as a private, August 11th, 1862, in Co. C, 72nd regiment, Indiana Infantry. After the battle of Stone river the regiment served as mounted



HON. R. B. WARD,
State Senator 32d District.

infantry. Took part in the battles of Stone River, Hoover Gap, Ringgold, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Selman, Columbus, Georgia; and Macon, Georgia. Was color bearer most of the time; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, July 20th, 1865.

M. E. Kavanaugh of Freedom township enlisted January 1st, 1862, at Springfield, Illinois, as a private and was enrolled in Co. A, 49th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served in the army of the Cumberland under General McClelland. Took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Springfield in January, 1865. Afterwards served 30 days in an independent company guarding prisoners at Camp Butler.

Joseph H. Long was born in Putnam county, Indiana, November 22d, 1848. While quite young the family moved to Iowa, where he grew to manhood. His father enlisted early in the war of the rebellion, leaving Joe to be the support of his mother and younger brothers and sisters. In the fall of 1863 he was discharged for disability and upon his return home Joe began trying to enlist. He was promised a position as teamster, but upon reporting at St. Louis was rejected. He then made efforts to join the army at Alton, Mt. Sterling and Jacksonville, but each time rejected on account of his youth and slight form. Nothing daunted, he resolved to make another effort, and this time went to Springfield, Illinois, where he was accepted and mustered into Co. B, 152d regiment, Illinois Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, not being 17 years of age when mustered out. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa, where he lived until 1878, when he came to Kansas, and in 1883 to Belleville, which was his home until the time of his death. He was married to Miss Madge Bradley in June 1885. Mr. Long was an active worker in Grand Army circles, being a member of John Brown Post, No. 44, and its commander

for the year 1889, and adjutant of the same for the years 1890-92--93-94-95-96-97 and 98. He was appointed postmaster at Belleville by President McKinley, taking charge of the office, with Mrs. Long as assistant, in April, 1899, but owing to failing health was unable to give it but little personal attention. His health failed rapidly during the summer and on September 15th, 1899, he passed peacefully away. Mr. Long was intensely loyal, a man highly respected by all who knew him, for his high standard of moral character and spotless business integrity. He will always be remembered for his loyalty and devotion to the old flag. He was succeeded in the postoffice by his faithful wife, who is conducting the business in a highly satisfactory manner.

Chester Lewis, of Jay county, Indiana, enlisted August 15th, 1862, at Wabash, Indiana, and was enrolled as a private in Co. E, 89th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served in the army of the Cumberland; took part in the battle of Mumfordsville, Ky., where he was taken prisoner; was exchanged about thirty days after and served the remainder of his term of enlistment in the 16th Illinois Infantry, being most of the time on detached service; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, August 15th, 1865; settled in Norway township May 1st, 1871, where he still resides.

Henry Leibeck enlisted at Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1863, and was enrolled in battery G, 2d Illinois Light Artillery as a private; was in the battle of Eastport, Miss., took part in the capture of Price's army, was in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., and Spanish forts and Fort Blakeley; was mustered out and honorably discharged September 5th, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois.

David Lawrence enlisted at Seneca Falls, New York, in May 1861, and was enrolled as a private in Co. A, 33d New York Volunteer Infantry, a two-year regiment. Served in the army of the the Potomac, took part in the

battles of Williamsburg, Yorktown, White House Landing, Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, Antietam, Malvern Hill, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg and many minor engagements; was slightly wounded at Fredericksburg; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Elmira, New York, in June, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service.

Conrad Myers was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and lived in that state until 1850. His father was a blacksmith, of whom young Myers learned the trade, afterward learning the trade of millwright. Emigrated to Iowa in 1850; locating at Marion, the county seat of Linn county, where he remained four years, then moved to Benton county, where he lived for six years, working at his trade as millwright. In 1860, he and his brother, Daniel, emigrated to Kansas, arriving at Manhattan June 6th, where they remained until February, 1861, when they came to Republic county, arriving here on the 28th, locating on Salt Creek as described in another chapter, and where Conrad has ever since resided, never leaving his home on account of Indian troubles. He was married at Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson county, Kansas, in August, 1862. His dwelling house was destroyed by fire March 4, 1901, but has rebuilt on the same site, where it is hoped he may live many years to enjoy a competency which he has secured by frugality and honest industry.

W. H. Mosher enlisted August 8th, 1861, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was enrolled as a corporal in Co. B, first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Served in the 14th army corps under Generals Rosecrans and Thomas; took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and the siege of Atlanta; was slightly wounded at Chickamauga; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Milwaukee, November 2d, 1864; came to Kansas and settled in Washington township in the spring of 1874.

J. C. McPherren enlisted May 1, 1861, at Young America,

Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Siege of Corinth, Perryville and Stone River; in the last named engagement he was wounded and taken prisoner; after being released re-enlisted in Co. I, Mississippi Marine Brigade, under Gen. Ellet; served in all three years and nine months; was mustered out and discharged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in February 1865. Settled in Union township in the spring of 1871, where he still resides.

George S. Milner enlisted August 11th, 1862, and was enrolled in Co. I, 73d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Served in the army of the Cumberland; was on duty with his company during the entire period of his enlistment, except a short time while on detached service. Took part in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, the 73d being known as a fighting regiment; was mustered out and honorably discharged, after serving nearly three years.

A. W. Miller enlisted April 2d, 1862, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and was enrolled as a private in Co. G, 5th regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. Was in all the fights and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged, principally with the guerrillas and bushwhackers in the mountains of Missouri; was mustered out in June 1864 at St. Joseph, Missouri, and honorably discharged.

I. F. Moon enlisted at Des Moines, Iowa, in December, 1864, and was enrolled as a private in Co. B, 40th regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Served in Tennessee and Arkansas; was in several skirmishes with Quantrell's guerrilla band. Had enlisted twice before in the early part of the war but his parents interfered and prevented his muster on account of his age. Was mustered out and honorably discharged at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, after having served nearly one year.

Albert Myers, of Freedom township, was mustered in as a corporal, in Co. F, 161st regiment, Ohio Volunteer

Chad. Rep. 1897. at the age of 35 years.

infantry, at Columbus, Ohio, May 7th, 1864. Served four months and was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. Enlisted again in September, 1864, in Co. E, 55th Ohio Infantry to serve one year: was mustered out and honorably discharged June 5th, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

William McCullough, of Freedom township, enlisted August 21st, 1862, and was mustered in at Davenport, Iowa, October 6th: was enrolled in Co. K, 32d regiment, Iowa Infantry, for three years or during the war. Served in the army of the Mississippi under Generals Sherman, Banks, Canby and A. J. Smith: was in ten battles and several skirmishes: was mustered out and honorably discharged at Clinton, Iowa, August 24th, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

J. P. Nutter enlisted in Fayette county, Illinois, in 1861, and was enrolled as a private in Co. K, 54th Illinois infantry. Served in the Trans-Mississippi department under Generals Steele and Canby: was taken prisoner at Ashley Station, Arkansas, August 24th, 1864: was kept in parole camp at Benton barracks about four months, when he was sent back to the army and served out his term of enlistment: was mustered out and honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in February, 1865.

George W. Nelson enlisted in 1861 in the 44th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in the winter of 1863, in the 8th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry: was in the 9th army corps and served in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. While charging the enemy at Dunstan Hill, Kentucky, was seriously wounded in the forehead and left on the field for dead: was in active service three years, eleven months and eleven days: was mustered out and honorably discharged at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Chauncey Perry was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, April 21st, 1843. He was raised on the farm, work-

ing thereon during the summer and going to school in winter. He enlisted December 5th, 1861, in Co. E, 3d Michigan Cavalry and served until February 12th, 1866. Soon after his discharge he moved to Iowa and took a course in the Great Western Business College at Mt. Pleasant, from which he graduated September 10th, 1866, and for nearly three years held an important clerkship in the state asylum for the insane. He came to Kansas in 1870, taking the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, in Jefferson township as a homestead and while making it his home, taught school for about eighteen months. He was appointed deputy clerk of the district court, and was elected to that office in 1872; was elected county clerk in November, 1873, which office he filled in a creditable and satisfactory manner for ten years. He was married November 18th, 1872, to Miss Adela E. Counter. Soon after leaving the county clerk's office he engaged in banking, and continued in the business about seven years; was elected councilman of the city of Belleville in 1878, and again in 1882, and mayor in 1880 and 1881. Mr. Perry always took a lively interest in everything that pertained to the welfare and advancement of the community, and his advice and counsel were often sought. He died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. N. Counter, in Wray, Colorado, August 17th, 1894.

J. W. Penfield enlisted at the age of eighteen years at Peru, Bennington county, Vermont, and was enrolled as a private in Co. F, 9th regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry; served in the army of the James, his regiment being one of the first to enter Richmond; took part in the second battle of Fair Oaks, and was very active in service from date of enlistment to date of discharge; was honorably discharged at Richmond, Virginia, June 13th, 1865.

James W. Pringle, of Belleville City, enlisted May 2d, 1864, at South Charleston, Ohio, and was enrolled in Co. I, 147th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served in the Kanhawa valley in West Virginia; was mustered out and

honorably discharged at Camp Denison, Ohio, September 17th, 1864.

George W. Personett, of Belleville City, enlisted as a private February 14th, 1864, at Springfield, Illinois, and was enrolled in Co. E., 114th regiment, Illinois Infantry, in which regiment he served eighteen months, was then transferred to Co. E. 58th regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until June, 1866 when he was mustered out and honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment; took part in the siege of Mobile, battle of Franklin, Guntown Raids, and several minor engagements.

Joseph T. Patterson enlisted February 17th, 1863 at Chillicothe, Ohio, and was enrolled as a private in Co. E, 63d Ohio Volunteer Infantry: served in the Ohio brigade; was in the battles of Corinth, Decatur, Alabama, Missionary Ridge and other engagements in which the regiment took part; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, May 27th, 1865.

John M. Ryan enlisted in September 1861, at Sayresville, Noble county, Ohio, and was enrolled as a private in Co. D, 42d regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, better known as James A. Garfield's regiment. Served in the army of the Cumberland a little more than a year, when he was transferred to the army of the Gulf. Was in active service in Kentucky, chasing John Morgan; also took part in nearly all the fights and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged. After serving three years he was mustered out and honorably discharged at camp Chase, Ohio. Mr. Ryan was the first Sunday school superintendent at Belleville, the school being organized in the spring of 1871, and conducted by him as a Union Sunday school for two years.

William H. H. Reiley enlisted at Aledo, Illinois, August 6th, 1861, and was enrolled as a private in Co. E, 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served in the army of the

Tennessee under General McPherson; was in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged; was mustered out as a sergeant and honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 18th, 1865.

Zachariah Reeder enlisted July 26th, 1862 at Perry, Pike county, Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. F, 99th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served in the department of the Gulf; took part in 13 battles, including the charge on Vicksburg, May 22d, 1863; was honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 31st, 1865.

Chloe J. Baker (Savage) was born in Fairfield, Lenawee county, Michigan, July 8th, 1835, of Quaker parentage. Was educated in the common schools and Raisin Valley Seminary, of which institution she was principal in 1855; was married to Isaac O. Savage, October 16th, 1855, living with him on a farm until July 1862, when he enlisted and was absent three years in the army, leaving her to take care of a family of four small children. She came to Republic county in 1871, where she has since resided. Has been quite active in Relief Corps work, being elected chaplain, department of Kansas, in 1900 and re-elected in 1901; is a member of the M. E. church in Belleville and is a Daughter of Rebekah.

Isaac O. Savage was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, September 30th, 1833. His early life was spent on a farm and attending the district school, winters, until 1848, when he took an academic course at Moravia academy, completing the same in September, 1849. He then emigrated to Michigan, locating in Fairfield, Lenawee county, and immediately commenced teaching, which he continued until 1862, sixteen terms in all, three of which were select schools for advanced pupils. Was elected school inspector in 1854 and was re-elected in 1856. Was married to Chloe J. Baker, of Fairfield, Michigan, October 16th, 1855. Held the office of supervisor of Fairfield

MRS. C. J. SAVAGE.
Department Chaplain W. R. C.

township four years, which office he resigned to enter the army. Enlisted as a private July 27th, 1862, at Fairfield, Lenawee county, Michigan; was mustered in as second lieutenant, at Detroit, Michigan, August 21st, 1862, to rank as such from the date of enlistment. Was assigned to Co. I, 18th regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as second lieutenant until November 24, 1862, when he was promoted to first lieutenant of the same company. Served as first lieutenant until May 12th, 1864, when he was appointed acting regimental quartermaster of the regiment; was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster August 21st, 1864. Was post quartermaster at Decatur, Alabama, in November and December, 1864; also served a short time in the subsistence department as brigade commissary. Served as acting assistant quartermaster in charge of railroad transportation and quarters at Huntsville, Alabama, from January 12th to April 21st, 1865, when he was appointed post quartermaster at the last mentioned place, and served as such until June 26th, when he was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, to be mustered out, by reason of instructions from the war department. Received final discharge at Jackson, Michigan, July 11th, 1865; came to Kansas in December, 1870, reaching Belleville, January 6th, 1871; was elected county treasurer in November, 1871, which office he held four years, three months and ten days. Was elected a member of the state board of agriculture in January, 1874, which position he held continuously for twelve years. In 1876 he was appointed by the board of Centennial managers to represent Kansas at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, as assistant manager, which position he held forty days. Was elected state senator for the 33d district of Kansas, in November, 1876, on the Independent Republican ticket, defeating Judge James Strain, of Concordia, by a majority of fourteen votes. Was trustee of Freedom township four years, and township treasurer one year; assessor of

Belleville city four years; secretary of the Republic County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, ten years, and deputy clerk of the district court, fourteen years, and is alive yet.

Almond Shaw, of Belleville City, enlisted August 13th, 1862; was mustered in at Knoxville, Illinois, September 2d, as first lieutenant of Co. C, 102d regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to captain April 28th, 1863; served with distinction in the army of the Cumberland; was two years in the field, and the last year in the quartermaster and subsistence departments at Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky; was mustered out at Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1865.

P. F. Scofield, of Freedom township, enlisted March 4th, 1862, in New York City to serve three years or during the war; was enrolled in Co. I, 94th regiment New York Volunteer Infantry; served in the army of the Potomac; was honorably discharged March 4th, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment.

George T. B. Smith; of Richland township, enlisted at Albany, Illinois, in September, 1861, as a private in Co. C, 8th Illinois Cavalry and was mustered into the service at St. Charles; served in the army of the Potomac under Gens. Stoneman, Pleasanton and Buford; was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; had horse shot from under him and a bullet hole through clothing, but was not wounded; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Chicago, in July, 1865.

Frank Sager enlisted September 22d, 1861, at Bath, New York; was mustered into the service at Elmira, in October, and was enrolled as a private in Co. E, 1st New York Light Artillery; served in the department of the east; took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Yorktown, Lee's Mills, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Antietam, Fredericksburg and several minor engagements; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Elmira, October 11th, 1864, by reason expiration of term of service.

J. N. Snyder enlisted in August, 1862, at Momence, Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. H, 76th Illinois Volunteer Infantry: served in the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Rosecrans; took part in the campaign against Price in Missouri and was in the battle of Stone River. was in hospital for about eight months in Memphis, Tennessee, and in St. Louis, from which place he went home on a furlough; on expiration of furlough joined the regiment in Tennessee and served with it until the close of the war; was mustered out and honorably discharged in 1865.

R. T. Stanfield enlisted February 25th, 1864, at Columbus, Indiana, and was enrolled in Co. K, 120th regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a private; took part in the battles of Resaca, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Columbus, Tennessee, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee; Kenston, North Carolina, was the last fight in which he was engaged; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Raleigh, N. C., January 8th, 1866, having served nearly two years.

H. O. Studley when a boy of eighteen, and barely five feet, four inches in height, enlisted in Co. M, 5th regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, in March, 1863, and took part in every battle, skirmish and raid in which his regiment was engaged. Served as special messenger on the staff of Colonel R. A. Alger, during the Wilderness campaign, and was severely injured by having his horse fall upon him while carrying a dispatch from General George A. Custer to Colonel Alger, during the battle of Trevillian Station, June 11th, 1864, but not disabled so as to be off duty from the date of his enlistment to the final wind up at Appomattox.

Henry C. Swartz enlisted October 1st, 1861, and was enrolled in Co. F, 46 Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service with his regiment during all the time from enlistment to the date of his discharge, August 2d, 1865.

Was in the following battles: Shiloh, seige of Corinth, Vicksburg, Black River, Jackson, Mississippi; Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Atlanta, July 22d; Kenesaw Mountain, Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro, Savannah, Columbus, South Carolina; Bentonville, North Carolina; and Raleigh, besides a large number of skirmishes and minor engagements. The 46th made nine charges during the Atlanta campaign, being repulsed only twice. It was known as a fighting regiment by the entire army.

N. D. Settle enlisted March 3d, 1862, at Kokomo, Indiana, and was enrolled as a private in Co. K, 60th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Served in Kentucky the first year: his company serving as a mounted infantry, chasing John Morgan over nearly all of that state. The regiment was captured by Bragg at Green River bridge, in the fall of 1862. Was paroled at once and received three days furlough. Afterwards served with Sherman in the campaign against Vicksburg, then served in the department of the Gulf until expiration of term of service; was on detached service for six months as orderly for General R. A. Cameron; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Dauphine Island, March 23d, 1865.

Thomas J. Stainbrook, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1843. He went to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1861, with a squad of fifteen to serve under Gen. Fremont: enlisted in the 13th Missouri Infantry and took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and many other engagements in which that famous regiment took part; afterwards served in the first Missouri Cavalry till its re-enlistment when he was mustered out; moved to Kansas in 1867 and settled in Republic county, where he has since resided.

C. W. Sense enlisted in 1864, and was enrolled as a private in Co. H, 30th Iowa Volunteer Infantry; served in the army of the Cumberland; was transferred after the grand review at Washington, to Co. K, 6th Iowa Infantry

in which he served four months; was in several skirmishes, but served a considerable portion of his time on garrison duty guarding prisoners at Pocatallago station in South Carolina; marched with Sherman to the sea; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky.

Henry Squire enlisted August 7th, 1861, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was enrolled as a private in Co. A, 27th regiment Indiana Infantry. Served two years in the army of the Potomac, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, where he was severely wounded, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Was then transferred to the army of the Cumberland, and was in the battles of Resaca, Dallas and Peach Tree Creek, being wounded at the last named place. The last engagement in which he took part was at Bentonville, North Carolina. Was mustered out and honorably discharged at Indianapolis, August 3d, 1865.

N. T. VanNatta was born in Schoharie county, New York, October 6th, 1833, and was prepared for the sophomore year in college, at the New York Conference Seminary, located at Charlottsville, New York. While preparing for college he engaged in teaching school winters to defray expenses. In 1855 he received a state certificate from the Hon. Victor M. Rice, superintendent of public instruction for the state of New York. In 1857 he entered the State and National Law school located at Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated therefrom in 1860, receiving the degree of L. L. B. and was admitted to the bar at the general term at Newberry in September, 1860. In 1862 he was elected Superintendent of common school for the county of Schenectady, which office he held for three years. He was married in 1858 to Miss C. A. Smith of Montgomery county, New York. In 1867, he with his family started for Kansas, stopping at Mexico, Audrain county, Missouri, to visit friends and in September of

that year was chosen Superintendent of the city schools, being the first free schools taught in the city. In 1868 he received a state certificate from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the state of Missouri. At the June term, 1868, of the circuit court held at Mexico, he was admitted to the bar. In 1869 he homesteaded the land on which he now lives and removed thereto in February, 1870. In April, 1870, while Republic county was attached to Washington county for judicial purposes, he was admitted to the bar in the city of Washington, the late judge, Nathan Price, one of the ablest jurists of Kansas, presiding. Mr. VanNatta is easily the pioneer attorney of Republic county. In the early 70's he taught school and practiced law, being found on one or the other side of all important cases, until he became blind in 1885. During his extensive practice he has prosecuted four persons for murder in the first degree and defended three. Of the former three were convicted and one acquitted. Of the latter two were acquitted and one convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. He represented Republic county in the legislature of 1871, serving on the judiciary committee. Was elected county attorney of Republic county in November, 1876, by 486 majority, was re-elected in '78 without opposition, re-elected in '80 by a plurality of 735. In 1888 his vision was restored and he still continues to practice law, and ranks as one of the most trustworthy lawyers in Northwestern Kansas.

W. W. Wait enlisted October 15th, 1861, at Cattaraugus station, New York, to serve three years or during the war; was enrolled in Co. C, 64th regiment New York Volunteer Infantry as a private; served ten months as a private when he was promoted to orderly sergeant of same company, in which capacity he served one month when he was promoted to captain of same company, which position he held until he was mustered out; took part in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Seven Pines, Seven Days' Fight, Malvern Hill, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Weldon

Railroad. Anteitam, Second Bull Run, Kettle Run, Chancellorsville. Spottsylvania Court House, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and many other minor engagements. Was severely wounded at Anteitam and sent to hospital at Frederick City, Maryland; was again severely wounded at Spottsylvania: was honorably discharged October 2d, 1864, at Petersburg Virginia. Captain Wait died at his home in Freedom township, August 13th, 1900.

James F. Walker was mustered in as a private in Co. K, 34th regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry at Burlington, Iowa, October 25th, 1862; served in the 13th army corps under Gens. Sherman, Grant and Canby; was in every fight in which his regiment took part—some nine or ten general engagements and a large number of skirmishes; never rode in an ambulance nor took refuge in a hospital; was mustered out September 15th, 1865, at Houston, Texas.

Ezra Williams enlisted March 21st, 1864, at Rock Bluffs, Nebraska; was mustered in at Omaha, April 27th and enrolled as a private in Co. C, 1st batallion Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry; was ordered west and served in the department of the plains; was consolidated with the 1st Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, July 10th, 1865; took active part in all the campaigning from 1864 to 1866; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Omaha, Nebraska, July 1st, 1866.

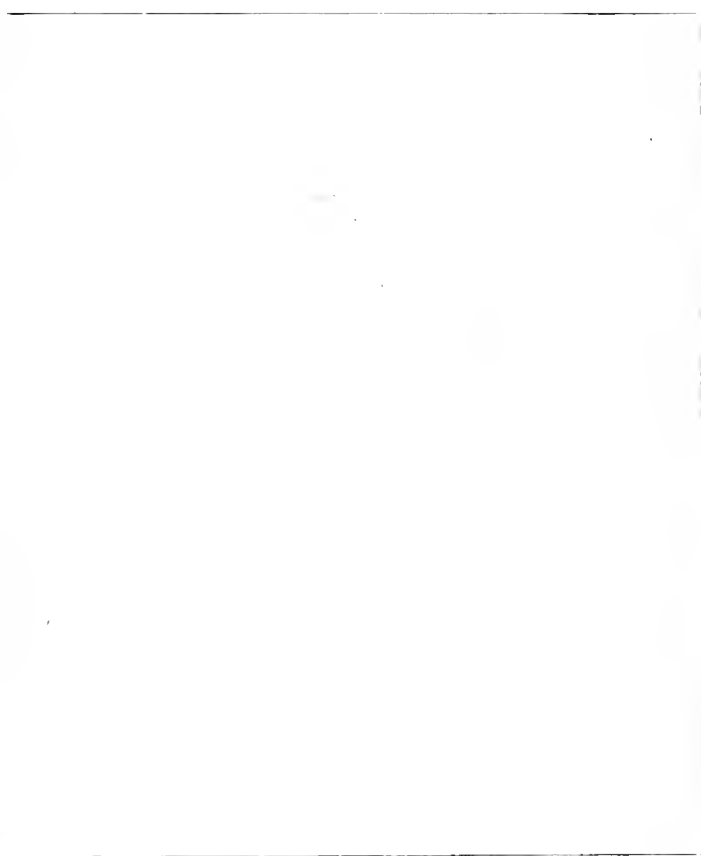
George L. White, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, was mustered into the service as first lieutenant of Co. B, 155th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Served in the army of the Cumberland under General Thomas. For about nine months his company was on detached service, guarding the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and on which road Lieutenant White served for some time as military conductor. Was commander of the post at Lebanon, Kentucky, the latter part of 1864, and until he was discharged as brevet captain in September, 1865. Came to Kansas in

1870, settling in Grant township near the Great Salt Marsh, where for several years he was engaged in farming and stock raising. Was elected in November, 1876, as representative in the state legislature, from the 107th district, comprising the south half of Republic county; was re-elected in 1878 by a decisive majority. He now resides at Scandia and is the present mayor of the city.

R. B. Ward was born in Lestershire, England, in 1852, emigrated to America with his parents at the age of thirteen, locating in Keokuk county, Iowa, where they remained six years, thence to Kansas in 1871, locating in Washington township, this county. R. B., familiarly called Dick, was elected sheriff of this county in November, 1891, re-elected in '93, by decisive majorities at both elections; was elected state senator in November, 1898, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Senator W. A. Mosher, by a majority of 695; was re-elected in November, 1900, and is the present incumbent. Is now engaged in the hardware and implement business at Belleville, Kansas.

Augustus Wegal was enrolled as a corporal in Co. H, 4th regiment, Michigan Cavalry, August 6th, 1862. Took part in the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta, and a large number of minor engagements and skirmishes. The 4th cavalry was a very active regiment, and probably took part in a greater number of engagements than any other Michigan regiment. Comrade Wegal was mustered out and honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, on July 1st, 1865, by reason of close of war.

Philo P. Way enlisted in August, 1862, at Portland, Jay county, Indiana, and was enrolled as a private in Co. E, 89th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Served in the army of the Cumberland and the army of the Mississippi; was taken prisoner at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, in September, 1862; was paroled a short time and sent south; took part in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana; Natchez, Alexander



JOSEPH E. LONG.
Late Postmaster at Belleville

and Topelo, Mississippi; Blue River, Missouri; Blakely, Alabama; Spanish Forts and Fort Blakely; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, in September, 1865. Settled in Grant township in May, 1866, where he still resides on the land first taken. the $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$ section 18.

John Williams, of Richland township, enlisted November 14th, 1861, at Peoria, Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. C, 11th regiment Illinois Cavalry, better known as Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's regiment; served in the army of the Cumberland and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; and many minor engagements; was honorably discharged as a corporal at Memphis, Tennessee, after having served nearly four years.

C. B. Williamson enlisted at Chicago, in August, 1862, and was enrolled as a private in Co. I, 88th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served in the army of the Cumberland; took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, in July 1865.

S. W. Walker enlisted August 4th, 1862, at Oneida, Illinois, and was enrolled as a private in Co. I, 102d Illinois Infantry; served in the middle division under Gen. Sherman; took part in the battles of Stone River and the siege of Atlanta; was mustered out and honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 27th, 1865.

Peter J. Zumalt enlisted at St. Louis, Missouri, June 1st, 1863, and was enrolled as a private in Co. H, 23d Missouri Infantry. Served in the army of the Cumberland; was in the battles of Big Sandy, Chatahooche, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Bentonville and Fort McAlister; was mustered out at St. Louis, Missouri, and honorably discharged July 26, 1865.

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